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THE TIMES

Why women lose out over wages, page 18

Strike brings Iran oil industry to a halt

flow of oil from Iran has been halted comly by a strike of oil workers calling for an to martial law and release of all political ners. Mr Jaafar Sharif-emami, whose ernment survived a censure motion yester- denounced the strike as tantamount to on. Violent incidents were reported from parts of the country.

orkers demand end to martial law

Tony Allaway
, Oct 31

's giant oil industry, the s chief money-earner, to a halt today as staff n strike to press political ds.

radio reported that oil , worth about $20,000m £10,000m) a year, had completely, although said a series of pre- unofficial strikes had cut off the taps for ime.

sources said that Mr ng Ansary, the chairman National Iranian Oil ny (NIOC), had met the oday to discuss the crisis reports that domestic ies were also running of crude.

are over a petrol short- week ago led to long at Tehran petrol s by motorists, and in cases fights with troops to control the traffic. It xpected that a similar would begin soon.

strike was first reported norning by the English- ge *Kayhan International*, said that all but a skele- aff in NIOC had struck nand an end to martial 12 Iranian cities and m for all political ers.

strike affected oil wells, gas plants, the world's t refinery at Abadan, e petrochemical complex ndar Shahpur. Reports lay said that gas exports Soviet Union were down the usual 30 million metres a day to three

had agreed already to he strikers' demands for es and increased welfare s, but the new strike was as the worst phase yet "war of attrition" prom- by Ayatollah Ruhollah ini, the Shia Muslim us leader and the Shah's enemy, in a recent inter-

Government's next move certain. *Kayhan* said the t had agreed on an ency plan to take over tilities hit by strikes, but dustry sources said it be impossible to send ed men, such as troops, he oil installations for explosions.

e Majlis (lower house of nent) today Mr Jaafar Emami, the Prime Minis- id the oil shutdown was ount to treason. He was g in a debate on a motion which the ment defeated com- y by 176 votes to 35, with abstentions.

ite the margin, observers a dramatic increase in tion in what was a ment-picked Parliament. the Government came to two months ago there only seven recognized tion members, and in a of confidence taken soon ards only 16 voted against vernment.

Prime Minister said a udget would be presented rliament soon and basic es would be made in the ions of Savak, the secret Two days ago it was announced that 34 Savak *officers had been dismissed* or retired, but sources said the people involved were mostly minor officials.

Mr Sharif-Emami also declared that his Government was determined to continue in office, despite widespread rumours of its imminent collapse.

Meanwhile, Lord George-Brown appeared in Tehran today, apparently as a gesture of support for the Shah. It was not known if he would meet the Shah, although he came as a guest of the Iranian Government.

Teheran, Oct 31.—Military forces went on the alert in southern Iran today after reports that unidentified saboteurs planned to attack the strike-hit oil installations in Khuzestan, the Pars news agency said.

The agency said that martial law authorities took control of some operations at the Abadan refinery with the help of staff not on strike.

Counterfeit copies of an Iranian banknote bearing the picture of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in place of the Shah's portrait were circulated in Tehran today.

Newspapers reported that an Iranian member of Parliament led an army of 2,000 peasants and tribesmen in a dash against opponents of the Government in his constituency and at least 18 people were killed.

Fifty people were also said to have been injured in the clashes in the small town of Paveh, near the Iraqi border in the wild Zagros mountains. Most people in Payeh are Kurdish.

The newspaper reports said the local MP, a tribal chieftain named Salar Jaf, drove his car at the head of a convoy of lorries full of peasants and settlers from the border areas carrying guns, clubs or sticks.

Shouting pro-Government slogans, they rampaged through the town, attacked townspeople during a prayer meeting, and looted houses and shops, the reports said.

The *Kayhan International* newspaper said up to 25 people were killed in another attack by club-wielding raiders on anti-Government protesters in the small town of Pol-e-Zahab, further along the border.—UPI and Reuter.

Washington, Oct 31.—President Carter emphasized American support for the Shah today and voiced the hope that the violent demonstrations and strikes in Iran's oilfields would end soon.

Mr Carter, welcoming Crown Prince Reza of Iran when he paid a visit to the White House on his eighteenth birthday, said: "Our friendship and alliance with Iran is one of the important bases on which our entire foreign policy depends. We wish the Shah our best and hope the problems will soon be resolved."

The President said that the Shah's "progressive administration is very valuable for the entire world".—*Reuter.*

Photograph, page 8
Business News, page 21

'Civil libertarians' and 'intellectuals' criticized on crime and punishment objections

Police chiefs asking for increased power and a freer hand

By Robert Parker

Chief police officers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland yesterday asked for an increase in some powers and a considerable easing in the restrictions governing the way in which their men investigate offences.

They also made an outspoken defence of the police record in the country as a whole and criticized "civil libertarians" and "intellectuals" who have been among the stronger critics of the police and their methods.

In evidence to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, the Association of Chief Police Officers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, clearly implies that until the police are given the extra powers and freedoms being sought, the "dismal" detection rate is *unlikely* to improve.

These latest requests for increased powers come after similar demands made by Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, and, last week, by the chief superintendents.

The chief officers' evidence, while stating that "no further safeguards to the rights of suspects need be given", makes 34 recommendations about witnesses, pre-arrest detention, arrest, post-arrest detention, interrogation, searches, bail and identification methods.

Among the changes the association would like are the right of an officer to stop anyone in a public place if his or her behaviour is suspicious. Further rights of search and detention until information given has been verified are requested.

The association would also like greater powers with people who refuse to speak and for a court or jury to draw inferences in the case of a person who stays silent. It challenges some aspects of rules governing the confidentiality of professional associations with their clients; it defends the system of identification parades; and would like to see easier access to search warrants. It rejects the suggestions that interrogations could be filmed or recorded.

As an example of why the association would like policemen to be given the right to stop people in public places, the evidence refers to the arrest of Donald Neilson, the so-called Black Panther, in 1975.

It said: "Two officers saw a *man (whom they did not recognize* as the, or any, wanted person) at 10.40 pm, dressed in dark clothing and carrying a bag, scurrying along the street. He was not committing any offence. They stopped him to ask a few questions. He produced a firearm and subsequent events culminated in his arrest and identification as a person wanted for several murders and other offences."

The association says that although the two officers were widely praised they had no legal rights to do what they did. It was probably no exaggeration to say that most crime was prevented or detected because a suspect, at some stage of an investigation, was detained for searching and for questioning.

In the introduction to its *evidence, the association says* the royal commission was set up "because of alleged concern about the processes of criminal investigation".

It says the police have unrivalled knowledge about the topics being examined by the commission. It states: "Where we would urge great caution is with the representations from groups who believe that matters of crime and punishment are their special intellectual province, the government of which they claim to be a highly intelectual business demanding an expertise they alone possess.

"*If we worked according* to the wishes of the 'civil libertarians', criminal investigation and the judicial process would grind to a halt."

Golden treasures: Pieces from Colombia for "The Gold[illegible]tion being [illegible]packed at the Royal Academy yesterday by Mr Peter Saabor, the exhibition organizer (left), his assistant, Miss Kate Trevelyan, and Mr Alec [illegible]right, design director of the Museo del Oro, Bogota. The exhibition is being presented in association with Times Newspapers.

Firm measures not excluded from the Queen's Speech

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The minority Labour Government's programme for the final session of this Parliament, to be announced today in the Queen's speech is being promoted in official quarters as more like an agenda for a new government than a farewell from the old.

The proposals are intended, it is said, neither as stop-gap measures, nor as wishful propaganda window-dressing. They might inject more socialism into the country's affairs, although not of the variety urged by Labour's left.

Few surprises beyond the list widely rehearsed in the past few weeks are expected. However, the Government is pointing to its proposals to introduce a form of industrial democracy in worker participation as the Bill most likely to cause serious controversy.

The Queen formally opens the session with her speech in the House of Lords at 11.30 am. The ceremonies are to be televised.

Last night the Shadow Cabinet, at a two-hour meeting, decided that it must use the debate on the Queen's Speech to clarify its position on pay *policy to the effect that it* has differences with the Government and Mr Heath, but not with its own members.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the shadow Chancellor, is to use the final day of the debate, on Thursday next week, to move an amendment to the Government's economic policies. He will restate the key phrase that ". . . the Government must come to some conclusions about the likely scope for pay increases . . ." but will hammer home how far that is removed from the Government's 5 per cent norm which Mr Heath supports.

The Conservatives face an almost hopeless task in trying to bring the Government down on Thursday next week in the confidence vote which concludes the debate on the Queen's Speech.

All the opposition parties must vote with the Conservatives for the Government to be defeated. That now seems highly unlikely. Although the Liberals will no longer support Mr Callaghan, there are enough MPs among the Welsh and Scottish nationalists to ensure the Government's survival.

The Liberals last night were considering how best to record their demand for a full public tribunal into the Rhodesia sanctions-breaking by British oil companies. The Government sees no need for a vote on the report of the Bingham inquiry to be taken at the end of two days of special debate on Rhodesia due next Monday and Tuesday. But the Liberals intend to table an amendment.

The Prime Minister intends the main themes of the Queen's Speech to be the continuing attack on inflation and unemployment, together with industrial regeneration and worker participation.

It seems clear that controversy with the Opposition will be generated by proposals to expand the funds and activities of the National Enterprise Board, and to increase the funds for the Scottish and Welsh development agencies.

Eric Heffer, page 16

Inquiry into prison service is likely

By George Clark and
Peter Evans

Alarmed by the threat of widespread protest action in the Prison Service, the Cabinet is likely to give quick approval on Thursday to an urgent submission from Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary, that a full-scale inquiry should be held into prison officers' pay and conditions.

There was plenty of evidence yesterday that the Government is taking seriously the warning given by the prison governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants about the imminent breakdown of the prison system if some action is not taken.

Action is threatened at 40 of Britain's 120 prisons. It will be decided locally. It will include refusing to work overtime, curtailment of facilities for relatives to visit prisoners and a refusal to escort prisoners to courts. In their letter to the Home Secretary, the prison and borstal governors called for a public inquiry into the entire structure of the prison service.

They said: "If the present trend continues there will be a serious loss of control which has to be quelled by armed intervention, with the probability of both staff and prisoners being killed.

Mr David Heywood, assistant secretary of the society, said that riots on the scale of the recent Gartree disturbances might break out at several prisons at the same time. Violent prisoners and IRA extremists would be delighted to exploit the situation, he asserted.

MPs expect that the Government will propose an inquiry, under the chairmanship of an eminent judge, of the kind that dealt with the complaints about police pay.

There is a threat by some branches of the Prison Officers' Association of protest action, beginning on Sunday. Already, in some prisons, the normal routine has been disrupted by the actions of some prison officers, protesting against pay and conditions. If the threat was carried into wider action next week the accommodation of new prisoners would be refused at some prisons and cells at police stations would have to be used for purposes for which they were not designed.

Continued on page 2, col 3

West points way out for Soviet divorcees

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 31

One third of all Soviet citizens who were married in 1977 have already filed for divorce, according to statistics just published in the Soviet press. The Soviet divorce rate is one of the highest in the world and the problems posed by this are a cause of considerable official concern.

Loneliness is a particularly widespread problem. Ironically, although the Russians are so gregarious and have little privacy in their lives, they are often very lonely. Young people and young divorcees especially have nowhere to meet each other apart from officially sponsored clubs, palaces of culture and Komsomol (Communist Youth League gatherings).

Not much attention was paid to this need in the past. Indeed, much ridicule was poured on the system of marriage bureaux and computer dating in the West. But now, it has been revealed, the Russians have themselves set up an experimental marriage bureau in Moscow which is fast becoming the talk of the town.

The bureau has been started under the auspices of a psychiatric clinic by two enthusiastic psychiatrists who were convinced that many of the difficulties their patients brought to them were caused by loneliness. Working unpaid in their free time, Dr Arkady Yegides and Dr Alexei Obukhov run the bureau as an evening club to which about 40 people come every day.

In the first three months of its existence 500 people, ranging in age from 20 to 60, registered there, most of them office workers or people with higher education. Men constituted one third.

A correspondent from *Liternaturnaya Gazeta*, went there recently and reported a business-like atmosphere. There are bright lights, music in the club room and tea is served. The members fill out a questionnaire about themselves and the partners they would like to meet: education, profession, hobbies, salary, height, complexion, living accommodation, whether previously married, *with or without* children, whether they would like to marry again and so on.

The information is coded and filed but no name is attached. Members are allowed to look through the files, which often contain photographs and see if there is anyone they would like to meet.

The questionnaires are exhaustive with 260 questions and are designed in such a way as to reveal sexual attitudes, character, habits and general outlook on life without members being aware how the final frank picture will emerge.

Many of the members found this rigorous self-analysis stimulating and useful in itself. Dr Yegides said too often people did not bother to ask themselves what they were really like, and too many marriages failed because people acted simply on the principle of "let's live and see."

The organizers do not make any recommendations or select pairs. They see themselves

Continued on page 8, col 7

Tanzania says troops are fighting an invasion force from Uganda

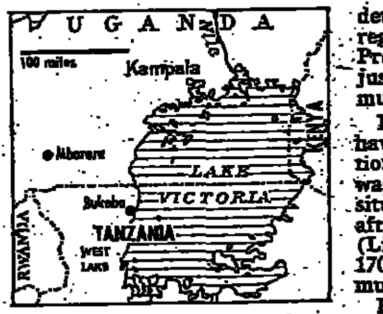
From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Oct 31

Tanzania today accused Uganda of sending troops into the country west of Lake Victoria, and said that fierce fighting was going on. For several days Uganda has alleged that Tanzanian troops were fighting inside Uganda, after crossing the border last week, but it made no mention today of any retaliation.

Kenya tonight offered to mediate in the dispute and appealed to both sides to stop "all propaganda and provocative acts".

Three bombs are reported to have been dropped last weekend on the area of Bukoba, a town close to the Uganda border. That attack and the latest developments in the area appear to have caused widespread alarm. The Tanzanian Government said tonight that three Ugandan aircraft were shot down over north-west Tanzania last week.

About 40 Swedish missionaries in Bukoba have been evacuated to a *hospital* south of the town and some offices in Bukoba have closed. The only



British subject known to be living in the area is at present visiting Dar es Salaam.

Tanzanian officials had earlier denied the Ugandan allegations of a Tanzanian invasion, and said none of their forces had crossed the Uganda border. The officials refrained from commenting on the bombing of the Bukoba area, apparently because they wished to avoid a further build-up of tension with Uganda.

The Tanzanians are deeply concerned by the latest developments, and said steps were being taken to contain the Ugandan incursion. They said the incursion appeared to be a determined invasion attempt by regular units on the orders of President Amin, and was not just a border-crossing by mutineers.

Informed sources in Nairobi have suggested that the allegation of a Tanzanian invasion was made to hide a serious situation in the Uganda Army, after troops of the Simba (Lion) battalion at Mbarara, 170 miles west of Kampala had mutinied.

But a senior official in Kampala said today: "That is absolute nonsense. There is no internal trouble".

Uganda radio, which for the past five days has broadcast reports of a Tanzanian invasion and played martial music between bulletins, tonight dropped any mention of hostilities.

Kenya's offer of mediation follows increasing concern in Nairobi about the deteriorating situation. A Foreign Ministry statement called on both parties to pull back troops from the border and offered Kenya's *services* in efforts towards normalization.

Leading article, page 17

US unions reject Carter plan

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Oct 31

America's biggest trade union organization today flatly rejected President Carter's anti-inflation programme.

The AFL-CIO called on the President to convene immediately a special session of Congress to approve emergency legislation easing mandatory controls on "profits, dividends, rents, interest rates, executive compensation, professional fees, as wages and prices".

The 34-member council of the AFL-CIO approved unanimously a statement labelling President Carter's programme inequitable and unfair. It declared that wage guidelines were overly harsh while price guidelines were unworkable, and "banks and other financial institutions remain free to speculate at against the dollar".

Mr George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said the dollar was declining rapidly because people in Europe had no confidence in the programme.

The dollar's decline was adding to inflation, and could only be stabilized if imports were controlled, along with every other sector of the economy.

Mr Alfred Kahn, in charge of the White House programme, who announced detailed guides on how the wage and price guidelines would be applied, stated that the Administration had sought to be scrupulously fair in drafting its voluntary programme.

Mr Kahn also pointed out that the general reaction from business and numerous individual unions to the programme had been favourable, despite the AFL-CIO's stateents. During a 30-minute press conference Mr Kahn said three times that two of the country's largest unions, the Teamsters and the car workers—which are not members of the AFL-CIO—had issued generally favourable statements about the voluntary programme.

Mr Meany said that the proposed cuts in the American budget deficit could increase unemployment.

Trade unions were prepared to have wage controls, but . . . everything that goes into establishing the price of a product on the shop shelf must be controlled as well".

The AFL-CIO's statement said that "the end result could be another recession, with mass unemployment, which at least one Administration spokesman is already predicting".

Tighter policies ahead, page 21

rd's 'final er' of .5% rejected

"final offer" to its 57,000 g manual workers which would mproved *their pay by an average* per cent a week, nearby three the Government's pay limit, was ed b ythe union negotiators after rs of talks. Mass meetings in the ew days will be advised to reject fer Page 2

hools Bill plan

ts' wishes about the schools they their children to attend will have taken into account under legisla- lanned by the Government. But phole in the law which enables ts to insist on a choice will be . The Queen's Speech today will to a planned education Bill Page 2

t charge dropped

rge alleging conspiracy to assault ers, made against Douglas ay McCombe, a former assistant nor of Hull prison, was dropped g committal proceedings Page 4

Much of Rhodesia under martial law

Wide areas of Rhodesia have been placed under martial law. The military command is anxious to get the upper hand in the guerrilla war before the summer rains begin. A further 31 lives have been lost in the fighting including a member of the security forces Page 8

Spanish constitution

Both Houses of the Cortes gave overwhelming approval to Spain's new democratic constitution. The few dissenting votes and abstentions came mainly from Basque nationalists and representatives of the extreme right. The Spanish people will now be asked to approve the constitution Page 6

S Africa war feared

Two incidents in the past week, when guerrillas opened fire on police, have raised fears that a black guerrilla war might be starting in South Africa. It is known that since 1976 big numbers of blacks have left the country for military training abroad Page 8

Devolution in Canada

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, surprised provincial premiers meeting in Ottawa by offering to transfer important powers from the federal Government to the provinces Page 8

56 languages used at 28 schools

A survey of 28 schools in London has shown that their pupils use among them at least 56 languages. At one school 40 languages are used. Britain should look on those figures as a resource rather than a difficulty, an inspector of education told a London conference Page 4

All Blacks beaten

Munster became the first side to beat the touring New ealand rugby team when they won 12-0 at Limerick, the stand-off Ward scoring eight points. The father of the Munster captain, Donal Canniffe, died while he was listening to the game on the radio Page 10

Tanker scuttled: The Christos Bitas was scuttled and sank in 2,600 fathoms of water 300 miles of Fastnent 5

Basseterre: Problems for Britain as Nevis islanders seek to emulate Anguilla's split from St Kitts 9

Mexico: An eight-page Special Report on the prospects of a country emerging as one of the biggest oil producers

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Letters: On the money supply, from Lord Kaldor, and Mr Roger Everest; on voting in Ulster, from Mr John D. Taylor, and Mr Peter Brooke; on Liverpool Cathedral, from Mr Philip Barrett, and others.
Leading articles: High-risk prisons; East Africa conflict
Features, pages 16 and 18
Bernard Levin on Mrs Gandhi's political record; Eric Heffer asks how long the new parliamentary session will last
Arts, page 13
John Russell Taylor on art exhibitions in Cardiff and London; William Mann on Wexford Festival; Ralph Bakshi on his film of *Lord of the Rings*.
Sport, pages 10 and 11
Tennis: Sponsors withdraw from new Nottingham tournament; **Football**: Prospects for European club competitions; McNab signs for Bolton;
Business News, pages 20-26
Stock markets: Share prices took a tumble yesterday and the *FT* Ordinary share index lost 5.5 to 478.9, its lowest level for over three months
Financial Editor: Reed remains on schedule; Insurance: dollar waves: North Sea oil becoming less attractive; J. Hepworth: volume gains
Business features: Adrienne Gleeson on qualms in the City about proposals to make insider dealing a criminal offence
Business Diary: The Playboy Club is Britain's most profitable foreign-owned company

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Ford unions reject 'final offer' of 16.5% average as Vauxhall men seek to defer strike action

By Donald Macintyre and R. W. Shakespeare

Ford union negotiators last night rejected a "final offer" from the company which would have added 14.9 per cent to weekly pay. Including fringe benefits the offer, which improved during 12 hours of talks yesterday, would have represented about 16.5 per cent more.

Despite two improvements, to a figure three times that of the government's pay limit, mass meetings of the 57,000 Ford strikers over the next few days will be advised to reject the proposals. The union negotiating team will be reconvened on Monday.

The first of two improvements in the weekly pay offer came when Ford's late in the afternoon, improved the basic rate offer from 8 per cent to 9.75 per cent, nearly double the Government's wage limit.

After union negotiators indicated that that was not acceptable, the company further offered to improve an "attendance allowance", aimed at official strikes, from 4.5 per cent to just over 5.1 per cent.

Under the management proposals individual workers would have qualified for the allowance if they worked a full 40-hour week, were not on strike, and were not laid off because of an internal dispute.

Coming as ministers met senior TUC leaders at Westminster for another of the series of meetings on pay, the new development unavoidably casts a further shadow over Government hopes of containing breaches of the 5 per cent limit.

Holiday pay for Ford workers, instead of being calculated on a flat rate basis, would have been at the level of full pay and a third for each holiday wek. The biggest single group of employees, the 25,000 B grade production workers, would have got an increase in holiday pay from £70 to £139 a year.

In weekly cash terms, such a worker was ofered £6.52 a week on basic pay, plus £3.48 in attendance allowance: a total of £10 a week. The biggest increase of all, £12 a week on average, was offered to skilled workers.

Ford's management, who were responding to a 25 per cent claim, made it clear they would not give in to union demands for the working week to be shortened from 40 hours to 35.

They also rejected demands for a special cash allowance for production-line employees to compensate for the mootony of the job, but indicated that they would be prepared to discuss something similar next year.

The offer, would have provided for workers with over 10 years' service three days' holiday in addition to the normal 20 a year; after 25 years' service they were offered 25 days' holiday.

The lowest-paid worker under the offer would have received £82.91 a week provided he qualified for the attendance allowance. The highest paid would have received £131.05 a week.

At Vauxhall Motors' Ellesmere Port plant on Merseyside shop stewards representing 5,000 of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers decided yesterday to recommend that a strike should be deferred for seven days pending consideration of the revised pay offer on which local union negotiators have clashed.

However, the shop stewards say the strike will go ahead from November 8 unless Vauxhall improves its offer.

So far Ellesmere Port has been isolated in its militant attitude. Workers at Luton and Dunstable have voted against strike action.

Four nurses given suspended sentences

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

The treatment meted out to patients by four woman nurses at a mental hospital was described last night by Mr Justice Stephen Brown as "appalling and beyond belief". He passed suspended prison sentences on the nurses, who had been found guilty of ill-treating and neglecting their patients at Wales Court Hospital during 1975.

The verdict, at the end of an eight-week trial at Sheffield Crown Court, which is estimated to have cost £250,000, took the jury more than 14 hours spread over two days to reach.

The jury had been told that patients were pushed backwards off stools and one was fed a mixture of washing-up liquid, curry powder and cinammon until her temperature reached a dangerous level. Another patient was used as a mop while another had her face rubbed in urine.

Paula Staniland, aged 32, of Storth Lane, Kiverton Park, near Sheffield, a nursing sister, was found guilty on one charge of neglect and given a 15-month prison sentence suspended for two years.

Sentencing her, the judge said: "You knew what was happening but you did not try to stop it."

Kathleen Moran, aged 24, of Charles Street, Thurcroft, near Rotherham, was found guilty of three charges of ill treatment and given a 12-month sentence, suspended for two years.

Ann Flower, aged 42, of Manor Road, Wales, near Sheffield, was found guilty of one charge of ill treatment and given a six-month sentence, suspended for two years.

Krystina Fowkes, aged 23, of Laughton Road, Dinnington, near Rotherham, was found guilty of one charge of ill treatment and given a six-month sentence, suspended for two years.

Mavis Bamford, aged 39, of Coronation Terrace, Austerfield, near Doncaster, a nursing assistant, was acquitted after being found not guilty of two charges of ill treatment.

Barry Saxby, aged 37, of Partridge Place, Aston, near Sheffield, a nursing officer, was also acquitted after being found not guilty on two counts of ill treatment.

Divorce for MP

Mr William Price, Parliamentary Secretary at the Privy Council Office, and his wife Joy were yesterday granted a decree nisi in a cross petition for unreasonable behaviour.

Courageous Jews honoured: A plaque marking the deaths of 150 Jewish citizens of York on March 16, 1190, being unveiled at the foot of Clifford's Tower yesterday by (from left) the Chief Rabbi, Dr Immanuel Jakobovits, Dr Aubrey Newman, president of the Jewish Historical Society of England, which sponsored the tablet, the Archbishop of York, Dr Stuart Blanch, and Rabbi Jacob Kokotek. The Jewish men, women and children, having taken refuge from persecutors in the royal castle, chose to die at one another's hands rather than renounce their faith. The plaque was erected in cooperation with the Department of the Environment.

More social workers may join colleagues in strike

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Action by 1,500 striking social workers was stepped up yesterday on the eve of a meeting that may lead to another 400 of their colleagues being called out. The strike operations committee of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) meets in London today to consider the results of ballots of social workers.

Workers in Sheffield, Knowsley, Gateshead and Greenwich have been balloted on whether they want to strike in support of official Nalgo policy that their salaries and gradings should be determined locally. In Cheshire and Surrey social workers were balloted on the possibility of a work-to-rule over the same issue.

Some Nalgo members who are not on strike have been sent home without pay for action in connexion with the disputes. In the London borough of Lewisham, one man was sent home for "failing to undertake his normal duties": Lewisham council agreed that he had refused to cross picket lines. In the London borough of Southwark, seven Nalgo members have been sent home on similar grounds.

Aslef leader disappointed over inquiry

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), said yesterday that he was disappointed by the outcome of the inquiry into British Rail bonus schemes.

He plans to call an emergency meeting of the union's national executive to discuss the recommendations of the inquiry tribunal, headed by Lord McCarthy.

Aslef had demanded responsibility payments for all its 27,600 members, to match bonuses of up to £5.75 a week paid to guards who issue and collect tickets on trains calling at unmanned stations.

The tribunal has recommended extra money for only a thousand drivers on the 125 mph high-speed trains. The claim almost led to a strike earlier this year.

Mr Buckton, who is on a visit to Prague, said yesterday "I do not want to comment at this stage on the possibility of industrial action".

Home's matron dismissed

The matron of an old people's home that staff said was run like a prison camp was dismissed yesterday.

Miss Beryl Lloyd-Jones, aged 37, of the Llys-y-Gwynth home, at Holyhead, was dismissed by Gwynedd County Council for gross mismanagement. The staff struck in protest earlier this year.

Prince accused of 'vandalism'

The Prince of Wales should be given the title: "Hooligan of the Year" for vandalism to the animal kingdom, Mr John Bryant, a member of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals national council, said yesterday.

"Not content with fox hunting, he has killed five wild pigs, pheasants and hares while on a royal tour in Vienna", he said.

Signals intelligence 'illegal', secrets case accused says

By Craig Seton

Duncan Campbell, one of the three defendants in the Official Secrets Act trial, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that signals intelligence was an illegal activity contrary to a number of international conventions.

Mr Campbell, aged 26, who was answering questions from Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, his counsel, described his interest in signals intelligence activities which led him to write an article about the subject, called "The Eavesdroppers", for the magazine *Time Out* in May, 1976.

He told the court that signals intelligence (Sigint) had not been confined to its proper role but had been turned inwards and used as a "police state technology". Another aspect was that espionage was not directed just against military targets or potential enemies but against commercial concerns, to get economic information.

He said: "Sigint itself is illegal. It is contrary to a number of international conventions and certainly people doing Sigint are left in no doubt about it that they are engaged in an illegal activity."

It was in contravention of various diplomatic conventions and there was an act of British law, the Diplomatic Privileges Act, which put into force a treaty on diplomatic relations, where a duty was put on each government to keep its communications secret

Safety meeting backs seat belt campaign

Government plans to make the wearing of vehicle seat belts compulsory won support yesterday at a safety conference, but only after disagreements.

The arguments for and against a strict seat-belt law were heard at the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents' annual conference at Bournemouth.

Delegates refused to vote on the direct issue, but backed by a majority of two to one a motion calling for legislation to ensure road users comply with measures "for their own safety".

Lord Nugent of Guildford, a former Minister for Transport and the society's deputy president, said: "The wearing of seat belts for the driver and front passenger is a safety measure of such fundamental value for saving life and limb that it should be backed by the law".

But Lord Lucas of Chilworth said: "Compulsion hits at the very fundamentals of democracy".

Mr Tony Lee, director of public affairs for the Royal Automobile Club, said it supported the seat-belt campaign but he did not accept that the time had come for compulsion.

Labour support for state help in European elections

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Government business managers may soon open talks with opposition parties to discover whether they would support legislation in the new parliamentary session to provide state financial help to political parties fighting direct elections to the European Parliament.

The elections are due to be held on June 7 next year and the Labour Party has no funds for them. It is estimated that to campaign would cost the party more than £1.5m and there is growing support in the national executive committee for state help.

A deputation from the NEC yesterday met Dr David Owen, Foreign Secretary and Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the House. The general view of the deputation was that the Government should introduce such legislation.

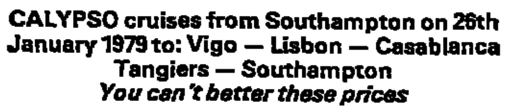
Although Cabinet ministers have not discussed the issue, it is recognized that the Government could not be sure of a majority in the Commons if it introduced a Bill.

The Liberals would probably back the Government but the view of the Tories is unknown. Although they oppose state help in Westminster elections many Tories believe that it would not be in long-term interests for the Labour Party to be under-represented in the European Parliament because that might undermine the European ideal.

Ministers are cautious about the matter because they do not want another dispute over Europe. There is certain to be opposition within the Government's ranks.

After yesterday's meeting it was decided that the party's organization committee should come to a view on state aid and make recommendations to the NEC at its meeting later this month.

If it does decide in favour, an approach will be made to the Government and Mr Callaghan. The Prime Minister has stated that any proposal will be fully examined.



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Plans drawn up to avoid prison violence

Continued from page 1

Ministers also have to consider the probable effect on prisoners of restrictions imposed through protest action. In some prisons the inmates have made protests about deteriorating conditions but the officers in charge have pointed out that the decline is inevitable if more money is not available.

The Government is drawing up contingency plans to avoid violence in prisons arising from the protests. The plans, which might involve moving some inmates to unaffected prisons and keeping others temporarily in police cells, are likely to be discussed at a Home Office conference between senior police officers, governors or their deputies and top officials.

The Home Office would not discuss details, but said: "The Government would be failing in its duty if it did not make contingency plans against the possibility of industrial disruption in the prison service. We cannot comment on speculation about the nature of such plans."

Mr Kenneth Daniel, general secretary of the Prison Officers' Association, said yesterday that he was hopeful that the setting up of an independent inquiry into the service would be announced very soon.

The most likely date of the announcement is tomorrow, provided Mr Rees can convince his Cabinet colleagues that the need for one is urgent. Such an inquiry would have a recent precedent in the Lord Edmund-Davies investigation into police pay.

The hope is that an announcement would take some of the steam out of grievances troubling the prison service. A sharp reminder of the tensions in prisons came yesterday when 85 prisoners involved in a sit-in were barricaded inside a recreation block at Nottingham prison in protest at the removal of one inmate from one part of the prison to another.

They later decided to return to their cells after a talk with the prison governor, a Home Office official said. He added that no damage had been caused to the block and there had been no violence.

At Durham prison 12 men began a hunger strike in protest over conditions. The men, who are all together in the same wing, are among 31 prisoners transferred recently from Gartree after a riot.

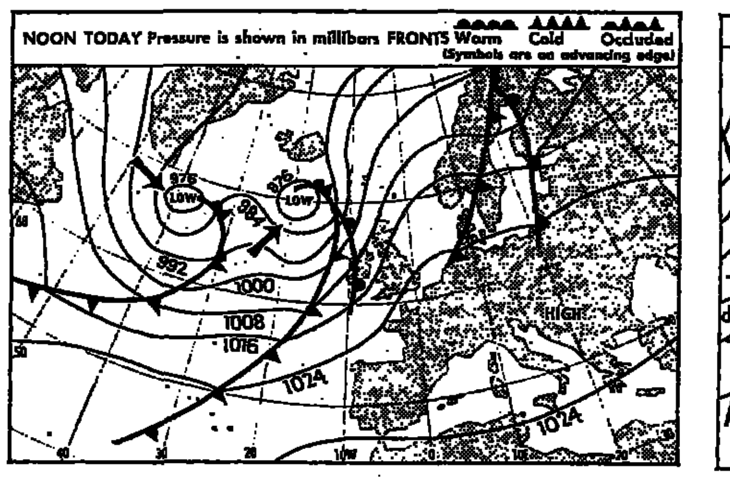
An inquiry is one of the possibilities Mr Daniel and other officials of the Prison Officers' Association have been quietly pressing for some weeks. The other is that the prison officers should be treated as a special case under the Government's pay policy as the police, firemen and Armed Services were.

The government White Paper envisages the possibility of further special cases. But the confidential guidelines disclosed in *The Times* made it clear that the Government intends to keep them to a minimum. Any proposal for a special case would have to go to a Cabinet committee.

The two thousand Northern Ireland prison officers whose action had to to remand prisoners being held in police cells resumed normal working yesterday, pending talks with Mr Don Concannon, Minister of State, later this week. The officers had taken their action in support of an increase of £2 a day in their special daily allowance of £3.

Leading article, page 17

Weather forecast and recordings


NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are on advancing edge)
992
1000
1008
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HIGH

Today

Sun rises: 6.53 am
Sun sets: 4.34 pm
Moon rises: 7.18 am
Moon sets: 5.21 pm

First quarter: November 7.

Lighting up: 5.4 pm to 6.25 am.

High water: London Bridge, 1.41 am, 7.3m (24.1ft); 1.57 pm, 7.4m (24.3ft). Avonmouth, 7.24 am, 13.3m (43.7ft); 7.37 pm, 13.4m (44.0ft). Dover, 11.2 am, 6.8m (22.2ft); 11.22 pm, 6.7m (21.9ft). Hull, 6.1 am, 7.4m (24.4ft); 6.28 pm, 7.5m (24.5ft). Liverpool, 11.17 am, 9.5m (31.1ft); 11.31 pm, 9.5m (31.1ft).

A weak trough will clear the SE but further troughs will reach W districts later.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, Central S and SE England, E Midlands: Becoming generally dry, rather cloudy, sunning intervals developing; wind SW, light to moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Central N, NE and E England: Rain possible towards midnight, sunny periods, becoming cloudy: wind, SW, moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

W. Midlands, Channel Islands, SW England: Probably rain later, sunny periods, becoming cloudy; wind SW, moderate, freshening; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rain spreading from W later, sunny intervals, becoming cloudier; wind S, fresh, strengthening; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Rain possible toward midnight, sunny periods, cloudier later; wind SW, moderate, becoming S, strong later; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, SW and NE Scotland: Rain in places during evening, sunny periods, becoming cloudy later; wind SW moderate, becoming S, strong to gale later; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rain spreading from W, becoming generally cloudy; wind S fresh, becoming strong to gale; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Orkney, Shetland; Mainly dry, sunny intervals, cloudy in evening; wind SW fresh, becoming S strong to gale; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Changeable, especially in N and W, where it will be windy; probably mostly dry in SE; temps near or above normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover; Wind NW light or moderate, becoming SW, fresh or strong; sea slight, becoming moderate.

English Channel (E): Wind SW, fresh; sea moderate.

St George's Channel: Wind S, strong, perhaps gale later; occasional rain. Sea rough or very rough.

Irish Sea; Wind S, strong to gale, perhaps severe gale later; sea rough or very rough.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	23	73	Chicago	c	13	64	Lisbon	s	16	61	New York	s	15	59
Algiers	s	21	70	Cologne	s	11	52	Locarno	s	14	57	Nice	s	19	66
Amstrdm	s	11	52	Copenhgn	r	11	52	London	c	16	61	Oslo	d	7	45
Barcelona	s	19	66	Florence	s	16	61	Luxembrg	f	8	46	Paris	s	10	50
Beirut	f	17	63	Funchal	f	20	68	Madrid	s	17	63	Rome	f	19	66
Belfast	c	10	50	Geneva	c	7	45	Majorca	s	20	68	Stockholm	d	7	45
Berlin	c	11	52	Gibraltar	f	19	66	Malaga	s	21	70	Tel Aviv	c	10	50
Bermuda	c	27	81	Guernsey	c	14	57	Malta	s	19	66	Toronto	s	16	61
Biarritz	c	11	52	Helsinki	f	3	36	Miami	c	28	82	Vancouver	c	6	43
Bristol	c	15	59	Innsbruck	s	12	54	Montreal	f	12	54	Venice	s	15	59
Brussels	s	12	54	Istanbul	c	13	55	Moscow	c	−1	30	Vienna	s	15	59
Budapest	c	15	59	Jersey	c	14	57	Munich	f	9	48	Warsaw	c	10	50
Cardiff	f	15	59	L Palmas	s	22	72	Naples	s	18	64	Zurich	c	7	45

Campaign to end emergency Act in Ulster

The Northern Ireland Peace Movement will campaign against the Government to end the Emergency Provisions Act. Miss Meiread Corrigan, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, and several of her colleagues will lobby support from the leading political parties during a 10-day visit to England to begin this week.

The Peace Movement says that the Act, which allows police to hold suspects incommunicado for up to seven days and provides the legislation for non-jury trials, is a gross denial of human rights.

Pay claim rejected

A £20-a-week claim for provincial newspaper journalists was rejected last night, by the Newspaper Society, representing employers. The society has offered a 5 per cent rise.

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By Diana Geddes
Education Corresp

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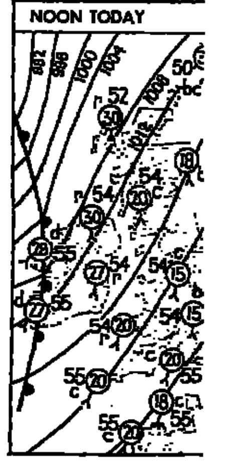

b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; o—overcast; f—
h—hail; m—mist; r—
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Yesterday

London: Temp: m
6 pm, 16°C (61°F);
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Austria, Sch 18; Belg
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Finland, Fmk 3.25; Fra
Germany, DM 2.50; G
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Lf 22; Madeira, Esc 22.
Norway, Kr 4.50; Port
Spain, Pes 60; Swede
Switzerland, Sfr 2.80;
$1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 2

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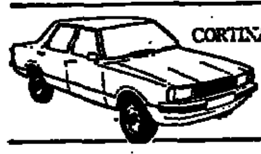
CAVALIER 1600L	WEEKLY UNLIMITED **£72.50**	WEEKLY UNLIMITED £83.00	WEEKLY UNLIMITED £80.50	
 CORTINA 1 6 OR 2000 (GL AUTO)	WEEKLY UNLIMITED **£95.00** (1·6)	WEEKLY UNLIMITED £125.00 (2000)	WEEKLY UNLIMITED £105.00 (1·6)	
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Challenge to schools where pupils use 56 different languages

By John Winder

First results of a survey of 28 comprehensive school in London show that their pupils use between them at least 56 languages. In one school, 40 languages are used.

Mr Eric Bolton, an inspector of education, used those figures yesterday to illustrate the size of the challenge facing schools when he addressed a conference in London organized by the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds on "The challenge of a multiracial society".

"How does a school respond to that kind of demand?" Mr Bolton asked. Schools were trying to meer the challenge of providing language courses for older children.

"Normally, no one school can respond to 10, 12 or 15 languages among its pupils, and certainly not to 40".

However, they might look at the position differently, as a resource, rather than as a difficulty, and as a resource on which, as a nation, Britain could benefit.

Mr Bolton told the conference of a girl who speaks Punjabi, speaks and writes Urdu, speaks Koranic Arabic and can write it to some extent and can handle English well enoubh to pass three A levels.

"I do not see these children as a problem, but that is how we almost invariably describe them."

Some children spoke Punjabi with their mothers, English with a brother, English with some school friends and Urdu with others.

The response of the education system to that challenge coul dnot be the kind of flat government response he had found on the Continent recently: "All these children will learn in Serbo-Croat" which led to 17 children who could hardly speak French being faced with learning Serbo-Croat, although five were Albanian, eight gypsies who did not speak Serbo-Croat, and of three Jugoslavs, one spoke Slovene, one Montenegrin and only one Serbo-Croat.

Minority groups all over the world were not prepared to join the melting pot, to be totally assimilated, he said.

Accepting the different cultures in school curricula needed careful planning and thought. Schools deserved understanding of the complexity of what was being asked of them, not simply to be faced with slogans that were not thought out and to which they were expected to respond tomorrow.

Lord Pitt of Hampstead opened the conference, saying that original immigrants had come to Britain prepared to accept difficulties, although they had not been prepared for the degree of prejudice, but believing that by the time their children became adult it would have improved.

"Things have not only not improved for their children, but prejudice and discrimination are now affecting their grandchildren", he said.

"Neither their children nor their grandchildren are as prepared to accept discrimination as were their parents."

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said that some bigoted, ignorant, and malevolent groups had endeavoured to shift the blame to ethnic minorities and make them scapegoats for present economic difficulties. Some sections of the press had to share responsibility for heightening racial tensions by their insensitive handling of what were basically unremarkable events.

Unions were actively seeking to recruit coloured workers. "We need them and they need us", he added.

"We are opposed to the development of separate unions based on race, which appear from time to time. We do not accept that race, religion or politics is a desirable basis for the development of unions."

"We are urging unions to encourage coloured workers to develop their competence so that they can act as representatives, shop stewards and the like. We have impressed on unions the need to stamp out racial discrimination in trade unions, wherever it may appear."

RSC loss in year of artistic success

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

The Royal Shakespeare Company lost £54,709 last year, despite its being one of "the busiest and most artistically rewarding" years in its history.

The company's annual report, published yesterday, showed that some of the deficit arose from advance spending on productions for this year. The loss of £32,000 on productions in 1977-78 was unusual for the company, which broke even in 1976-77 and made a small surplus in the previous year.

The company has few reserves and will have to carry the loss forward. As a means of funding new developments, it is considering commercial sponsorship. Its total expenditure last year was nearly £4m.

In the report, Sir Kenneth Cork, chairman of the governors, pointed out that in the history of the company "every major decision concerned with the sustenance and development of our central activities" had had to be taken by the governors as an act of faith, using existing or privately acquired funds and without any guarantee of longer-term financial security.

Clearly referring in particular to the Arts Council, he said the governors hoped that "funding bodies of all kinds may find it possible in future to respond a little more readily to on rassessments of longer-term needs".

He believed the outstanding success of the company's 1977-78 London season was the immediate result of the opening of the Warehouse Theatre, which had been achieved without extra subsidy.

The company's planned touring production of *The Scarlet Pimpernel* this season has had to be postponed.

Nazi posters criticized

The Imperial War Museum, London, has stopped selling two facsimile Nazi posters after complaints by an MP, although one has been on sale for 10 years and sells 7,000 copies a year.

Mr Greville Janner, MP for Leicester, West, said he was especialy concerned at the "offensive" posters' popularity with German tourists.

Bravery awards: Three people yesterday received awards for showing courage in the face of crime. Mrs Margaret Dunford (left) aged 61, who runs the sub-postoffice at Rockbourne, Hampshire, snatched back a bundle of notes a man had taken from her till. An additional £18 that she took by mistake was later put towards the man's fine by police. At a ceremony in London yesterday the Post Office presented her with a cheque for £75 and a certificate of commendation. PC Michael Bull and his wife, Marlene (right) stood up to 40 youths armed with knives, chains and coshes who tried to force their way into a club at Coleford, Somerset, in May. PC Bull confronted the gang and his wife stood beside him until other policemen arrived. In Taunton yesterday PC Bull received £10 and a certificate of commendation, and Mrs Bull a bouquet.

Bad council estates to be improved

Government plans to divert capital expenditure and manpower towards improving the worst council housing estates were announced yesterday by Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment.

There were too many outdated old estates, and badly designed new ones, where living conditions were not good enough, he told the annual conference of the National Housing and Town Planning Council at Brighton.

It was not so much the interior of the dwellings that was at fault: the common areas and the estates often had a grim harshness, an unattractive environment, or, after vandalism, environmental squalor.

"Overall, they are a small proportion of the national stock, but they bring a totally disproportionate amount of misery to those who live in them" he said.

In extreme cases estates might have to be demolished, though environmental improvement, better maintenance and management, and the rectification of bad design were usually what was required.

But Mr Shore also gave a warning that improvement was not a substitute for building. He was greatly disturbed by the disappointing level of new housing starts and said he doubted whether local authorities were doing enough to meet people's changing needs and expectations.

Questioned, he said he did not think money spent on new towns would have been better used to renew the inner cities. Asked whether he would reconsider distribution of the rate-support grant to give a larger share to the "shire" counties and districts, he answered with an emphatic "No".

Raid on WRP school 'part of a plot'

A police raid on the political school of the Workers' Revolutionary Party was part of a conspiracy involving the Home Office, Fleet Street and the police, Roy Battersby, a leading WRP member, said in the High Court yesterday. Mr Battersby, a film and television director, denied that such a view of the raid was fantastic or paranoid.

He was giving evidence at the hearing of the libel action brought by himself, Miss Vanessa Redgrave, the actress, her brother, Corin, an actor, and three other leading WRP members against *The Observer* and Mr David Astor, its former editor.

They complain that an article published in September, 1975, and describing events said to have occurred at the school in the Peak District, made them out to be violent and unlawful. *The Observer* is contesting the case.

Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC, for *The Observer* and Mr Astor, suggested that Mr Battersby, a member of the WRP's central and political committees, had seen the police raid as the result of "an establishment plot".

Mr Battersby replied: "We thought there were things going on behind the scenes. We thought the police raid involved the state, or part of the state, and we were thinking particularly of the Home Secretary. *The Observer* article could certainly be seen as not just a libel but also as a part of such an operation. We also thought the police were involved."

Mr Battersby agreed that he had asked the Chief Constable of Derbyshire to return all items taken from the school by the police, including "carpet fluff and dust". He alleged that the party had been "fitted up".

"Someone had left nine bullets in our school; an article had been published in *The Observer* without us being given an opportunity to reply to it", he added.

Mr Justice O'Connor asked: "Listening devices were all pie-in-the-sky, weren't they?" Mr Battersby disagreed.

Mr Battersby denied that an obsession about infiltrators led to the questioning of Miss Irene Gorst, an actress, which, it was said in *The Observer* article, left her in tears and wanting to leave.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Nixo may spea at Oxfor Union

By Ian Bradley

Mr Richard Nixon, t American President, coming to Britain on 30 to lecture at th Union. He has been i Mr Daniel Moylan, pr the union.

Mr Moylan said yest the invitation wa favourably considered.

Colonel Jack Bre Nixon's aide, said o that the invitation wa about a month ago. N would be made until but he indicated that favoured acceptance.

Mr Nixon had plann tour this month, but to postpone it to c book.

If he does go to would be his first Europe since he cea President. It would resent a victory for M over Mr Daniel Jan dent of the Cambrid

Mr Janner, son of M Janner, the Labour he had twice invited to Cambridge, but ha no reply. He added: certainly be surpris came to Oxford."

He said he was telegram to Mr Nixo him to visit the Union if he came t

The unions have b to outbid each oth eminence of the celeb have lured for lec debates this term. has the Prince of Friday. Oxford has Margaret later this m presidents promise vi Gandhi in two week

Threat to M Basnett

Frank Greaves, a Wimborne, Dorset, w article referring to p union chiefs to inc power over governm sent a letter signed pers" threatening t Mr David Basnett, fo man of the TUC, if sals were carried ou

He was fined £10 and Walton Magistr Surrey, yesterday a ting making the mu in the letter to M general secretary of ral and Municipal Union.

Girobank charges abolished

By Margaret Stone

Free banking will be available to all the 600,000 personal customers of National Girobank from November 27, Sir William Barlow, chairman of the Post Office, announced at the anniversary dinner of Girobank at Bootle, Merseyside, last night.

The £2 annual fee for customers whose salary cheques are paid through Girobank will be abolished, in addition to the 6p a cheque charge.

For customers who do not have their salary credited through Girobank and cannot maintain a balance in excess of £50, the new concessions represent a bigger saving. Previously they had to pay 10p a cheque.

However, anyone whose account is overdrawn will have to pay 10p for each debit transaction.

The other Girobank services such as guarantee cards, personal loans, budget accounts and bridging loans will also be available to all personal customers from next January, not just those whose salaries are paid directly into their Girobank accounts.

Fine for damage to train

A commuter damaged a first-class compartment in anger because his train home was 20 minutes later, magistrates at Brighton, Sussex, were told yesterday.

George Davis, aged 61, a telephonist, of Silwood Place, Brighton, was fined £100 and ordered to pay £50 costs and £44 compensation to British Rail. He said he had no recollection of causing the damage.

Bail plea for Astrid Proll rejected

Astrid Proll, the suspected Baader Meinhof terrorist, was remanded in custody for a further week at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday after an application for bail in extradition proceedings had been rejected.

Mr Evelyn Russell, the magistrate, told her: "There are substantial grounds that you will abscond if granted bail. You are a resourceful lady and will be able to manipulate matters if you desire to leave this country. This being a free country, even with the conditions suggested by your counsel it would be easy for you to disappear."

Mr Owen Davis, for the defence of Miss Proll, had offered sureties totalling £72,000. Referring to her throughout as Mrs Puttick, he said she had never been convicted of any offence anywhere in the world. "Her actions in this country and her way of life do not suggest the case of a person going to ground until the air is cleared. This is the case of somebody building a new life in this country."

Her only reason for leaving Germany after the adjournment of her trial on a charge of attempted murder four and a half years ago was because of her physical condition.

More information sought: The British authorities want more information from the West German Ministry of Justice before they allow the hearing of extradition proceedings against Miss Proll (Alan Hamilton writes). She has been in custody since her arrest in north London on September 15.

Although the papers relating to most of the offences with which she is alleged to be connected have been furnished to the Home Office by officials in Bonn, Britain is to seek information on further charges relating to alleged cases of robbery and forgery said to have been committed by Miss Proll in Germany at least six years ago.

Mr Lawrence Grant, Miss Proll's English solicitor, said last night: "Bearing in mind how long ago these alleged offences were committed, it seems extraordinary that it should take so long to get the relevant documents. I was assured that everything necessary would be available by today, even in German if not in English translation, but that has not proved to be so."

He was anxious to have the question of possible extradition proceedings resolved so that he could advise Miss Proll on her best course of action, which might be to seek British citizenship. He had had no response to his request to have her transferred for the period of her remand to Holloway.

Officials at the Ministry of Justice in Bonn told *The Times* yesterday that all the relevant material for extradition was in London, and they knew of nothing at their end that could hold the case up. Most of the documents had been sent to the Home Office with the original extradition request on October 9.

Call for exchange of consumer facts within EEC

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Mr Tony Venables, director of the European union of consumer organizations (BEUC), called yesterday for the establishment of a "consumers' Interpol" to ensure international cooperation in removing dangerous and defective products swiftly from the market.

Speaking in London, he said there had been several cases recently showing up the lack of any procedure for governments to exchange warnings about possible dangers. European governments had received no information from Britain about the recent case of botulism poisoning caused by tinned salmon, beyond what they had seen in the press.

Mr Venables said: "There should be an established procedure by which at least governments of EEC member states exchange information about dangerous products".

Two men freed after doubt about their guilt

Two men who maintained at their trial that explosives had been planted in their car have been freed from prison after the Home Secretary had recommended exercise of the royal prerogative.

James Wallace, aged 32, of Clapham, and Michael Short, aged 24, of Thornton Heath, both London, were both jailed at the Central Criminal Court on December 1, 1976, for 12 years. The sentences were reduced to eight years on appeal last March.

The Home Office said: "There is a substantial doubt about their guilt. But their convictions still stand."

Plot charge dropped against prison officer

A charge against Douglas Murray McCombe, aged 36, a former assistant governor of Hull prison, alleging conspiracy to assault prisoners, was dropped during committal proceedings at Hull Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Mr Ian Boyd, QC, the magistrate, ruled that there was no case to answer against Mr McCombe, now assistant governor of Erlstone prison, Wiltshire. Mr Boyd rejected a submission by Mr Nigel Pascoe, for the defence of Mr McCombe, that there was also no case to answer on a charge of wilful neglect of duty.

Mr Pascoe said that Mr McCombe was clearly out of his depth and facing a near mutinous situation among prison officers after a riot at the jail. He was up against indiscipline on a massive scale and prisoners' property had been destroyed even before he arrived at the jail. The crucial question was whether it was realistic for him to expect the prison officers to obey him.

Mr Pascoe's submission was rejected, and Mr McCombe reserved his defence against the full charge that he wilfully neglected his duty on September 4, 1976, by failing to take action to stop or report assaults on prisoners by officers under his command.

Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

Det Supt Ronald Sagar, who led the investigation into the three-day riot in September, 1976, said in evidence that he had interviewed Mr McCombe, and suggested that there had been a total disinte command after the

Mr McCombe was have replied: "Yes, to come out when I in public. I shall hav yes, there was a bre discipline.

"A lot of people riot lost control an longer rational bei because of the loss that you have this

Mr Sagar said Mr told him that one of officers had, in fac assault him.

Part of Mr McCon ment took the forn tions by Mr Sagar ar Mr McCombe had s in B wing to ensu was well and to p sort of trouble fro and inmates.

Mr Sagar said h McCombe: "Doing the worst form of Mr McCombe hac "Yes, I am not po the powers that be.

Mr McCombe acc there had been br prison officers, bu complained to him a saw some of the inn manhandled as they the stairs from the he saw no punche cheons being used.

Mr McCombe had was chaos. There w ill feeling against th I should only have i officers if I had i

"They can do wha to me but one thing not sack me. I ha accept the respons discipline was poor."

Single professional body for teachers still some way off

Fresh proposals for establishing a single professional and disciplinary body for teachers have been drawn up by Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, and Mr Andrew Hutchings, joint secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association.

While there has been general agreement among teachers for nearly 30 years on the need for a general teachers' council, the unions have not been able to agree on the powers and composition of such a body.

At a meeting on Monday of representatives of all the main teachers' organizations to discuss the new proposals, the first joint meeting on the teachers' council for two years, it was clear that wide differences still exist between the NUT and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

Mr Jarvis said the meeting was very disappointing with no further progress

Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the NAS/UWT, said the NUT seemed to want absolute control of the profession by the teachers' council and absolute control of the council by the NUT.

Two TV rental firms to freeze prices

By Edward Townsend

Thorn Television Rentals and Visionhire, two of Britain's leading television rental companies, both of which have stated publicly their intention not to put up rates, have given similar formal assurances to Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Their moves follow a Price Commission report, published in September, which said the two companies had a high degree of profitability and recommended that their rates should be frozen until next April.

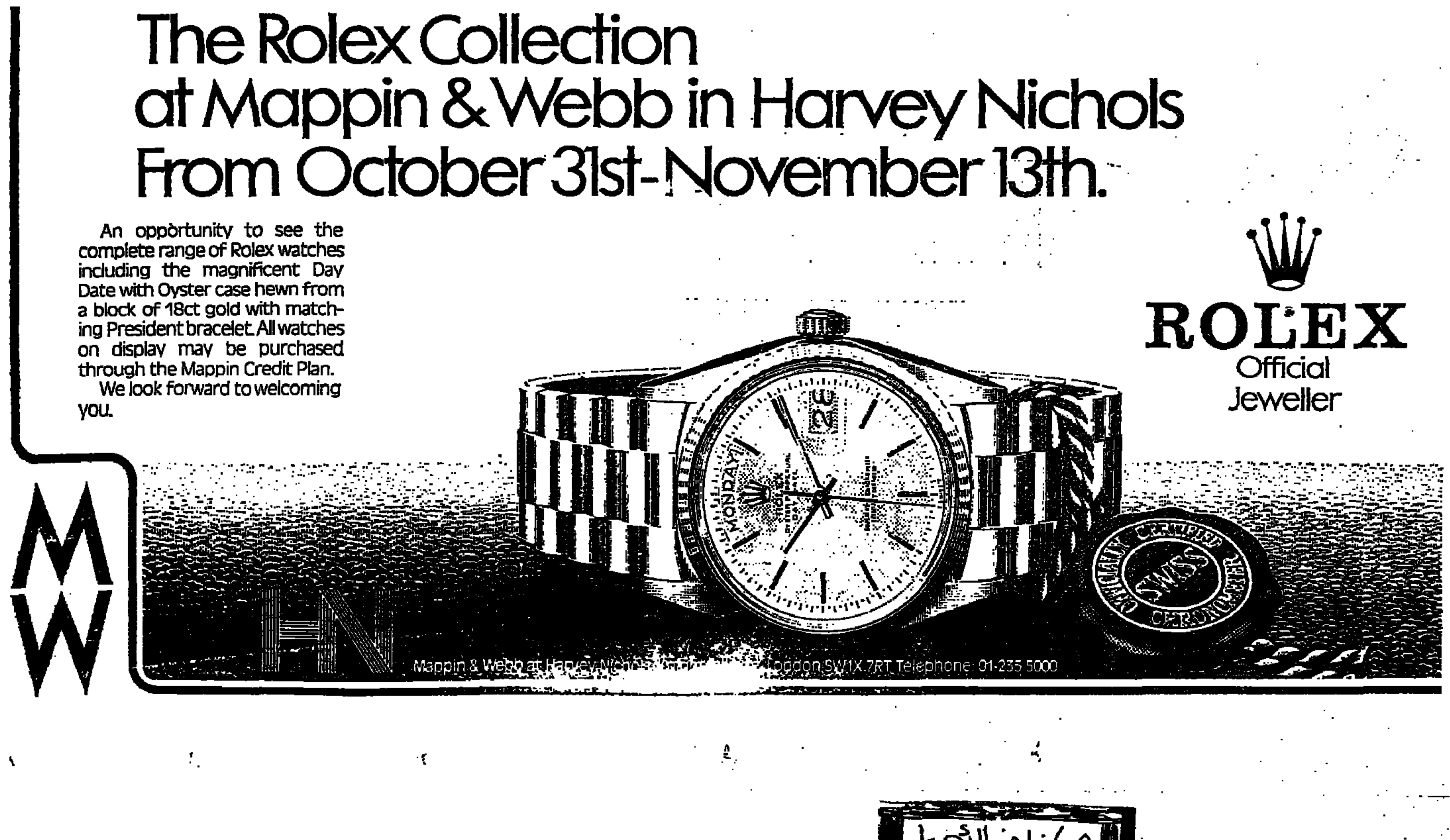
The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection said yesterday that the companies had held separate discussions with officials and, "while expressing reservations on some aspects" of the commission's report, had given assurances not to put up prices before April 1, 1979.

Six rental organizations were investigated by the commission, which said that, because the television retail sector accounted for about half the domestic television market and was the main competitive influence on the rental market, competition should be encouraged. That should include provision against "undue price parallelism".

The six companies investigated hold about 58 per cent of the United Kingdom television rental market.

Thorn operates through its three subsidiaries: Radio Rentals, Domestic Electric Rentals and Multi-Broadcast (Rentals). Visionhire is part of Electronic Rentals.

Mr Maurice Fry, chairman of Electronic Rentals, in his annual review, published in July, criticized the commission's investigation. He said: "We have at present no intention of increasing rental rates to existing subscribers and are unlikely to do so unless inflation once again reaches double figures. The Price Commission investigation is expensive and time-consuming for all concerned and it can only be assumed that its intention and motivation are totally political."



The Rolex Collection at Mappin & Webb in Harvey Nichols From October 31st-November 13th.

An opportunity to see the complete range of Rolex watches including the magnificent Day Date with Oyster case hewn from a block of 18ct gold with matching President bracelet. All watches on display may be purchased through the Mappin Credit Plan.

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Judge orders woman t leave West End flat

Mrs Gitty Milinaire, who was acquitted by a Crown Court jury last June of a £200,000 jewelry theft, was ordered by Mr Justice Fox in the High Court yesterday to leave her flat in the West End of London.

Mrs Milinaire, aged 39, daughter-in-law of the Duchess of Bedford, was also ordered not to damage the property. The judge was told that she had threatened to commit suicide and put a bomb under the flat if she was forced out.

The order against her was granted to two men who claim title to the premises as part of a 1973 property deal.

Mr James Munby, counsel for Mr H. E. Mohammad Namazi and Mr Abdulkarim Minoo, said the deal with Mrs Milinaire involv exchange of her fl land Towers, George Marylebone, for a owned in Teheran. "The defendant i occupation of the p refuses to go."

It had been plea behalf that she ha and two husbands a all the sympathy she he said.

She had telephon plaintiffs' solicitors she had nowhere said that, if forced t flat, she would ha plete breakdown. ened to commit suici

The judge dire Milinaire to leave days of receiving order.

Lady Chelsea is theft victim

Lady Chelsea, wife of Lord Chelsea, was yesterday identified as the owner of a BMW car containing jewellery valued at £150,000 stolen at Ardington, Berkshire.

The theft was more than a week ago. Lady Chelsea has offered a £10,000 reward for the capture of the thieves.

£200,000 to school fees

Bristol Cathedra founded in 1140, wh boys, and Bristol School, founded in 1 has 1,000 boys, will e £10,000 a year for t years from Mr Jo a businessman in help to pay the fee children from poor f

ees pledge help lice fight ndalism

e solution to vandalism lies tion in the communities e it occurs, Mr Merlyn Home Secretary, said yes- y in opening the national rence on vandalism.

want to make clear the nment's determination to l it can to support what ne locally", he said. "We letermined to support the e and to find ways of in- ing their effective gth".

told the conference at the Office: "Nothing is more ralizing than the feeling nobody bothers, nobody and no one is doing any-

hope we shall be able to today that we do care, that we recognize that are ways in which we elp".

recent calls for more patrols against vandals, id: "I would point out it is chief constables, than politicians, who operational dispositions of strength.

olice forces already have ive vandal patrols and it l be a very foolish police rity out in the provinces would try to make deci- for its police force".

comprehensive report by entral Policy Review Staff "think tank") formed the for discussion at the con- e.

ndals cause damage esti- l at £15m each year to buildings, and between and £5m to British Rail rty. In 1976-77 the cost to ow of vandalism was '50, and it costs London port more than £1m a

ecent Home Office survey vandals' parents are most ent target for blame and renness was also a key

ut-price mpany ves pledge

ur Consumer Affairs espondent

Gordon Borrie, Director ral of Fair Trading, an- ced yesteday that he had cted written promises of e good conduct from ur Discount Centres, a ig cut-price retailer of stic appliances with a ed stores in Britain.

company's written assur- was required under the Trading Act, 1973, after irector general had taken account 115 complaints Scottish customers that ompany's shops refused s or replacement for de- e goods, or carried out s unsatisfactorily.

complaints, all from the nclyde and Lothian areas, ed a wide range of goods rose between June, 1974, 'ebruary this year. In one a Motherwell customer's sion set had broken down times and caught fire before a refund was ed.

lent told the director al that all the complaints d to Scotland, where the any's management had re- been reorganized. The ny has now established tral customer care depart- to make sure that claims mpensation are dealt with otly. Trident has also ex- d its quality-control s.

ctionist measures: Mr Goldman, director of the mers' Association, last pledged his organization ep a close watch on how extra consumers have to or protectionist measures ed to benefit industry.

aking at the association's l meeting in London, he here was a danger of the nment's being obliged to e a policy of import con- and import limits

Goldman called for a pub- appointed commission to nize protectionist meas- but said that the Consu- Association would arrange e professional surveillance w protective devices relat- o clothing, textiles and ear.

rection

 Airways points out that it ever intended that its new kfast service" Concorde to New York, referred to day, should have started on y.

overnment tax policies hreaten country houses'

hn Young

ing Reporter

lexible government poli- particularly on taxation, hreatening country houses estates and the whole con- y of English rural life. was the dominant theme of ference in London yester- organized jointly by the ric Houses Association and Country Landowners' Asso- n.

mmander Michael Saunders on, chairman of the HAA ion and parliamentary nittee, said that if there to be a social revolution uld be better to bring it t by fiscal measures than he violent means adopted he French proletariat in ate eighteenth-century.

r reform by taxation was a and indiscriminating. It one thing to tackle diffi- es simply by reducing idual concentrations of th; it was another to do i such a way that many of the admirable institutions built up by our capitalist society were not also destroyed in the process.

It was in the national interest that the integrity of estates be preserved.

He suggested that conditional exemption from capital transfer tax should be extended from "heritage" property to land forming part of its estate.

In return landowners would have to accept considerable restrictions on their freedom, in that relief would be afforded only in return for a greater share of their property with the public and a certain amount of democratic supervision.

Lord Shelburne told the conference: "I simply do not believe that the general public wants to see estates taxed and nationalized out of existence".

Mr Reginald Hookway, Director of the Countryside Commission, asked why so few owners applied for the numerous government grants. He suggested that there might be a psychological barrier.

New embarrassment for Law Society

By Michael Horsnell

Mr Michael Joseph, the solicitor who gained a reputation as an *enfant terrible* of the legal profession two years ago with a book "exposing the rottenness of the conveyancing system", is again embarrassing the Law Society.

The governing body of the solicitors' profession yesterday received an application for a practising certificate for the next 12 months from Mr Joseph. It arrived with a cheque for £70, £20 less than the normal fee.

Mr Joseph, who has worked as a conveyancing solicitor for 15 years, has deducted the amount that every solicitor has to contribute towards the next Law Society advertising campaign.

The last television advertising campaign, he says, propagated lies about the need to hire a solicitor for house purchase, which might have rendered Law Society officials responsible for it liable to prosecution under the Trade Descriptions Act.

Mr Joseph, aged 43, singled out as an example a television cartoon strip that showed someone who had done his own conveyancing without a solicitor finding a motorway just outside the house. The caption with it said: "Don't listen to Whatsisname. See a solicitor."

In a letter to the Law Society, he said: "The implied statement that a solicitor is more likely to find out about an impending motorway than a layman of average intelligence is a lie.

"In fact, a layman of average intelligence is more likely to find out about such matters as an impending motorway because the layman, as well as submitting the 'local search' form, will also call at the council offices and so learn about any proposals in the offing but not yet on the register, which a solicitor will never do.

"It can be no part of the Law Society's proper functions to propagate false claims, and I refuse to pay for such lies to be propagated."

In his book *The Conveyancing Fraud*, which he published himself, Mr Joseph explains how people can do their own and exposes the "advantage" solicitors take of those who do not.

The Law Society launched its campaign against people doing their own conveyancing last year.

Mr Joseph told me: "I feel again that I have to expose the nauseating idiocies of solicitors who make colossal profits from conveyancing".

An official told me: "The Solicitors' Act, 1974, provides that no practising certificate can be issued unless the full fee is paid".

In brief

Stamp machines in more centres

Experimental use of 50p stamp booklet vending machines, which the Post Office has been running in London and Brighton, is to be extended to nine other main centres, it was announced yesterday.

The machines will be installed in the next two weeks at Norwich, Hounslow and Heathrow airport, London, Birmingham, Newcastle upon Tyne, Glasgow, Manchester, Belfast, Bristol and Cardiff. Additional machines will be provided in London and Brighton.

Decision later in TV mast case

After a 15-day hearing the Court of Appeal reserved judgment yesterday in the action over a 1,250ft television mast on Emley Moor, near Wakefield, West Yorkshire, which collapsed in March, 1969.

British Insulated Callenders Construction, Ltd., of Thornton Heath, London, appealed from a decision of Mr Justice O'Connor in June last year that it and EMI Electronics Ltd were both liable to pay damages to the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Woman murder charge

Martin Shepherd, aged 17, of Sunnside Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, was committed in custody for trial at St Albans Crown Court by Hitchin magistrates yesterday, accused of the murder last August of Miss Ena Lewin, aged 63.

Fall boy dies

A boy aged three died yesterday after a 25ft fall from an overpass on the A3 at Clanfield, near Portsmouth, on Friday. His mother, Mrs Delia Abra, of Clanfield, was charged on Saturday with attempted murder.

American detained

An American, aged 18, who was found semi-conscious on a British Airways flight from Detroit to London, was detained by the Home Office at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday.

Plan to reopen school

Westbury House, a boys' preparatory school at West Meon, Hampshire, which closed earlier this year, has been sold for £150,000. The new owners plan to reopen the school.

Airport hearing

Disciplinary proceedings against Mr Geoffrey Seller, director of Leeds and Bradford airport, will be heard at Bradford next week.

Port traffic at Dover grows

Almost as many passengers and vehicles passed through the port of Dover in the first nine months of this year as in 1977, the Harbour Board said yesterday.

Up to the end of September 7.2 million passengers had used the port, compared with 7.8 million last year and 1.1 million cars used Dover ferries and hovercraft compared with 1.2 million in 1977.

Moderates win posts in engineers' union

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Reporter

Moderates in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers continued their electoral progress yesterday with victories in two elections for full-time officer posts.

Mr Edward Hepple defeated by 130,214 votes to 82,583 a left-wing challenge for his job as national organizer from Mr Ronald Halverson.

Mr John Weakley, the Llanelli district secretary, won the ballot for the post of regional officer for Wales by 16,537 to 12,747. The defeated candidate was Mr George Neal.

Moderates also were encouraged by the first ballot results in the elections for the two vacancies on the union's executive, although in those cases the contests might still be close.

A particularly hard fought battle is likely for the London and the South-east post, traditionally held by the left wing, which will be vacated when Mr Reginald Birch retires next June. The moderate candidate, Mr Jack Whyman, who came top with 10,628 votes, faces Mr Leonard Choulerton in the second ballot.

In the first ballot for the Midlands and Manchester post, vacated by Mr Terence Duffy when he became union president, Mr Kenneth Cure won 7,789 votes and Mr John Tocher received 13,113. Moderates are confident that Mr Cure will secure the seat.

Jean Batten, the pioneer airwoman, with a picture of her Percival Gull aircraft and Mr Edgar Percival, its designer, at a ceremony of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, London, at which she was made a liveryman yesterday. Mrs Batten, aged 69, was earlier admitted as a freeman of the City of London. Her record solo flight from England to Australia, set in 1936, still stands.

Dismissed police chief wins

Mr Edmund Garvey, the Irish Republic's former police chief, who was dismissed dismissed earlier this year, yesterday won the first round of a legal action against the Dublin Government.

An Irish High Court ruling that Mr Garvey, aged 62, had not received enough notice of his mismissal has paved the way for proceedings by which he will seek to be reinstated and awarded damages.

Mr Justice Herbert McWilliam, in a reserved judgment, said Mr Garvey should either have been given reasonable notice, his salary in lieu or the reason for his dismissal.

Mr Niall McCarthy, counsel for the Irish Government, said it would appeal against the judgment to the Supreme Court in Dublin.

Tanker goes down in three miles of water

The tanker Chistos Bitas went down in 2,600 fathoms of water at 3.40 pm yesterday. A decision to scuttle her was taken after consultations between the British and Irish governments.

The scuttling point was about 320 miles west of Fastnet Rock, on the south-western tip of Ireland, in water about one and a half times deeper than the earlier chosen position. The tanker had started gradually to sink before the scuttling was ordered.

High seas will break up any oil that escapes from the wreck, and the chances of any reaching the British or Irish coasts are very remote, the Department of Trade said yesterday.

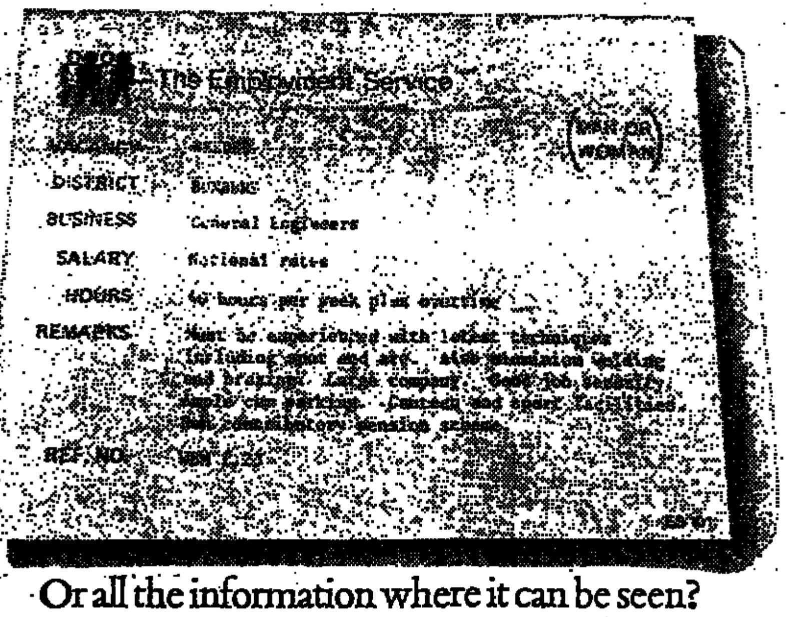
The salvage company, United Towing of Hull, intended to sink the ship 580 miles off Ireland but changed its plan because of expected bad weather.

"We were told that extremely bad weather was expected, including force 10 gales, so it was decided to put her down", it said.

The sinking operation, was controlled by Captain Anthony Oakley, the company's managing director, with two aides. It involved flooding the engine room, then gradually opening other water valves, to try to send the ship down vertically and not on her side. About 1,000 tons of oil is still on board.

How much is one job worth?

A sign at the factory gate?



The Employment Service
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Or all the information where it can be seen?

For us, and for employers looking for the right quality of applicant, one job is worth a great deal.

That's exactly the thinking that goes into the whole Jobcentre service.

The Jobcentre service is free of charge and it works like this.

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Inside, jobseekers can take as much time as they need to browse through the jobs on our self-selection display (each one of which can appear within minutes of your calling us), then make an appointment, through us, with you.

Although, in the majority of cases you'd want to make use of the self-selection facility, we can, where necessary, offer a variety of ways of filling your vacancy.

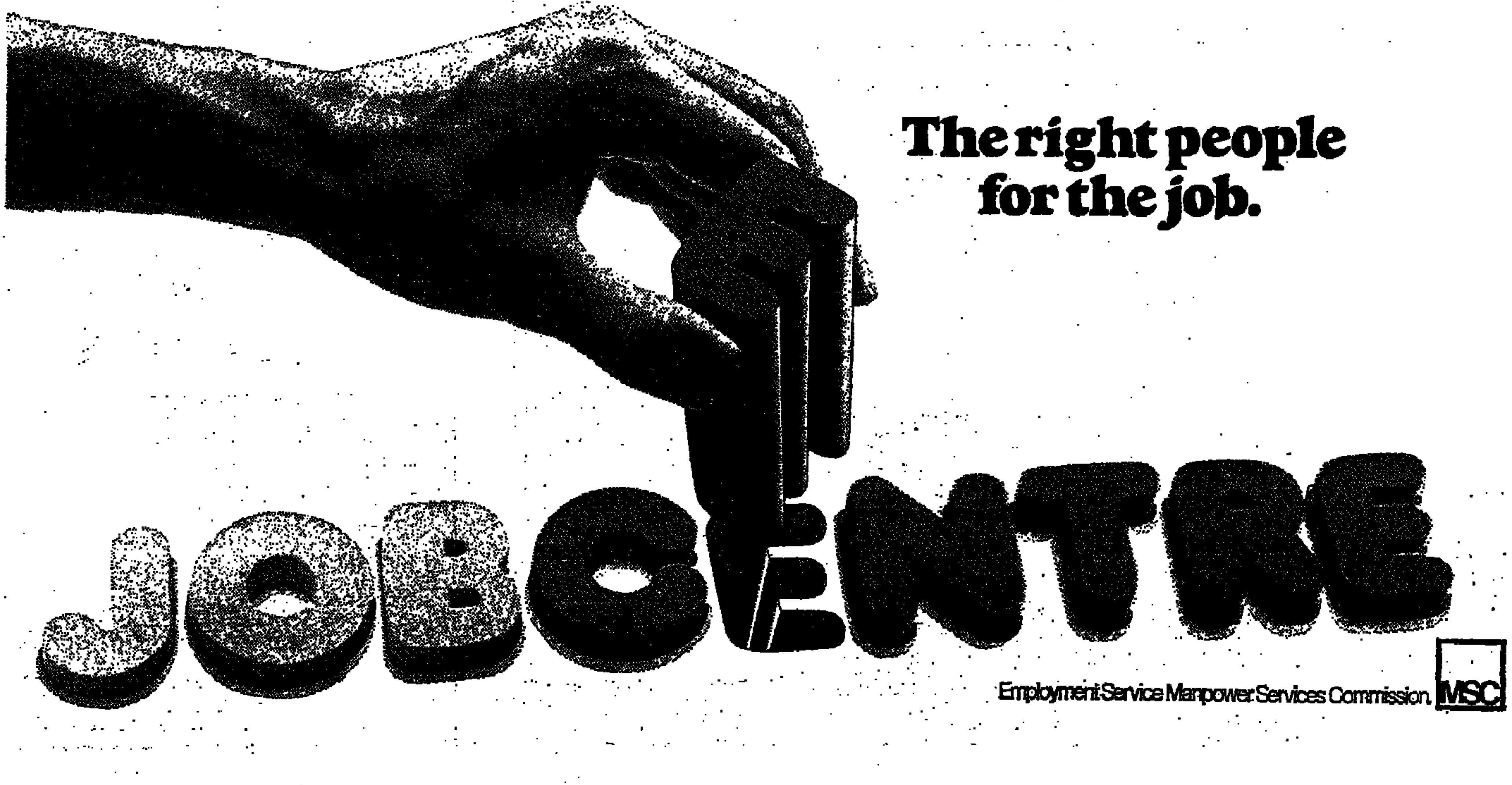
We could, for instance, recommend you talk to one of our employment advisers who will select a short-list of suitable applicants.

If it would be helpful, we can often arrange for you to use our offices to conduct interviews yourself.

Or you could consult your Jobcentre manager about other opportunities relating to employment, including direct training services to industry.

So next time you sit down to think about filling another job (or jobs), you should put the Jobcentre service at the top of your list.

Because we attach exactly the same importance to the job as you do.



The right people for the job.

Employment Service Manpower Services Commission MSC

HOME NEWS

Complete list of the Government as the Commons resume

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	Mr James Callaghan (66)
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons	Mr Michael Foot (65)
Lord Chancellor	Lord Elwyn-Jones (69)
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr Denis Healey (61)
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs	Dr David Owen (40)
Secretary of State for the Home Department	Mr Merlyn Rees (57)
Secretary of State for Education and Science and Paymaster General	Mrs Shirley Williams (48)
Secretary of State for Energy	Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn (53)
Secretary of State for Industry	Mr Eric Varley (46)
Secretary of State for the Environment	Mr Peter Shore (54)
Secretary of State for Northern Ireland	Mr Roy Mason (54)
Secretary of State for Scotland	Mr Bruce Millan (51)
Secretary of State for Wales	Mr John Morris, QC (46)
Secretary of State for Defence	Mr Frederick Mulley (60)
Secretary of State for Employment	Mr Albert Booth (50)
Secretary of State for Social Services	Mr David Ennals (56)
Secretary of State for Trade	Mr Edmund Dell (57)
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords	Lord Peart (64)
Chief Secretary to the Treasury	Mr Joel Barnett (55)
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	Mr John Silkin (55)
Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection	Mr Roy Hattersley (45)
Secretary of State for Transport	Mr William Rodgers (50)
Minister for Social Security	Mr Stanley Orme (55)
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Mr Harold Lever (64)

DEPARTMENTAL MINISTERS

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	
Minister	Mr John Silkin
Minister of State	Mr Edward Bishop (58)
Parliamentary Secretary	Mr Gavin Strang (35)
Civil Service Department	
Minister	Mr James Callaghan
Lord Privy Seal (responsible for day-to-day administration)	Lord Peart
Minister of State	Mr Charles Morris (51)
Defence	
Secretary of State	Mr Frederick Mulley
Minister of State	Mr John Gilbert (51)
Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Navy	Mr Patrick Duffy (58)
Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army	Mr Robert Brown (57)
Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the RAF	Mr James Wellbeloved (52)
Duchy of Lancaster	
Chancellor	Mr Harold Lever
Education and Science	
Secretary of State	Mrs Shirley Williams
Ministers of State	Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge (71) Mr Gordon Oakes (47)
Under-Secretary of State	Miss Margaret Jackson (35)
Employment	
Secretary of State	Mr Albert Booth
Minister of State	Mr Harold Walker (51)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr John Golding (47) Mr John Grant (46)
Energy	
Secretary of State	Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Minister of State	Dr J. Dickson Mabon (52)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Alexander Eadie (58) Mr John Cunningham (39)
Environment	
Secretary of State	Mr Peter Shore
Minister for Housing and Construction	Mr Reginald Freeson (52)
Minister of State (Sport)	Mr Denis Howell (55)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Ernest Armstrong (63) Lady Birk Mr Kenneth Marks (56) Mr Guy Barnett (50)
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	
Secretary of State	Dr David Owen
Ministers of State	Mr Frank Judd (43) Lord Goronwy-Roberts (65) Mr Edward Rowlands (38)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr John Tomlinson (39) Mr Evan Luard (51)
Health and Social Security	
Secretary of State for Social Services	Mr David Ennals
Minister for Social Security	Mr Stanley Orme
Minister of State	Mr Roland Moyle (50)
Under-Secretary of State (Disabled)	Mr Alfred Morris (50)
Under-Secretary of State (Social Security)	Mr Eric Deakins (46)
Home Office	
Secretary of State	Mr Merlyn Rees
Ministers of State	Lord Harris of Greenwich (48) Mr Brynmor John (44)
Under-Secretary of State	Dr Shirley Summerskill (47)
House of Commons	
Lord President of the Council and Leader	Mr Michael Foot
House of Lords	
Lord Privy Seal and Leader	Lord Peart
Industry	
Secretary of State	Mr Eric Varley
Ministers of State	Mr Alan Williams (48) Mr Gerald Kaufman (48)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Leslie Huckfield (36) Mr Robert Cryer (43)
Law Officers' Department	
Attorney General	Mr Samuel Silkin, QC (60)
Lord Advocate	Mr Ronald King Murray, QC (56)
Solicitor General	Mr Peter Archer, QC (51)
Solicitor General for Scotland	Lord McCluskey, QC (49)
Parliamentary Secretary	Mr Arthur Davidson (49)
Lord Chancellor's Office	
Lord Chancellor	Lord Elwyn-Jones
Northern Ireland Office	
Secretary of State	Mr Roy Mason
Ministers of State	Mr John Concannon (48) Lord Melchett (30)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr James Dunn (52) Mr Raymond Carter (43)
Overseas Development	
Minister of State	Mrs Judith Hart
Parliamentary Secretary	Mr John Tomlinson
Prices and Consumer Protection	
Secretary of State	Mr Roy Hattersley
Minister of State	Mr John Fraser (44)
Under-Secretary of State	Mr Robert Maclennan (42)
Privy Council Office	
Lord President of the Council	Mr Michael Foot
Minister of State	Mr John Smith (40)
Parliamentary Secretary	Mr William Price (44)
Scottish Office	
Secretary of State	Mr Bruce Millan
Ministers of State	Mr Gregor Mackenzie (50) Lord Kirkhill (48)
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Hugh Brown (59) Mr Harry Ewing (47) Mr Frank McElhone (49)
Trade	
Secretary of State	Mr Edmund Dell.
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Clinton Davis (49) Mr Michael Meacher (38)
Transport	
Secretary of State	Mr William Rodgers
Under-Secretary of State	Mr John Horam (39)
Treasury	
First Lord	Mr James Callaghan
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr Denis Healey
Chief Secretary	Mr Joel Barnett
Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip)	Mr Michael Cocks (49)
Financial Secretary	Mr Robert Sheldon (55)
Minister of State	Mr Denzil Davies (40)
Lord Commissioners	Mr Thomas Cox (48) Mr John Dormand (59) Mr Edward Graham (53) Mr Peter Snape (36) Mr Albert Stallard (56)
Assistant Whips	Mr Alfred Bates (34) Mr Joseph Dean (55) Mr James Marshall (37) Mrs Ann Taylor (31) Mr James Tinn (56) Mr John Evans (48)
Welsh Office	
Secretary of State	Mr John Morris, QC
Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Alec Jones (54) Mr Barry Jones (40)
Her Majesty's Household	
Treasurer (Deputy Chief Whip)	Mr Walter Harrison (57)
Comptroller	Mr James Hamilton (60)
Vice-Chamberlain of the Household	Mr Donald Coleman (53)
Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms (Chief Whip, House of Lords)	Lady Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe (63)
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (Deputy Chief Whip)	Lord Strabolgi (63)
Lords in Waiting	Lord Wells-Pestell (68) Lord Leonard Lord Wallace of Coslany (72)
Baroness in Waiting	Lady Stedman (62) Lady David
Second Church Estates Commissioner representing Church Commissioners	Mr Terence Walker (43)

West Midlands poll shows Tories leading

The Conservatives have an 13.2 per cent lead over Labour in West Midlands, according to a Marplan survey published yesterday for the *Birmingham Evening Mail*.

It indicates a 12.3 per cent swing to the Tories since the October, 1974, general election. The poll also showed that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, was more popular with the West Midlands voters than the Prime Minister was, a reversal of the trend shown in other areas.

Ratings for "best Prime Minister" were: Mrs Thatcher, 27 per cent; Mr James Callaghan, 19 per cent; Mr Edward Heath, 15 per cent; and Mr Enoch Powell, 13 per cent.

More than two to one of the people questioned favoured a government limit on pay rises. However, while 28 per cent thought the 5 per cent limit was about right, 34 per cent thought it was too small.

Unemployment was regarded by 70 per cent to be the most important issue. The next most important was violence and vandalism, named by 50 per cent.

The survey was conducted on a sample of 991 voters from 10 West Midlands constituencies.

Radio jury votes against televising Parliament

By Kenneth Gosling

On the day Parliament reassembles, the BBC's radio debating chamber, *You, the Jury*, has concluded by a narrow majority that the time has not yet arrived for televising Parliament.

Despite skilful advocacy by Mr Jo Grimond, MP, who proposed the motion that proceedings should be televised, in a programme to be heard on BBC Radio 4 this morning, the studio jury remained unconvinced. That followed MPs' feelings, the Commons having rejected the cameras by 181 votes to 161.

Mr Grimond maintained that admitting the cameras would be good for democracy. If there was a bad public response, he said, Parliament would probably improve itself.

Mr Enoch Powell, MP, opposing the motion, said that an even more distorted image of the proceedings would be conveyed by television than was given by the sound transmissions. The best way to present Parliament was by having as many electors as possible in the galleries, combined with reporting by the press, with all its prejudices balancing out.

Mrs Barbara Castle, MP, speaking for the motion, said she did not believe the governors of the people should sit in private conclave. She suggested that after 9 pm, when members had dined, little debate took place.

"As a minister I have had trouble in getting across detailed arguments", she said. "The Commons does not want to listen; but if the television cameras were there, to see how members really behaved, standards would be improved enormously."

In the final vote 55 per cent voted against televising, with 44 per cent for and 1 per cent undecided.

The programme will be repeated on Sunday.

Resignation of assistant whip

Mr Frank White, MP for Bury and Radcliffe has resigned as an assistant government whip, it was announced from 10 Downing Street yesterday (our Political Correspondent writes).

His place is taken by Mr John Evans, MP for Newton since February, 1974. Mr White has resigned to devote more time to constituency matters.

WEST EUROPE

Deadpan humour: When Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, arrived for a Cabinet meeting in Bonn yesterday wearing an eye patch, he said his wife had hit him with a frying pan. Later, a government spokesman said Herr Schmidt was suffering from an infection.

EEC worried over trade threat to Arab nations

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Oct 31

There is growing concern in Brussels that enlargement of the EEC to include Spain, Portugal and Greece could lead to the economic collapse of Arab countries in North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean, unless special measures are taken to help them to adjust.

Tomorrow sees the formal start of new trade-and-aid agreements with Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, as well as Israel. Over five years some £430m will be spent in aid.

In principle, the accords grant tariff-free entry to the EEC for manufactured goods, although restrictions are maintained on sensitive items such as textiles and refined petroleum products. Agricultural exports also get preferential treatment.

These advantages will disappear after the EEC's enlargement, when these Mediterranean countries will be in direct competition with the goods of Spain, Portugal and Greece, who will then enjoy the full benefits of customs union.

This could deal a fatal blow to the relations the EEC has been developing carefully with the Maghreb (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco), the Mashraq (Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon), and Israel in an attempt to enhance its influence in the Middle East.

The eight countries are all heavily dependent on the EEC, which takes between 21 per cent and 56 per cent of all their exports. This dependence is particularly marked in agriculture, which accounts for 20 to 25 per cent of total exports (57 per cent in Egypt's case.

The admission of Spain, Greece and Portugal will immediately make the EEC almost self-sufficient in most of the farm produce which the Maghreb and Mashraq countries sell.

French ports blocked by strike

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 31

The strike by French seamen against the decision of one company to employ Asian catering staff as "cheap labour" is already becoming one of the longest, most costly and most widely followed in recent French industrial history.

Ships are blocked in ports all round the coast from Dunkirk to Nice, either because the crews will not work or because the tugboatmen have joined the strike.

Five hours of talks between the unions and the central committee of fleet owners yesterday produced nothing except agreement to call for tripartite talks involving the two sides and the Government.

With the Government known to support the shipowners' view that only by employing cheap labour can the company remain competitive, there seems little hope of such talks succeeding.

Ironically the three ships belonging to the company which has sparked off the dispute—the Nouvelle Compagnie Paquebots—are among the very few not affected by the strike.

The trade unions, who point to the fact that there are currently 1,800 French seamen out of work, are still determined to force a change of heart on the company, which chose not to be represented at yesterday's meeting.

Meanwhile shippers are starting to find other means of transporting cargoes—a situation which the Government fears may lead to permanent loss of trade.

At Le Havre, where 17 ships are immobilized in the port, with another 22 out in the bay, four special container trains have been assembled to take loads to Zeebrugge, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

The shipowners in a statement this evening said it was "scandalous" that the liberty of choice of crew was not respected; that free access and departure from ports was prevented by ramps and gangways being locked; that ships actually working were being attacked by "commandos"

The 3,000 National Servicemen called in to start shifting the rubbish accumulated in Paris streets by the still unsettled dustmen's strike began work this morning. Only a very few actually took out the dustcarts, however, because most of the men needed a day of training at driving them.

France to keep speed limits

Paris, Oct 31.—France will keep its speed limits as statistics indicate that when they were introduced on motorways a few years ago the number of accidents was halved and the figure has not risen since.

Spanish MPs vote overwhelmingly for new constitution

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 31

Both Houses of Parliament gave overwhelming approval here today to the final text of Spain's proposed democratic constitution. The few negative votes and abstentions came mainly from Basque nationalists and extreme right-wingers.

The affirmative votes in the Congress of Deputies (325 in favour, six opposed, 14 abstentions) and the Senate (226 in favour, five opposed, eight abstentions) were much greater than the necessary two-thirds in each chamber. They paved the way for the submission of the text to the people in a referendum which is expected early in December.

Parliamentary approval came after 15 months of debate which began with the formation of a multi-party constitutional drafting committee and proceeded through committees and plenty sessions of both Houses. There were some walkouts, harsh words and condemnations, but agreement was reached by most parties on the final version.

Providing this constitutional draft is endorsed by the Spanish people, as expected, it will replace what serves as a constitution at present—the collection of the Franco regime's "fundamental laws".

The new constitution not only offers guarantees of human rights and freedoms, it also restricts such things as the invasion of privacy through abuse of computerized data.

The parliamentary voting was done individually and by voice, rather than through the use of electronic systems. The loudest voices in the Congress today were those of Señora Dolores Ibarruri, the 82-year-old president of the Communist Party and legendary "La Pasionaria" of Civil War days, who shouted out "Si", and Señor Francisco Letamendia, the only deputy from the Basque Left Party, who thundered a bitter "No".

The Basque Nationalists representatives of the most influential party among the Basque people, abstained in both chambers, according to the decision reached at a meeting of the party's national assembly last Sunday in Pamplona. The Basques were unsatisfied with the extent of home rule offered by the constitution, but after the voting they said that they would resepect the verdict.

Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarné, leader of the conservative Popular Alliance Party and former Ambassador to London, voted in favour of the constitution, but said that he had reservations. Also voting "Si" was Señora Maria Victoria Fernandez-España of the Popular Alliance, the only woman president of the Congress. Some other members of Señor Fraga's party, including two former Ministers of Public Works under General Franco, voted against the constitutional text.

After the vote in the Senate its president, Senator Antonio Fontán, told journalists: "This day is a historic one. For the first time in the history of Spain, politicians and parties of both left and right have given their affirmative votes to a constitution."

Bonn accepts Awacs after US pledges compensation

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 31

West Germany's participation in the Nato airborne warning and control system (Awacs) appears certain of speedy approval after the conclusion of substantial compensation agreements with the United States.

West Germany has the longest and strategically the most important land border of the whole Nato area—which stretches from Norway to Turkey—to be surveyed by Awacs aircraft.

Dr Hans Apel, the Defence Minister, presented his plans for West Germany's participation to the Cabinet today. When he took up his post earlier this year Dr Apel, formerly the Finance Minister, maintained his predecessor's commitment in principle to Awacs but insisted that West Germany's burden be offset financially.

As a result the United States has promised to buy German buses and other vehicles for its forces stationed here and to replace its antiquated occupation-era military telephone network with German equipment. In addition, West German firms will build 46 per cent of Awacs aircraft and equipment.

Conduct strikes a blow fo discipline

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 31

The orchestra in t
the ornate Salle Fav
of the Opéra Comiqu
—was surging on
through Massenet's
wards the finale of
of *Werther*. The aud
eyes only for the
scarcely noticed the
Roberto Benzi.

But suddenly all
on the conductor.
orchestra played
downed his baton a
off the rostrum.

The curtain fell a
of the act and, afte
consultation, the
agreed that, conduc
conductor, they wo
the show.

The orchestra is
ever, to be allowe
tinue to conduct its
manner. The mana
the Opéra Comique h
announced that the
performances of *We*
be conducted by Pa
musical director of
at Rouen. Whether
be asked back is not

Certainly if M He
the deputy directo
opera, has anything
it it seems unlikely
world first", he s
wards, although he
tainly not boasting
"Roberto Benzi has
crude blow against
sion."

His wife is Jane R
distinguished sopran
one of the princip
production of *Wer*
she was forced to
from last Friday's
formance for healt

But Benzi does n
have withdrawn f
reasons. It appears t
been increasingly at
the musicians in th
and has claimed the
hostile towards him.

"It was impossi
to do musically
wanted", he said.
my gesture vis-à-vis
and vis-à-vis the s
not vis-à-vis the orc
has been able to s
disciplinary crisis
through Parisian m
I underline 'Parisi
have been a good t

Asked why there
hostility between hi
orchestra, he repli
because the music
led them too slo

A spokesman
orchestra denied B
tions. There was
between the music
conductor, he said,
gesture of leaving
was incomprehensi

GOLD THROUGH THE AGES

A Special Report

Gold the noblest of all metals. Men have fought and slaved for gold. Empires have been won and lost as a result of man's lust for gold. What is the allure that gold holds and what use is it today?

On November 17th The Times will publish a Special Report on 'Gold through the Ages.' The report will be covering gold both ancient and modern; the nineteenth century gold rushes; mining gold; the goldsmith and his art; gold as a monetary unit as well as looking at The Gold of El Dorado Exhibition which starts at the Royal Academy of Arts on November 21st.

To extend the life and influence of the report 5000 copies of a miniature version will be printed enclosed in a full-colour cover and distributed to guests at Times Newspapers Ltd's private viewings of the El Dorado Exhibition.

This report offers opportunity for companies to advertise their involvement with gold to The Times readership within an environment of editorial devoted to the subject of gold.

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THE TIMES

VEST EUROPE

ndreotti defence of conomic plan as abour unrest grows

m Peter Nichols

ne, Oct 31

he centre of Rome was ked today by between 00 and 30,000 Calabrians ing to protest at the inaacy of the Government's ures to help the South Signor Giulio Andreotti, Prime Minister, told Parlia- that he would stand firm s economic polici .

particular issue on he addressed the ber was the strike of hos- workers, but he showed ness of the march of the rians by insisting that the nment's economic poli- ncluded measures for the

emphasized that the rai- etre of a parliamentary ce ranging from the unists to Signor otti's own Christian crats was to be found in constituency and "con- ive seriousness" of the nment's actions.

a phrase suggesting that ould step down if this sness proved impossible, least hinted that resigna- vas not out of the ques- At this opening stage of eb however, there is no stion of formally making mic policy an issuconfi-

vever, he insists on the to deal with individual demands within a er framework—in the of the hospotal workers, art of the forthcoming ations covering the public sector.

s framework must fit that e three-year plan devised gnor Filippo Pandcifi, the ter of the Treasury. The rians harshly criticized lan in their slogans, as see it as part of a move hor Italy to the Northern mies while neglecting the Mediterranean needs of ht South.

The Prime Minister has another responsibility to face which bt may not have expected. The difficulties which have overtaken the Communists since their historic decision to support a Christian Democratic minority Administration mean that thay are unable to bring as much support to the Government as had been hoped. *This is implicit in* Signor Andreotti's remarks about the **Raison d'Etre** of so broad a parliamentary majority.

The increasing aggressiveness of the trade unions, fed by the activities of more extreme unaffiliated groups, and the Communist difficulties in influencing the labour movement, mean that much mort depends on the Government's own relations with labour.

No one would expect Signor Andreotti to throw down a direct challenge to the labour movement. It would not be his style, or that of the broad-based alliance on which he depends in Parliament.

At best, he might manage to develop from this highly complex political system of alliances the beginnings of a genuine wages policy. At worst, he will be shown to be unable to hive an effict on social problems which are being expressed in widespread strikes and sporadic violence.

Then the Communists, who said again today that they do not want to see the Government fall but do want to see a properly functioning economic policy, might have to reconsider a position already causing them internal problems.

Signor Andrtotti has an added incentive to show firmness on economic policy because of his meeting at Siena tomorrow with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

he Pope gives £200 to each his 3,000 Vatican staff

ı Our Own Correspondent

e, Oct 31

e Pope today completed a ess of reconfirming the nals who were heads of rtments in the Vatican at ime of the death of his ecessor.

e one exception is nal Wright, formerly of the Sacred Congrega- for the Clergy. He suffers a circulatory complaint makes walking difficult. is not yet clear whether Pope regards his renomi- ns as simply for the init- eriod of his papacy, as he explicity in appointing *inal Villot as Secretary of* All cardinals with es give them up at the of a pope except for the inal Penitentiary and the inal Vicar for Rome.

pe John Paul II has given 00 lire (£200) to each of 3,000 Vatican workers to his election and has ed them an unexpected ay next week.

e idea of paying a special bonus to the Vatican staff at the death of a pope and at the election of his successor is ancient. Recently, however, its survival had been placed in doubt. It was respected at the death of *Paul VI* in the form of the payment of an extra month's salary.

At the election of John Paul I, 200,000 lire was paid to everyone. When this Pope died after little more than a month nothing was paid and Vatican employees felt that the quick change of Popes combined with the Vatican's financial difficulties meant that the privilege should be regarded as suppressed.

John Paul II has more than revived it. The first two days of Novtmber are holidays in the Vatican. So is November 4 which is the Pope's personal name day. the Pope has now declared that for this year only Friday, November3, should also be regarded as a holiday so that his staff will have five consecutive days free as well as some money to spend.

w polio case shes hopes of d to epidemic

ı Our Correspondent

erdam, Oct 31

pes voiced last week by Dutch health authorities *the poliomyelitis epidemic* nded were premature.

19-year-old girl was admit- to hospital today with toms of paralysis. She is 10th victim reported since epidemic began in April.

e girl first became ill on ber 12. The health authori- say the epidemic had been dered to be over when no cases had been reported double the incubation d of two weeks.

Debate on code for settlement of world conflicts

From Our Correspondent

Geneva, Oct 31

An attempt to evolve a code for peaceful settlement of international conflicts is being made by representatives of the 35 signatory states of the 1975 Helsinki Declaration, meeting in Montreux.

At their conference, which began today and is expected to last six weeks, they have before them a Swiss draft convention of 61 articles. It provides for straight arbitration in disputes where a solution depends on application of existing laws and for conciliation and mediation where this does not apply.

hortage of 'recruits for od' worries bishops

ı Charles Hargrove

, Oct 31

e conference of French ops at Lourdes last week *d hope for* the future of church in the election of John Paull II. But it d to find any recipe to the th of vocations for the -hood in France, which has hed dramatic proportions.

his homily to 122 bishops the underground basilica, inal Marty, the Archbishop aris, declared: "The most aordinary act of a bishop is roduce priests. At a moment *n our assembly takes stock* s responsibility, of the call he priesthood, I would like ay simply to young people: is recruiting."

e conference made no mpt to conceal the acute- of the crisis, or to console f with the thought that t the Church lost in num- it gained in quality.

e special committee on the sthood analysed the reasons the *lack of attractiveness of* orders for present-day th: the general climate of elief, the all-pervading erialism, the domination of e values like money, work, er, beauty and sex, which ited an atmosphere utterly tile to a life of dedication hastity and the love of God. ut the bishops also acknow- ged that the status of the esthood was to blame. The g of the clergy; the wide- ead uncertainty about the est's identity; the weight of religigious institutions, and their disappearance; the "officialization" of the priestly function.

Only 99 priests were ordained in France last year, and 136 in 1976. There are only 1,151 seminarists studying for holy orders and many will not reach ordination. The average age of the French clergy is in consequence rising steadily. There were 35,00 priests under 65 in 1965; they had fallen to 27,000 10 years later; and would be fewer than 18,000 in 10 years' time.

"*The number of vocations* remains stationary at a very low level." Monsignor Fretellière, the chairman of the Commission for the Clergy and Seminaries, told the conference. "For many years to come we shall have far too few ordinations to meet our requires."

Monsignor Marcuse, Auxiliary Bishop of Paris, emphasized that the low point in the number of vocations had been reached in 1977, but it would be several years before the numbers would rise again.

Hope, he added, lay in the assumption of responsibility for the recruiting of priests by *Christian* communities, hand in hand with the bishops. Above all, an end had to be put to the period of "silent confusion" and the fear which paralysed the Church. It must dare to speak out, "even if some people accused it of launching marketing campaigns".

OVERSEAS

Moscow trip by Vietnam leaders may bring accord

Hanoi, Oct 31.—Mr Pham Van Dong, Vietnam's Prime Minister, and Mr Le Duan, the party secretary-general, will leave here tomorrow for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Officially, the two leaders were to represent their country at ceremonies marking the commemoration of the Russian Revolution but some informed sources said the visit was exceptional and *could lead* to a spectacular strengthening of Vietnamese-Soviet relations.

The signing of a bilateral treaty of friendship, peace and cooptration is not ruled out.

The talks in Moscow were widely expected to focus on the situaton in South-Tast Asia with particular attention to Vietnam's conflicts with China and Cambodia.

Obstrvers said a sign on tht exceptional *nature of the visit* was the fact that Mr Dong and Mr Duan would make the visit together, something they rarely do.

After signing the 1973 Paris peace accords on Vietnam, the two officials visited China and the Soviet Union to thank their socialist allies for support during the war.

In August 1977, they went to Vientiane to sign a friendship and cooperation treaty along with a series of accords establishing "special ties" bttween Laos and Vietnam.

Also significant was tht presence on President Ton Duc Thang this afternoon at the protocol *ceremony which* traditionally precedes the departure of senior personalities.

Valdik Enger (left) and Rudolf Chernyayev leaving the Newark court after sentencing.

Soviet spies can stave off jail with appeals

Newark, New Jersey, Oct 31.—The two Russian spies on the United Nations staff sentenced here yesterday to 50 years in jail could remain free on bail for up to two years *while their appeals* are *heard* in various courts.

Passing sentence on Valdik Enger and Rudolf Chernyayev, District Judge Frederick Lacey criticized the United Nations and said it should screen its employees more carefully, so there would not be "a reservoir of *espionage* agents-... waiting to be called upon for spy duties".

Yesterday, the judge released the two men on bail into the care of Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador, who sent a letter guaranteeing that the defendants would obey all court instructions.

Attempt to heal Arab rift over Camp David

From Robert Risk

Beirut, Oct 31

Arab foreign ministers meeting *in Baghdad today* delegated a six-man committee to draw up a programme for Thursday's 21-nation summit, which is to be held to coordinate opposition to the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel.

The committee, which includes a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), will have the task of discreetly finding a path between the comp ratively moderate views of the Saudis and Jordanians and the radical demands of states such as Iraq and Libya.

It will be almost impossible to achieve. Last night, Mr Abdul Khaddak, the Syrian Foreign Minister, called for political and economic sanctions against Egypt, something which the Saudis vehemently oppose. Both Syria and Iraq—cautious friends again after their noisy rapprochement last week—want the destruction of the Camp David agreements.

Yet quoted in the Baghdad newspapers today, Prince Saud al-Faisal, thr Saudi Foreign Minister, would go no further than to say that the Camp David accord was "inadequate for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict".

With the PLO, the committee appointed today also includes Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Tunisia and Kuwait.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, the Saudi Ambassador has confirmed that a further contingent of Saudi troops are to be sent to *join the mainly* Syrian Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon. The arrival of Saudi troops in east Beirut almost two weeks ago saftguarded a ceasefire between Christian Lebanese militias and Syrian soldiers. The Saudi rtinforcements are likely to be sent to the Dekwani suburb, where sniping is still going on between militiamen and Syrians. But the Syrians, who hive about 30,000 men in Lebanon, will still remain by far the largest unit in the force.

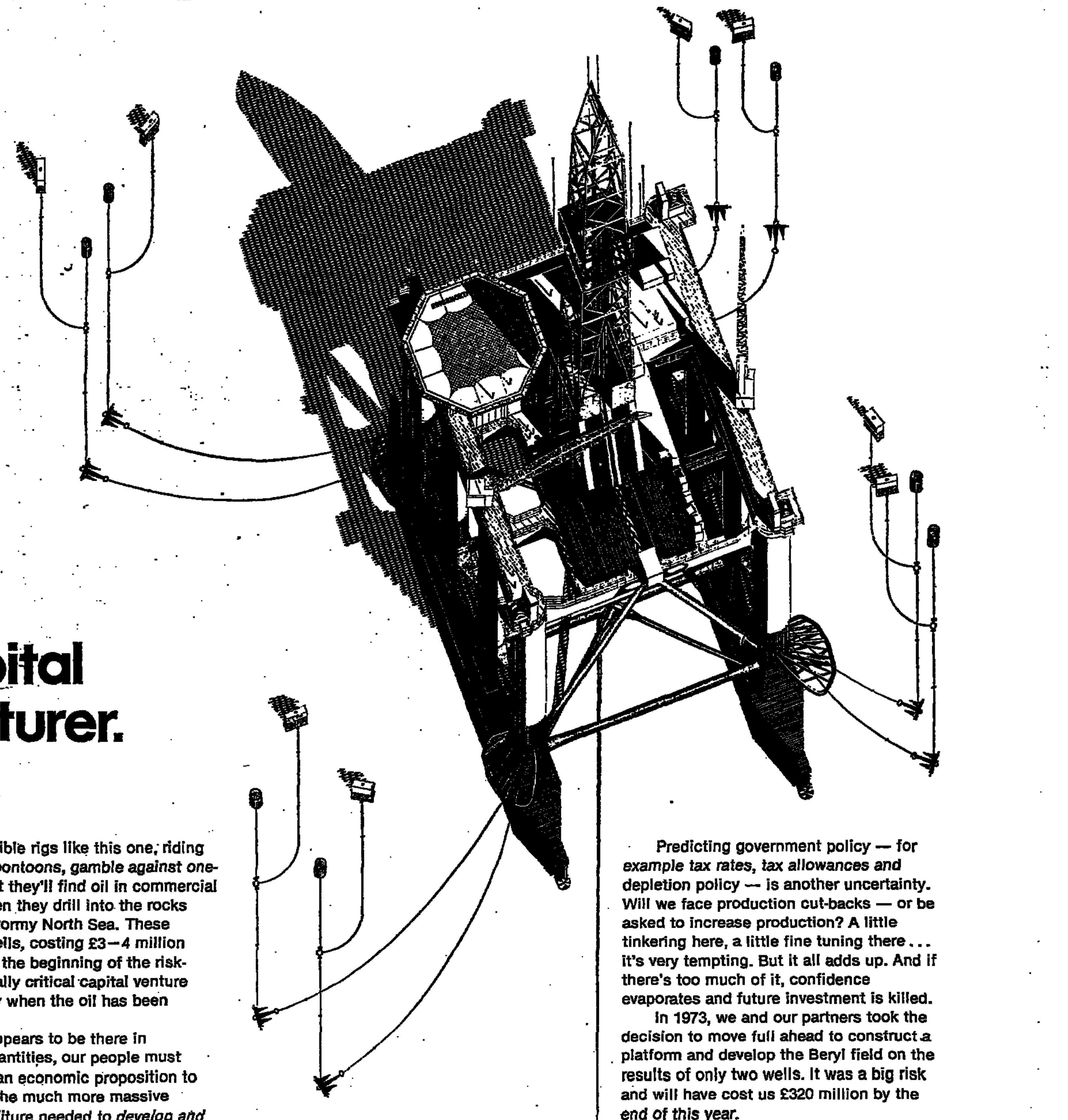
Draft peace treaty debated

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Oct 31

The first full-scale plenary session of the Middle East peace netotiations for 10 days was held here this monring. Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, who has resumed daatod-ay!control of the American delegation after his visit to Moscow, presided at the meeting. He also saw the Egyptian delegation separately and presided over a meeting of legal experts after lunch.

The official spokesman said that the Americans have produced a "clean draft" of the proposed treaty, incorporating those amendments acceptable to both sides and setting out the remaining differences. He said that today's talks were serious and systematic, and that participants are working their way through the package of preamble, treaty and annexes.



Capital Venturer.

Semi-submersible rigs like this one, riding *on their twin pontoons, gamble against one-*in-14 odds that they'll find oil in commercial quantities when they drill into the rocks beneath the stormy North Sea. These exploratory wells, costing £3—4 million each, are only the beginning of the risk-taking. The really critical capital venture can come only when the oil has been *found.*

Once it appears to be there in substantial quantities, our people must decide if it is an economic proposition to proceed with the much more massive capital expenditure needed to *develop and produce* the field for 20 or 30 years.

By the time we reached this decision point in the Beryl field off Shetland, we and *our partners had spent nearly £10 million.* To lift Beryl crude to the surface and deliver it safely to shore could eventually require 30 or 40 times that. Should we have a go?

At that point — the crucial decision whether to go into production — oil and investment teeter in the balance. But *there's nothing exotic or mysterious about* the decision process. It's a question of economics: are the gains likely to outweigh the costs? Or, put another way, is this *venture going to be profitable?*

We first add up the costs. How much money do we need? Where can we raise it? What must we pay in interest? When must the loans be repaid? Do we have, or can we train, the skilled personnel needed? What sort of government regulatory and taxation policies can we expect, and how will these affect our costs over the likely lifespan of the field?

Against these costs we estimate the possible gains. How much oil is in the reservoir, and how is it distributed? How *much can actually* be extracted and in what quantities, year by year? To what extent can the wells thus far drilled be relied upon to tell us the nature and behaviour of the *reservoir? Should the gas produced be* injected back into the reservoir? And what will be the value of the oil we bring up — not just a few years hence, when *production begins, but even in the early* part of the next century when we might expect the reserves to run out.

One would always like that little bit *more* information about a reservoir to help in decision-making. But the £3—4 million cost of drilling another appraisal well (and the delay it involves) has to be weighed against the value of the new data. It's always a very uncertain business, involving critical judgements on the long-term behaviour of oil and gas deposits thousands of feet beneath the earth's surface.

Predicting government policy — for *example tax rates, tax allowances and* depletion policy — is another uncertainty. Will we face production cut-backs — or be asked to increase production? A little tinkering here, a little fine tuning there... it's very tempting. But it all adds up. And if there's too much of it, confidence evaporates and future investment is killed.

In 1973, we and our partners took the decision to move full ahead to construct a platform and develop the Beryl field on the results of only two wells. It was a big risk and will have cost us £320 million by the *end of this year.*

Oil first flowed in mid-1976. In 1977, the first full year of production, output from Beryl was 22 million barrels. Over the full *life of the field we hope to get out perhaps* 400 million barrels from beneath the producing platform.

We reckon we can increase that significantly by development of other nearby reserves, provided our best estimates of possible problems — natural and man-made — indicate a profitable outcome. It's a risk to be faced.

Third in a series on the challenges of North Sea Oil.

Mobil®

OVERSEAS

A new decree brings half of Rhodesia under military control

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Oct 31

Large areas of western and southern Rhodesia were today placed under martial law. A *Government Gazette* which outlined the areas in detail showed that most of Matabele-land, particularly the area south of Bulawayo to the South African border at Beitbridge and all the vast western part of the country embracing the Wankie game reserve, and in fact about half the country are now under the control of the military.

The cities of Bulawayo and Gwelo are excluded, but the townships of Victoria Falls on the north and Chipinga in the east are included.

No reason has been given so far why more areas have been designated, but it is known that the military high command is anxious to get on top of the guerrilla war situation as quickly as possible before the onset of the summer rains.

The martial law policy was introduced earlier this month in 15 areas. While the military have overall control, day-to-day affairs are still run by civilian authorities and police.

A planned massive "welcome home" rally on Sunday for Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, has been cancelled. Instead the council's powerful national executive is likely to meet soon after the bishop's arrival to consider the announcement by Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, on Sunday that the general election will, for mechanical reasons, have to be postponed until 1979. The bishop has expressed concern at the news.

A petition protesting against the planned military call-up of Rhodesian blacks and signed by about 800 black students from the University of Rhodesia was today handed to Mr Jack Gaylard, secretary of the interim Government. All blacks between 18 and 25 and with three years secondary school education are affected by the call-up.

The guerrilla war has claimed 31 more lives, including 12 guerrillas, three collaborators and a black member of the security forces. Eleven black villagers died after a night time exchange of fire between security forces and a gang of 11 guerrillas.

Plan to destroy pets: Plans are being made for the mass destruction of household pets in Rhodesia in the event of chaos and a breakdown in law and order. A spokesman for the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals said today.

The society had 14 branches throughout Rhodesia and they were all crammed with animals that had been left by whites leaving the country, the spokesman added.—Agence France-Presse.

David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent, writes: A decision to postpone elections in Rhodesia to next year, as Mr Smith wants, would require the full conference which drew up the internal settlement and set the timetable for majority rule to be reconvened, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the African members of the Executive Council, said yesterday.

Addressing the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association in London, Mr Sithole said such an important matter as postponement of the elections set for December 31 could not be settled simply by the Executive Council of the transitional Government, as his colleague Bishop Muzorewa had suggested. To act in this way would set a precedent

Only if the original conference was reconvened would the Africans have confidence in the decision, Mr Sithole insisted. He had been assured by the army commanders and the police that so far as holding elections was concerned, security posed no problems.

If a postponement was judged necessary for "mechanical reasons", that would be because the transitional Government was "running behind time". It had taken longer than they had planned to remove racial discrimination and to draft the new constitution.

"The time when the transitional government could be seen as a sham is long past", Mr Sithole declared.

Since the signing of the internal agreement, the war was no longer between the whites, who had an effective vote, and the blacks, who had no effective vote. It was now between a black minority as represented by the externally based Patriotic Front, allergic to the ballot box, and the black majority represented by the three black nationalist leaders, internally based, commanding between them over 85 per cent of the black population.

Mr Sithole, who will call on Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, today, added that now that Mr Smith had conceded majority rule, United Nations sanctions had achieved their main objective. Their continuation was not only irrelevant but pointless.

Guerrillas shoot at police in S Africa

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Oct 31

The possibility of a black guerrilla war aimed at overthrowing South Africa's white Government is feared in some quarters after two incidents in the past week in which armed guerrillas opened fire on police.

In the latest incident, which took place in the Mara district of the Northern Transvaal yesterday, close to the main railway line leading to Rhodesia, a white police sergeant was wounded when a band of armed men opened fire with automatic weapons on a police patrol.

General Mike Geldenhuys, the Commissioner of Police, said today that the two latest incidents did not indicate a significant increase in infiltration into South Africa. Any guerrillas slipping into the country would be rapidly tracked down and "neutralized".

However, observers here noted that the guerrilla war in Rhodesia, which is now costing more than 20 lives a day, began in a similar way with small scale infiltration from Zambia and Mozambique. It is also known that large numbers of blacks—one estimate puts the figure at more 4,000—have left South Africa since the upheavals of 1976 to undergo military training abroad.

Today a large-scale police air and ground follow-up operation was in progress to the west of Louis Trichardt, in an attempt to catch the group responsible for yesterday's shooting. Among those taking part were members of the crack anti-terrorist unit who were flown from Pretoria to the scene of the shooting last night.

The police patrol, consisting of one white and three black constables, had been called out after a local farmer had reported seeing Africans with guns in the area.

The guerrillas, numbering at least three, apparently waited in ambush and then opened fire before disappearing into the bush. According to General Geldenhuys they abandoned Soviet-made automatics and ammunition as they left.

Last Friday three ramed guerrillas were involved in a shoot-out with police south of Mafeking, in the independent homeland of Bophuthatswana. During the incident, in which two of the guerrillas were shot dead, a grenade was thrown at a pursuit team consisting of South African and homeland police. A third man was arrested on Sunday.

Earlier this year Brigadier C. Zietsman, head of the security police, admitted that police had clashed several times with guerrillas belonging to the banned African National Congress. Arrests had been made and quantities of arms and ammunition had been seized, he said.

Punitive measures: Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul, the Mauritius delegate to the United Nations Security Council, spoke of general war in Africa unless punitive measures were applied against South Africa soon.

He told the council that war was being forced on African countries by the intransigence and aggression of minority governments in the region—an allusion also to Rhodesia.—Reuter.

Experts to work on final details for Salt agreement

From David Goss
Washington, Oct 31

Mr Paul Warnke today stepped down from his post as America's chief Salt negotiator with the prediction that a new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union can still be concluded by the end of the year.

He said the two sides were "basically very close" to reaching an agreement after last week's talks in Moscow between Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary o fState, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart.

Mr Warnke told a luncheon meeting of overseas correspondents the remaining differences of detail would be worked out either by experts in Geneva or at a final meeting of foreign ministers.

His own view was that a summit meeting between President Carter and President Brezhnev in the near future would not be very helpful until some of the technical details had been resolved by the experts.

Police injure woman opponent of Mrs Gandhi

Chikmagalur, India, Oct 31.—A woman opponent of Mrs Indira Gandhi's campaign for a political comeback has been badly injured by police, it was learnt today.

Mrs Nandana Reddy was one of a group attempting to disrupt a public meeting yesterday by Mrs Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, who is campaigning for a return to Parliament in a by-election on Sunday.

Police used bamboo canes to break up the group at Kakkanje, 55 miles from Chikmagalur in Karnataka state. Journalists who were present reported today that Mrs Reddy, aged 26, whose film actress mother died soon after her release from jail during Mrs Gandhi's emergency rule, had been dragged away by two policemen, beaten and left bleeding and unconscious in the road.—Reuter.

Chile exploits upheaval in Argentine Government

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Oct 31

The resignation last Friday of Vice-Admiral Oscar Montes as Argentina's Foreign Minister has led to an upheaval in President Videla's Cabinet and may have damaged Argentina's position in the Beagle Channel dispute with Chile.

Only the two ministers closest to the President remain at their posts, General Albano Harguindeguy and Dr José Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who hold the Interior and Economy portfolios respectively. The rest have resigned at General Videla's request.

The causes are twofold. First, President Videla does not wish to have a member of the Navy as Foreign Minister, since this service has been tainted with an aggressive nationalism during the five years that it was commanded by Admiral Emilio Massera.

Secondly, supreme power resides in the armed forces as it does in the elected parliaments of European countries; so each service feels entitled to at least one minister in the Cabinet as would any European parliamentary party supporting the Government.

Thus in order to give the Foreign Ministry to a member of the Air Force, as is probable, President Videla has to change most of the Cabinet. In addition two civilians are scheduled to receive the Justice and Education portfolios.

In Chile, President Pinochet's Government appears to have detected a weakening in the Argentine situation, for yesterday its negotiators in the Beagle Channel dispute backtracked on several points already agreed. General Etcheverry Boneo, Argentina's chief negotiator, flew back from Santiago unexpectedly last night in order to report to the Government.

Flames engulfing an overturned lorry during an anti-Government protest in Tehran

US mid-term elections

'Bedsheet ballot' for Detroit voters

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 31

Voters in Detroit will be faced with a "bedsheet ballot" when they go to the polls next week—a phrase which refers to the size of the document confronting them and not to its contents.

Electors will have to select a senator, a member of Congress, a governor, a lieutenant-governor, various state officers, such as Secretary of State and Attorney General, and judges. They will also have to vote on 11 propositions concerning the government and constitution of the state of Michigan and six concerning their own city. Voting for the city council and the state legislature took place last year.

Detroit's ballot is the longest in memory and must be among the longest in this year's national election. The record is usually held by small communities in southern states, such as Georgia, which submit a great variety of government decisions to popular ratification.

The Michigan referendums include three propositions for controlling taxes. One of them—named after an insurance executive, Mr Richard Headlee—simply prohibits increases in any state tax.

The other two would cut taxes immediately. One proposes to prohibit using property taxes to pay for schools, suggesting a voucher system instead; the other would limit property taxes to 5.6 per cent of assessed value and prohibit any tax increase unless approved in a referendum.

People are worried that more than one of these mutually contradictory proposals may be approved. If that happens, the courts will have to sort out the mess, which means taking taxing authority into the hands of a judge and out of those of the state's elected government.

To complicate matters further, one of the other eight state referendums is on a proposal to rewrite the state constitution. Revision would have to take account of any proposed tax amendment that might have passed at the same time.

Oregon and Nebraska each have two referendums on tax schemes. Binding restrictions on taxation are proposed on the ballots in seven other states (Florida, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Texas and West Virginia), and there is an advisory proposition on these lines in Illinois. Hawaii, Oregon and South Carolina have proposals restricting state expenditure.

There is at least one referendum on the ballot in 38 states. Hawaii and Montana have the possibility of restricting the development of nuclear energy. Idaho and New Hampshire have propositions on gun control, and voters in Alaska and Nebraska will be faced with a proposal to forbid the sale of "no deposit, no return" containers.

California and Oregon have referendums on the death penalty, California and Miami, Florida, will vote on the employment of avowed homosexuals in public schools, Kansas is voting on the sale of liquor in restaurants, and Michigan is adding to its problems by voting on a proposal ro by voting on a proposal to raise the minimum age for drinking to 21.

Unpolitical image keeps Mr Brown ahead

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Oct 31

The results of a recent public opinion poll in California indicate that the voters there see Mr Jerry Brown, the Democratic Governor, as more imaginative than his rival, Mr Evelle Younger, the state Attorney General. But the same poll finds that Mr Brown is not regarded as a typical politician.

This last notion is startling because in his campaign for re-election for a second term Mr Brown has shown himself a consummate politician in whom the art of giving the public what it wants has been refined to the point where he was leading his challenger in the polls this week by 20 percentage points (54 per cent to 34 per cent, with other candidates taking 4 per cent and 8 per cent undecided).

In doing so he has made more flip flops than a clown on a trampoline. He came into office four years ago heralding his "era of limits", urging Californians to lower their expectations and declaring his devotion to the Ernst Schumacher's "small is beautiful" philosophy.

When that novelty wore off he did a complete about face. The era of limits became the era of possibilities and Californians were urged to look to the stars, think cosmic and lead the world in space technology, scientific achievement and new developments in energy.

Then came Proposition 13, in which the public voted for mandatory reductions in property taxes. Mr Brown originally called the measure a "ripoff", but after its passage he became its most ardent supporter, claiming that the voters were simply endorsing his "era of limits" philosophy.

The Governor has turned his frequent switch rounds into a political asset. One television advertisement begins: "People ask me why do I change my mind", and ends, "The worst thing is to get stuck in a position and just blindly keep banging your head against the wall."

Not surprisingly, the 1978 California gubernatorial campaign is one of image rather than substance. With very few exceptions, notably the death penalty (Mr Brown against, Mr Younger for) and nuclear energy (Mr Younger for, Mr Brown against), the candidates seem to agree on the main issues. Both have adopted Thomas Jefferson's credo, "He governs best who governs least".

However, their styles are very different. Mr Brown campaigns frenetically around the state in shirtsleeves, like another Bobby Kennedy, aggressive and often shrill. He talks to workers outside factories, Mexican-American field hands in California's vegetable belt and students on campuses.

His Republican rival, in sombre suit and tie, looking very much the retired Air Force major-general he is, talks to Rotary clubs and raises money among oil men and industrialists.

Their first television debate, which was watched by two million viewers, was a shock: Mr Younger came on as the shrill aggressor, accusing Mr Brown of piling up an "obscene surplus" in the state's budget by bleeding the California taxpayer dry. He finished by calling Mr Brown "the worst governor in the modern history of California".

This time it was Mr Brown who was passive and statesmanlike. The frontrunner in the race, he obviously decided he did not need to come out punching. But the next day it was back to campaigning as usual.

Mr Younger reverted to his usual self as well, reminding one of the description made of him by the former Los Angeles police chief: "About as exciting as a mashed potato sandwich."

As they near the November 7 polling date, both men are spending heavily on advertising; Mr Brown more than Mr Younger because so far the Governor has raised a campaign fund of $2.8m (£1.5m) to Mr Younger's $1.7m.

Mr Brown has been reluctant to share it with Mr Mervyn Dymally, a black, who is the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor. At present he is second in the opinion polls to Mr Younger's running mate, Mr Mike Curb. The election could result in the unusual spectacle in California of a split ticket, with a Democratic governor and Republican deputy.

Whaling fleet cut by Russia

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Oct 31

The Soviet Union, which has frequently been criticized by conservationists for its whaling policies, today announced that two whaling flotillas have set sail for the Antarctic, but with a smaller number of whalers than usual.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Fisheries said the Soviet Union had cut the number of ships for the forthcoming season to help restore the whale population. Whereas in the past whalers chose their hunting areas themselves, the zones were now defined by the International Whaling Commission.

Soviet whalers, the spokesman said, strictly observed the commission's decisions on the scope of operations and the type of whales caught.

Trudeau plan for change st premiers

From John Best
Ottawa, Oct 31

Mr Pierre Trudeau, t
Minister, stunned a fe
vincial conference of
today by offering a se
proposal designed to
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in Canada.

Most of the points
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"Something has
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Mr Trudeau said t
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Bureau a catalyst for th lonely hearts of Mosco

Continued from page 1

simply as catalysts in the introductory process. The bureau is open three hours an evening every day except Sundays. Its existence is not advertised—*Literaturnaya Gazeta* itself withheld the address for fear of stimulating an avalanche of applicants—but Dr Yegides spreads the word at lectures he gives on psychology and sexual matters.

At first new members are generally shy. To a Russian the concept and connotations of such a club are embarrassing. There are sceptics who laugh at the idea, and compare the questionnaires to public confessions.

But the organizers break the tension by inviting new members to have tea, meet people and join in the conversation. People soon start chatting about themselves and their reasons for going to the bureau.

The doctors say they have already made scores of successful introductions, and plan to meet about 1,500 people a year. The same psychiatric clinic already runs a successful series of lectures and consultations on the psychological and sexual side of marriage, subjects virtually never discussed publicly in the intensely prudish atmosphere of the Soviet Union.

The organizers feel the next move is to use computers to process the files, so that the perfect matches can be found. They want also to take the bureau out of the rather uninviting psychiatric context and establish other such centres in other Soviet towns with unified files and management.

Literaturnaya Gaze
supports the idea, co
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Literaturnaya
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"All right, we'll s
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answer by post or
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to see him. He was
telephone number,
Yegides notched u
happy introduction.

"So I said to her,
either your cooking improves or I take out more life insurance.
That's when a funny look came into her eyes."

GREAT!

GRE's Family Income Benefit policy will help
you take care of your family.
Just £3 a month can bring initial cover of £40,000.

GRE Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance

One of the world's great insurance companies.

Head Office: Royal Exchange, London EC3V 3LS.

roblems for Britain as Nevis landers seek to emulate nguilla's split from St Kitts

Michael Leapman

terre, St Kitts, Oct 31

en the 6,000 people of illa decided more than 10 ago to opt out of the of St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, h Marines and police had sent to sort things out. were pictures in the s of British bobbies in ts sunning themselves on bean beaches, and almost one enjoyed the joke.

the Anguillans were in st and succeeded in wrest- hemselves from St Kitts The St Kitts' Government ot join in the laughter , and would be still less ed to do so should the llan precedent be followed ne other bit of their y, Nevis.

people of Nevis, in the lection and a subsequent ndum, showed themselves ermined as the Anguillans eak with their bigger our. From which they are ted by an 11-mile ferry The dispute could delay ndence for St Kitts which, e four other "associated" of the Caribbean, wants the last links with Britain a year.

is has 16,000 inhabitants t Kitts 35,000. The Nevis say that their two d members in the nine- legislature have no ce and cannot prevent nination against the r island in terms of s and job opportunities. ve-minute flight to Nevis, then a tortuous 40-minute drive along narrow roads, leads to the house of Mr Simeon Daniel, one the island's two elected representatives. He and Mr Ivor Stevens shared 81 per cent of the Nevis vote at the 1975 election, running on a platform of separation from St Kitts.

"We shall never accept any form of settlement which puts us under St Kitts," Mr Stevens said. "We have gone too far with them too long. We will go no further." Mr Daniel added: "Is Britain going to ask us to shed blood in the interests of our wanting to gain freedom? We are prepared to do this."

The two islands and Anguilla were lumped together in 1882 for the convenience of the British Colonial administration. Since then the Nevisians have sought to break the union from time to time, but never more enthusiastically than last year when, in an unofficial referendum, 4,393 voted in favour of a split and only 14 against it. This was in spite of a show of strength by the St Kitts Government, which sent armed troops to patrol Nevis in the referendum period.

The Nevisians complain that their efforts to trade profitably with other islands are thwarted by the St Kitts authorities. They are angry at having to offer a third of their lobster catch—one of their main economic assets—for sale in St Kitts at a price less than half that which they can get from Puerto Rico if they sell direct.

Mr Daniel and Mr Stevens do not seek independence for Nevis, but when St Kitts gets its independence they would like Nevis to remain an associated state of Britain.

Britain would be unhappy with this arrangement; and it is opposed wholeheartedly by Mr Paul Southwell, the burly St Kitts Premier. In language which is partly, too West Indian to print, he suggests that separation for Nevis is a cause which Mr Daniel and Mr Stevens espouse simply to get themselves elected.

"If they put before the people of Nevis the consequences of separation and discussed these objectively", he said, "the support they claim to be getting would vanish overnight.

"Mr Rowlands [Minister of State at the Foreign Office] has told Daniel more than once in my presence that there is no possibility of the British Government condoning any further fragmentation in the Caribbean."

Mr Southwell already holds Britain responsible for condoning separation of Anguilla, instead of trying to coax it back towards St Kitts. Mr Rowlands wanted to visit St Kitts and Anguilla, but Mr Southwell, perhaps fearful that this might give further encouragement to separatism, vetoed the visit. The two will meet instead at Dominica's independence celebrations this week.

New inquiry refused into Pretoria scandal

From Nicholas Ashford

Johannesburg, Oct 31

Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, today rejected opposition and newspaper demands for the appointment of either a parliamentary or a judicial commission of inquiry to look into the scandal surrounding the former Department of Information.

In a television broadcast tonight, which followed a meeting of the South African Cabinet in the morning, Mr Botha said a judicial commission of inquiry at this stage would only delay matters.

He said that the Kemp Committee, which is already carrying out investigations into the department's activities, including the possibility of currency irregularities, had been asked to complete its inquiries as soon as possible.

The Prime Minister was speaking as the public outcry over the alleged misappropriation of funds by the now defunct Department of Information reached a new crescendo. The *Rand Daily Mail* commented in a front-page editorial today that the misuse of public money, possibly running into tens of millions of pounds, and the abuse of the parliamentary system, "constitute a scandal that must be unprecedented in the Western democratic world . . . it exceeds even the scandal of Watergate."

Even the pro-government newspaper *The Citizen*, around which the controversy is at present centred, has called for a one-man commission of inquiry to be set up to investigate the allegations being made against it.

These include claims that the Department of Information secretly funded the newspaper to the tune of £7m and that an equivalent sum mysteriously "disappeared" on its way to *The Citizen*.

Significantly one of the leading pro-Government Afrikaans newspapers, *Die Transvaler*, said in an editorial today that where there was talk of improper spending, corruption or personal enrichment, no stone should be left unturned in efforts to expose the guilty.

Die Transvaler also weighed into the fracas with a new allegation of its own. It reported speculation in "business and political circles" that millions of pounds were involved in an attempt to gain control of "an influential American daily newspaper".

to penalize enthood ondemned

ila, Oct 31.—The Roman lic Church in the Philip- has condemned moves to uce legislation designed nalize parents for having than two children.

Catholic Bishop's Con- e issued a statement ing a Bill introduced in ational Assembly by two ers, which seeks to pro- population control by ing penalties, based on income, on parents who more than two children.

Bishops decided at a ng that the teachings of hurch—which accepts only hythm method of birth l—was unequivocal.

Striking Ever Ready staff threatened with dismissal

From Our Own Correspondent

Johannesburg, Oct 31

The South African subsidiary of the British Ever Ready Battery Company is threatening to dismiss most of its 400-strong workforce if they do not call off a strike for more pay.

The strike, which began at the company's plant in Port Elizabeth yesterday, has been called by the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers.

The union is demanding an increase in pay rates from 32p an hour at present to 47p an hour. It is also calling for an incentive bonus scheme for its members who are predominantly Coloured women and who comprise 80 per cent of the workforce.

According to Mr Fred Sauls, the union's general Secretary, the company's management has not only refused to negotiate but has also refused to recognize the union. A conciliation board, set up by the Ministry of Labour, had failed to resolve the dispute.

In a ballot 62 per cent of the union members voted in favour of the strike. According to Mr Saul the union received a letter from management yesterday threatening to dismiss anyone who went on strike.

Report October 31 1978

Chancery Division

hanges in RICS chartered designations valid

ls and Others v Royal tion of Chartered Survey- d Another

Mr Justice Templeman

action by certain members Royal Institution of Chart- urveyors seeking a declara- at certain amendments to stitution's by-laws altering ed designations were void alid was dismissed, and the refused to grant a mandat- junction ordering the gen- ouncil of the institution to e a new extraordinary g.

. A. Brodie for the plain- Mr Peter Millett, QC, and nthony Mann for the de- ts, the institution and Mr Knowles, sued personally behalf of the other mem- f the general council.

LORDSHIP said that the ion in its present form was constituted by the unification of three societies—the institution itself, the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute and the Chartered Land Agents Society. Clause 17 of the institution's 1973 charter enabled it to alter its by-laws by a special resolution passed at a general meeting by at least two-thirds of the votes cast, but no such alteration should take effect until it had been submitted to and allowed by the Privy Council. The alterations to which the plaintiffs objected had been passed by the institution, and the Privy Council had postponed consideration of the amendments pending the outcome of the present proceedings.

The members of the institution were grouped into seven divisions roughly corresponding to the kinds of surveying practised. The largest division was the general practices division, numbering 19,383 out of a membership of more than 30,000. About 12,000 of those in the general practices division were mainly, but not exclusively auctioneers and estate agents. About 2,000 more were principally auctioneers.

Members of all divisions became entitled, on unification, to use the chartered designation "chartered surveyor", and members of the general practices division were entitled to add the supplementary chartered designation "chartered auctioneer and estate agents".

The subject of chartered designations had been a constant source of disagreement, and the subject was debated by elected committees from April, 1976, when it was thought that the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers was going to apply for a charter, until July, 1977.

The general council agreed to recommend a three-word chartered designation descriptive of the main functions of each division but to allow the designation "land agent" or "estate agent" to be added. The word "auctioneer" was to be dropped from the chartered designations.

On August 15, 1977, a notice of an extraordinary general meeting to be held on September 20 was sent to members. At that meeting 11,889 voted in favour of amending the by-law dealing with chartered designations and 1,645 against.

The plaintiffs claimed that the special resolutions were ultra vires and that the alterations were unreasonable. However the charter enabled the by-laws to be altered by special resolution and the court could only intervene if the institution had so conducted itself as to make it inequitable for it to exercise the powers conferred on it by the charter.

The unification document contained no guarantee to the former members of the Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents of the right to use the chartered designation "auctioneer". The institution had not fettered its power to make such alterations as it thought proper at any time.

Understandably the plaintiffs and their supporters felt resentment at being required to abandon a chartered designation which they had been entitled to use for many years. But a sense of grievance was not evidence of loss, and a surprising number of the supporters of the plaintiffs protested against the loss of a facility which they had not troubled to enjoy in practice. In the future anyone entitled to the chartered designation "auctioneer and estate agent" would be entitled to use a chartered designation which incorporated the words "estate agent". The difference in nomenclature would not in his Lordship's judgment impinge on the minds of the public.

A specialist auctioneer could now describe himself as a "chartered valuation surveyor and estate agent" and under a byline state that he was an auctioneer.

The plaintiffs and their supporters were not an oppressed minority in any sense of the words.

Technical objections had been raised to the special resolutions, but on his Lordship's interpretation of the by-laws there could be no objection.

As to the injunction sought ordering the general council to convene a new extraordinary meeting, the general council had already declined to do so, and it was not a case which justified a mandatory injunction. By-law 94 provided that requisionists could convene a meeting if the general council did not. In the result his Lordship dismissed the action.

Solicitors: Simpson & Co; Beale & Co.

rt-time worker not ployed long enough

John Gubbins (Insurance rs) Ltd

Mr Justice Kilner Brown, Shaw and Mrs E. Sunder-

putation of the period of equired to be worked for ployer under a contract of ment by a part-time em- claiming compensation for dismissal was considered Employment Appeal Tri-

Appeal Tribunal dismissed peal by an employee, Mrs Opie, from a decision of ro industrial tribunal last that she was not entitled pensation for unfair dismis- m the employers, John Gub- Insurance Brokers) Ltd, be- she had not continuously employed for the requisite

Contracts of Employment 972, Schedule 1, paragraph ovides: "(1) If the em- 's relations with his em- cease to be governed by ract which normally involves or 16 hours or more weekly ecomes governed by a con- which normally involves em- ent for eight hours or more, ss than 16 hours, weekly, ut for that change the later would count in computing od of employment, or would reak the continuity of a of employment, then those weeks shall count in comput- period of employment or, e case may be, shall not the continuity of a period nployment, notwithstanding hange."

John Price, solicitor, for Mrs

JUSTICE KILNER BROWN hat Mrs Opie was first em- as a secretary in 1971. On g her home in June, 1973, ve up her job. The industrial al correctly found that at ime there was an end to her ct of employment, and it not be a temporary cessa- of work as contemplated by raph 5(1)(b) of Schedule 1 e Contract of Employment 1972. In September, 1973, she work with the employers on a part-time basis. She d three days and two days ernate weeks. In the three- week she put in 20½ hours in the two-day week 13½. In December, 1975, she d her back and thereafter d for two days a week only. ebruary, 1978, she was dis- d. Her total period of con- us work was therefore 4 and 5 months.

In the case of an employee who had been continuously employed for five years or more there had to be a normal working week of eight hours or more. If, therefore, Mrs Opie had continued to work without being dismissed until September, 1978, she would have qualified. If an employee worked continuously for a period less than five years the normal working week had to be one which was 16 hours or more.

Mr Price, relying on paragraph 4A(1) of the schedule, argued that it covered the position where an employee worked 16 hours plus in one week followed by eight hours plus in the next week, turn and turnabout. Alternatively, throughout the first period she had to work an average in excess of 16 hours a week. Either way it required an interpretation of "a contract which normally involves work for 16 hours or more weekly".

The industrial tribunal was of the opinion that the words in their ordinary sense meant that 16 hours or more was worked regularly, and although it did not say so, the tribunal by implication would have added that it contemplated only an occasional shortfall. A normal working week was not the same as an average working week. Nor did paragraph 4A apply at the end of each fortnight. It obviously was intended to deal with the situation where over a period of time the hours of work regularly each week amounted to 16 hours or more were followed by a period where the hours of work were regularly eight hours or more. The Appeal Tribunal unanimously agreed with the industrial tribunal.

If that was wrong one might easily have a case of an employee, maybe with the active agreement of the employer, putting in a few weeks of very long hours in order to qualify for an adjudication by an industrial tribunal.

The Appeal Tribunal had reserved its opinion in order to consult with and obtain the concurrence of the President of the court and other judges so that that sort of argument should be rejected with all the authority of the Appeal Tribunal as a whole. It was a hard case but a sympathetic tolerance of Mrs Opie's argument would have produced bad law and added an unnecessary burden to the heavy duties of industrial tribunals.

The appeal was dismissed, and leave to appeal refused.

Solicitors: Bond, Pearce & Co, Plymouth.

Child care case for Lords

Lewisham London Borough Council v Lewisham Juvenile Court Justices

In a test case relating to the welfare of children in the care of local authorities, the Court of Appeal gave leave to Lewisham London Borough Council to appeal to the House of Lords.

The court, following applications to the Divisional Court, had dismissed applications for an order of judicial review and of mandamus directed to the justices of Lewisham Juvenile Court requiring them to hear and determine the council's complaint of August 15, 1978, under section 2(1)(b)(v) of the Children Act, 1948, as substituted by section 57 of the Act of 1975.

Section 2 deals with the assumption by local authorities of parental rights and duties, and subsection (1)(b)(v) refers to the case of a child who is in the care of a local authority under section 1 and it appears to the authority that a parent "has so consistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligations of a parent as to be unfit to have the care of the child".

Mr Alan Campbell, QC, who appeared with Miss Anita Ryan for the borough council, said that it was a test case in which the council had the support of some 50 other local authorities. A question of law of general public importance was involved.

In *Johns v Jones* (*The Times*, June 20) the Court of Appeal decided that where a parent whose child had been voluntarily placed in care under section 1(1) of the Children Act, 1948, notified the local authority that she wished the child to be returned to her from the time that the notice was given the child ceased to be in care for the purposes of section 2. The decision had given rise to serious difficulties and, it was submitted, was wrong. Local authorities were being forced to retain rather than return children to parents who were considered unfit to have them.

In the present case the issue which arose was whether if a child was in care under section 1, and a resolution had been passed vesting in the local authority the parental rights and duties in respect of the child under section 2(1)(b)(v), and notice of such resolution was served on the parent and the parent served a counter-notice under section 2(4) and the local authority complained to the juvenile court (as had been done), the juvenile court had jurisdiction to deal with the matter.

The magistrates, counsel said, had concluded that they had no jurisdiction. The borough council had retained the child and had applied for her to be made a ward of court. But the wardship procedure could not be used just as a form of appeal from a lower court: see Mr Justice Dunn in *Re S (A Minor)* (*The Times*, October 31). The Court of Appeal was bound by *Johns v Jones* and leave to appeal to the House of Lords was urgently sought.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, who was sitting with Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice Shaw, dismissed the application, granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords and expressed the hope that the appeal would be expedited.

The Palomino grape. The very beginning of a classic sherry.

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Here, throughout the long hot summers, the white Palomino grapes slowly ripen. Come September, they are gathered by hand and taken in for pressing.

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Some of these mostos will develop *flor*—a yeast on the surface of the young wine.

Why this should happen to some wines and not others remains a mystery. But it is the presence of flor that determines which wines will develop the characteristics of finos and amontillados.

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Such is the character of Club Amontillado.

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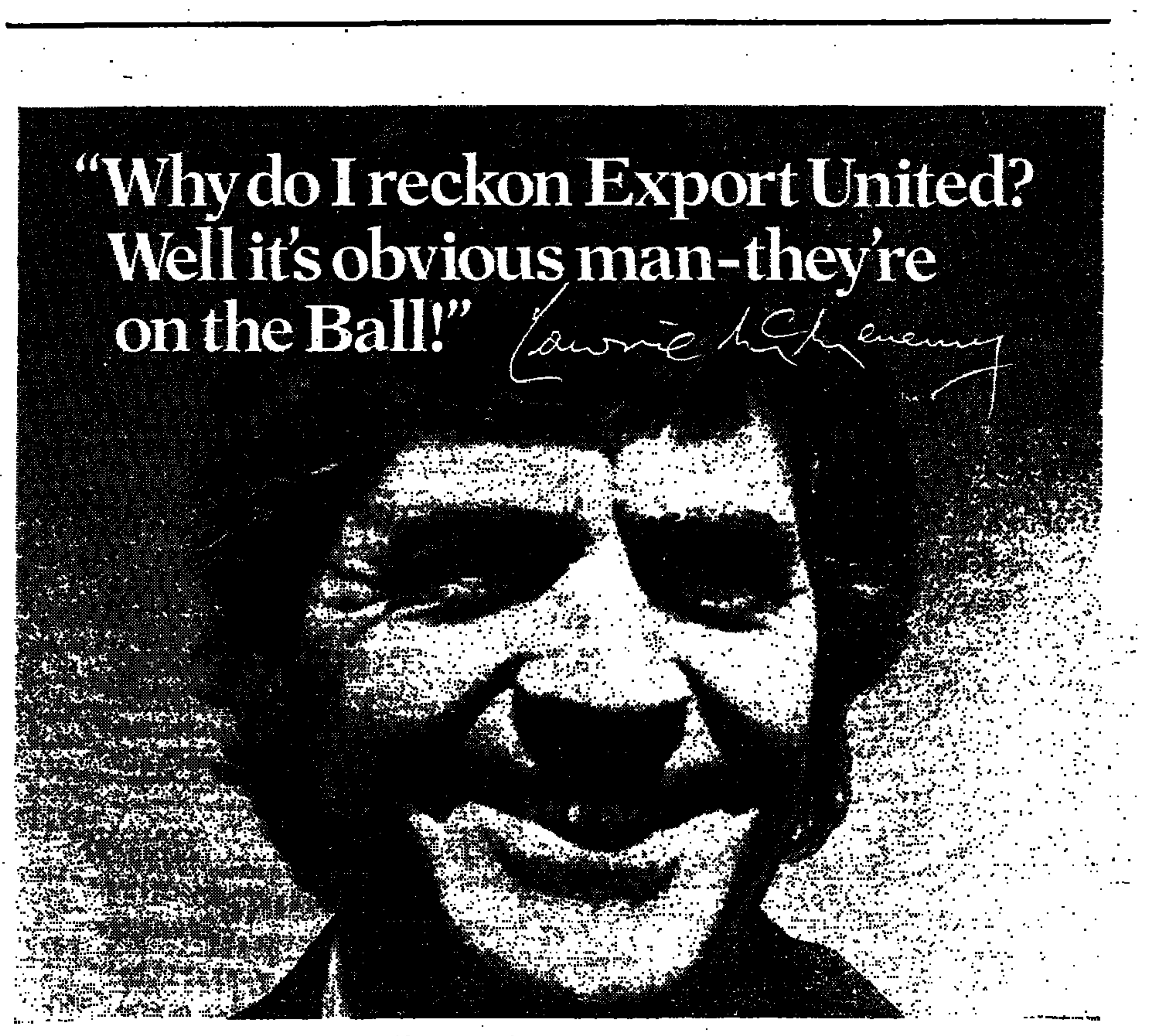

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MCT 1

JOIN EXPORT UNITED

Rugby Union

Magnificent Munster shatter theory of All Blacks' invincibility

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Limerick, Oct 31

Munster 12 New Zealand 0

An inspired Munster XV wrote themselves an everlasting page in rugby history in Limerick today by being the first gto brin down an All Blacks side on Irish soil. In brilliant sunshine and in front of 12,000 rejoicing spectators they won, as fairly and squarely as the score suggests—by a goal and two dropped goals to nil—and their opponents cannot offer any excuses. Indeed, Graham Mourie, the losing captain, was one of the first to enter a triumphant dressing room with his unstinted congratulations.

It was the Munster stand-off, Tony Ward, behind an heroic performance at forward, who paved the way to glory by helping to create an early try and then, with a dropped goal, put his team nine points ahead by the end of the first quarter.

That was the difference when the teams changed ends, and there was never a doubt about the result, once Munster by their magnificent discipline, spirit and defence, had absorbed everything the All Blacks could throw at them in the second half, and Ward, with a dozen minutes to go, had dropped another goal. There was no escape then for the men in black, and it epitomized the whole encounter when Wilson, driving infield at the climax, in a desperate counter-rally from his own 22, was sunk without trace by two converging tackles.

Having lasted a gruelling course to the finish, the red-jerseyed Munster side were engulfed in a tide of emotion as they left the field, and Ward was carried off shoulder high.

The All Blacks cannot have been surprised by Munster's tactics, and they were never likely, against a midfield defence running dangerously close to offside, to make much progress by slamming up the middle. It was one of those days when the touring side needed to forgo some of their worthy ambitions to run the ball, and to kick for scoring positions instead. In this respect they missed the calming influence and experience of Bruce at stand-off half. It has to be recorded that they never seriously threatened the Munster line. Nor, in a match of few penalties, did they have a single kick at goal.

A respected Irish correspondent murmured beside me: "It's been a long, long time for waiting. Immortal they'll be. I'll swear it." The details of the scores will be enshrined in every Munster memory. It was from a lineout, with little room for manoeuvre that Ward put up the deftest little chip for Bowen on the left wing to gather superbly on the bounce.

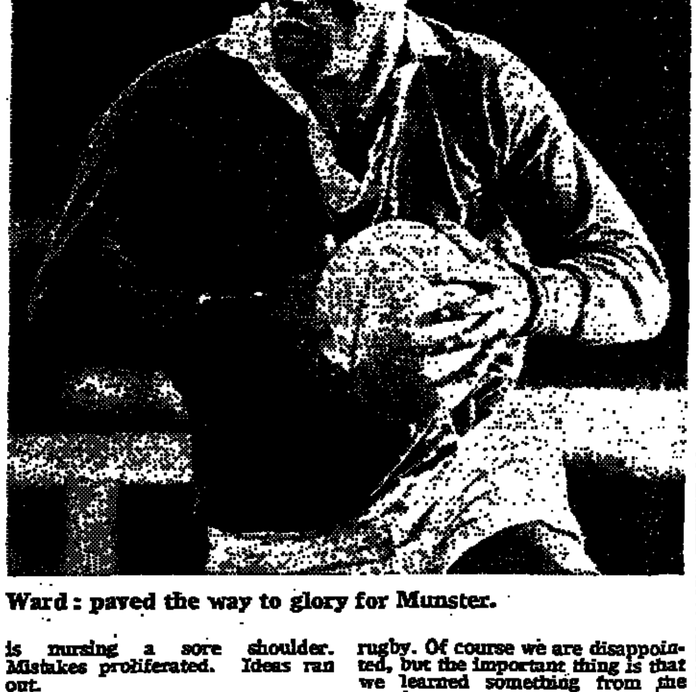
Bowen kept going, stretching out of three tackles for all of 40 metres, and when at last he could go no more, he delivered a perfect inside scoring pass for the flanker, Cantillon, to drive over by a post. Ward pumped over the goal.

Robertson was replaced in the All Blacks centre by Osborne, who was at once crashed down by Dennison, a ball of defensive fire in Munster's midfield. Six minutes after his successful conversion, Ward dropped his first goal, under the warmest pressure, from a solid scrummage heel and a service picked up around his ankles. Thomond Park erupted in a torrent of sound.

That scrummage had been caused through a knock on by McKechnie at the end of an attempted penalty by Ward. It summed up just how much his side had been rattled by Munster's explosive start, and how even the best regarded side can be made to look vulnerable

The lineout at this stage was a disaster area for the touring side and especially for the wretched Donaldson who had to cope with the mess. Munster's hounds slipped the leash to pounce through upon him. All Blacks drives at close quarters were staunchly held up by a red-jerseyed wall, and the Munster loose forwards achieved prodigies of tackling and cover.

Even in th ethird quarter, when the All Blacks pressed fiercely, Munster were able to keep them at arm's length. There was little conviction in the New Zealand back play, against an immense defence. Judgment, overall, was poor. The alignment in midfield was often indifferent. The passing, as often, was inaccurate. Williams got no joy when trying his infield bursts from the blind side wing. Every sharp thrust by Donaldson, on short side or open, eventually was contained, as was every waspish little break by Dunn, a late replacement for Bruce, who



Ward : paved the way to glory for Munster.

is nursing a sore shoulder. Mistakes proliferated. Ideas ran out.

So, with everyone sensing a famous victory, came the last quarter and the dropped goal that put the icing on Munster's cake. Early in the second half Ward had fallen from grace by fluffing a kick or two, but not ever again.

Now his long diagonal kick had Wilson rushing back desperately to retrieve the ball before it rolled over the goal line. He could not quite manage it, so it was a scrummage five. Munster heeled untidily and Canniffe was dispossessed. But the flanker Tucker, cleared things up with a splendid feed to Ward, whose drop kick—again in unpromising circumstances—soared between the posts from 20 metres out.

So much for the theory that these All Blacks might go unbeaten! And how this result will give Ireland immense heart and encouragement for Saturday's international, for this was no second string New Zealand side.

The All Blacks manager, Russell Thomas, was quick to play tribute to Munster, the Exchange Telegraph reports. He said: "It was a magnificent team effort and obviously a great lift for Irish rugby. Of course we are disappointed, but the important thing is that we learned something from the match.

"We must not allow ourselves to be disrupted and must drive forward with more authority and conviction. Thetests are the crucial games on the tour now. Having lost in a provincial game we must concentrate our efforts on winning the tests, and of course every other match we can."

Personal tragedy: Victory turned to tragedy for the Munster captain, Canniffe, who was told after his team's win that his father had died listening to the game on the radio. Mr Dan Canniffe, a retired policeman aged 70, had a heart attack while listening in Cork and his son abandoned the celebrations in Limerick to drive there.

MUNSTER: L. Moloney (Garryowen); M. Finn (U.C.C.), G. Barrett (Cork Constitution), S. Dennison (Garryowen), J. Bowen (Cork Constitution); A. Ward (St Mary's), D. Canniffe (Lansdowne, captain); G. McLoughlin (Shannon), P. Whelan (Garryowen), L. White (London Irish), M. Keane (Lansdowne), B. Foley (Shannon), C. Tucker (Shannon), D. Spring (Dublin University), C. Cantillon (Cork Constitution).

NEW ZEALANDERS: B. J. McKechnie; S. S. Wilson, B. J. Robertson (rep. W. Osborne), J. L. Jaffray, B. G. Williams; E. Dunn, M. W. Donaldson; B. R. Johnstone, J. E. Black, G. Knight, A. M. Haden, F. J. Oliver, G. N. K. Mourie (captain), A. McGregor, W. Graham.

Referee: C. Thomas (Wales).

Ball moves to join Barrow

Ian Ball, the Wasps and England under-23 stand-off half, has signed as a professional for Rugby League club Barrow. Ball, a Lancastrian who formerly played for Waterloo, went on England's Under-23 tour of Canada last year and has been a member of the England training squad this season.

He signed for a substantial fee following an appearance for Barrow in Sunday's league against Leeds when he scored a try. His first "official" appearance was in last night's Floodlit Trophy match against Hull.

Ball, aged 24, a schoolteacher who moved to Wasps at the start of last season, is Barrow's second signing from Rugby Union this month. Steve Tickell, the Waterloo full back with whom Ball formerly played, was recently signed for £10,000. Ball's father, Joe, was a full back or stand-off with Barrow in the 1950s.

Ball's move has solved a dilemma for Wasps however. He had missed the club's last three games because of a toe injury. In that period his replacement, John Waldron, helped in an impressive run of victories over Bristol, London Irish and Newport.

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Falcons 15, Los Angeles Rams 7.

Injured Warfield unable to lead Sussex

Sussex will be without two first choice players for their county championship game against Surrey at Rosslyn Park today. Their captain, Peter Warfield, and back-row forward, Richard Pearson, are injured. The former Gloucester forward, Auster, comes in and the England lock, Colclough, who plays for Angoulême, also plays.

Oxfordshire have been forced to make three late changes for their match against Dorset and Wilts at Oxford. Half backs Wright and George, both of Rosslyn Park, have knee injuries and a centre, Lowis (Oxford), damaged a shoulder in the weekend match against Pontypool. They are replaced by Holley (Banbury), Barraclough (Henley) and Court (Banbury).

Berkshire, who play Buckinghamshire at the Abbey, Reading, call up Samways (Abbey) and Smith (Maidenhead) into the back row as replacements for the injured Simmons and Matthews. Reading's Cunningham moves to number eight while Reynolds switches to the wing as Todd is also out through injury.

MacDonald, the leading try scorer for Sale last season, makes his first appearance for London Scottish against Cambridge University at Grange Road on Saturday. MacDonald is on the left wing in a side strengthened by the return of half backs Wilson and Lawson, and a flanker, Pratt, who all played for London Counties against the All Blacks last Saturday.

Richmond's Ralston, one of the few home successes in that game, returns to lock for the game with Llanelli. There are two other changes to the team which beat Cambridge University 8—3 last week, Whibley taking over from O'Hanlon at full back and the hooker, Vinter, displacing Martindale.

Richmond believe this match breaks new ground for a London club, in that it is being sponsored—by Burgoyne Industrial Finishers.

Harlequins have four of their regulars back in action for their match against Bath at Twickenham. Cooke returns after injury in the centre, while the flanker, Alexander and props Terry Claxton and Cutter, who also played for London last week, reinforce the pack.

Bushell, who had 14 stitches inserted after a lacerated ear in the All Blacks game, will be out for a further two weeks.

NZRFU to reconsider

Wellington, Oct 31.—The decision of the New Zealand Rugby Football Union (NZRFU) council last week not to pass on invitations for players to compete in South Africa early next year will be reconsidered at its next meeting in December, it was decided during the weekend.

Ces Blazey, the union chairman, said last week that the invitations for at least nine leading New Zealand players to participate in a series of matches in the republic next March and April had not been passed on because the players involved would be under pressure with home-season commitments. The invitations came from the Northern Transvaal Rugby Football Union for the New Zealanders to play in a Southern Hemisphere side.

The council decision came in for intense criticism from Ron Don, union councillor and Auckland Rugby Union chairman, who described it as a denial of the players' democratic rights.

The players who received the invitations have not been named officially but undoubtedly some of them are currently touring with the All Black side in the British Isles. Seven New Zealand players accepted invitations from Northern Transvaal to participate in a series of matches marking the opening of the Loftus Versfeld Stadium in Pretoria last August.

Rives named as French captain

Toulouse, Oct 31.—Jean-Pierre Rives of Toulouse was named today as France's captain for the match with the Soviet Union at Toulouse on November 11.

A dynamic wing forward, Rives was first capped against Australia in 1975. The French selectors, with an eye on the coming Five Nations tournament, have given new caps to two players.

TEAM: Aguirre (Bagnères); Bustaffa (Carcassonne), Billac (St Jean-de-Luz), Belascain (Bayonne), Noves (Stade Toulousain); Vivies (Agen), Gallion (Toulon); Imbernon (Perpignan), Haget (Biarritz), Paparemborde (Pau), Paco (Béziers), Cholley (Castres), Joinel (Brive), Rives (Stade Toulousain), Potrissans (Bayonne).

Football

Clough tells Forest 'play for me, club and yourselves–in that order'

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

In spite of being without Burns, the kingpin of their defence, McGovern, the quietly efficient captain, also Barrett and possibly Gemmill and Clark, Nottingham Forest should not be at risk in their European Cup second round second leg match against AEK Athens at the City Ground tonight (7.30). The hardest part of their task was well completed in Greece a fortnight ago when they won 2—1 on a night that presented more problems than they cared to admit. It was their first competitive visit to the Continent in recent times and Athens, with its raucous crowd and high-spirited, not to say high-tackling players, could have upset them.

Were it not for the injuries and the rumblings of friction between Lloyd and the management, one would confidently predict that the battle had been won in Athens when Forest so effectively denied AEK possession and were only slightly threatened in the last half an hour when Bajevic and Mavros caught them relaxing. That, perhaps, is the only serious danger to Forest this evening. Understandably, they are known to be suffering from fatigue after a tiring start to the season, although that admission has caused some unsympathetic amusement at Liverpool where they have lived with stress for more than a decade.

Their most valuable advantage is playing on home ground where they are unbeaten. If Liverpool feited a 6—1 lead in their first round, what hope for AEK, who are not usually at ease away from home and, indeed, almost for- could lose by 2—0 there in the first round tie against Porto by losing 4—1 in Portugal in the second leg. Like Forest, they start tonight's match without one of their strongest defenders, Viera, a Uruguayan, who was sent off for attacking Burns, who, himself, misses the return leg because of suspension.

Brian Clough, the Forest manager, has said that injuries are something a successful club should overcome without complaint, but he also admits that the situation now is more difficult than at any time since he joined. He has rarely had more than one slight doubt at a time but as well as Burns and McGovern, the players he may lack today are Gemmill and O'Neill, from midfield, and Clark, a left back who has a hamstring injury that will have to be tested this afternoon. The loss of Gemmill would be a blow since he was so important in pestering both Liverpool and AEK into submission in that midfield area where tonight O'Hare is expected to replace McGovern. Forest have played without O'Neill on several occasions, including the first leg in Greece where Bowyer was preferred.

Yesterday Mr Clough again talked with Lloyd over the matter of a £200 fine imposed when the player did not wear a club blazer on the journey home from Athens. Mr Clough said that in spite of the absence of Burns, he would not hesitate to weaken the centre of the defence even more by dropping Lloyd if the trouble was aggravated by another transfer request. Should Lloyd make another request, Needham would take over tonight.

Mr Clough said: "I'll name 11 players tomorrow who want to go out on the pitch for the right reason. I want them to play for me, for Nottingham Forest and themselves—in that order." However, Ferenc Puskas, the manager of AEK, was not the least swayed by talk of injuries and transfer requests. He said: "I know all about English players. Today they are injured, tomorrow they are fit. They are all hard and strong." He felt that several of his own players were out of form a fortnight ago and that with Domazos, a veteran but gifted midfield player now available, the tie could still be taken away from Forest.

Injuries have also caused the Arsenal manager, Terry Neill, to delay announcing his team to play Hajduk Split in a Uefa Cup tie at Highbury (7.30). O'Leary, who played outstandingly for the Republic of Ireland in Dublin last week, is still concerned about a groin strain and Sunderland has missed three matches, including the first leg in Yugoslavia where Arsenal lost 2—1. Hajduk are an experienced team in European competitions and will cling to a lead that they felt should have been greater in view of their good play at home. Arsenal, still without Macdonald, may find goalscoring no easier at Highbury in this tie than in recent league matches.

Ron Atkinson, West Bromwich Albion's manager, who will sign a three-year contract tomorrow in spite of a lucrative offer from the United States has none of these worries. His team to defend a 2—0 lead over a weakened Sporting Braga, of Portugal, in the Uefa Cup, choose themselves, especially as Johnston is suspended from European competition

Mr Atkinson said: "The side is playing with a lot of confidence at the moment and having a settled team is part of that feeling. We may have the buffer of a two-goal lead from the first match, but we know that, unless we start in the right frame of mind, we could be caught napping. We had to defend for our lives in the first 20 minutes there, so we know just what they are capable of."

Hibernian face a formidable task against Strasbourg in the Uefa Cup. Strasbourg, 2—0 up after the first leg, lead the French league and are unbeaten in 27 games. However, two of their midfield players are doubtful. Jouvre, an international who was injured in the first leg, and Erlagher will both have late fitness tests.

On the Continent the prime European Cup tie will be in Zurich where Real Madrid start with a 3—1 lead that was gained less emphatically than the score would suggest. Grasshoppers Zurich could find that away goal of great value if Sulser can add more goals to a total of seven scored in three European games this season. If Real should fall, Forest would have a fine opportunity to succeed Liverpool as European champions. Cologne, who hold a 1—0 lead over Lokomotive Sofia, are expected to become their strongest rivals.

One piec bright news for Rangers

Eindhoven, Oct 3
the champions of Sco
gained a crumb of en
for tomorrow's Eur
match with PSV Ein
the news that the I
midfield general, Wi
Kuylen, will miss the s
game. Van de Kuylen
captain of the Dutch
vated a thigh muscle i
first leg match at Ibr
weeks ago. He train
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before giving up hop
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Van der Kuylen, espe
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pean appearance when
from his captain at.
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news for Rangers, w
uphill struggle after
to a scoreless draw
leg.

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pected to be fit aga
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The Eindhoven coac
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Rene van der Kerk
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has now recovered
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to Rangers. Jan van
goalkeeper, is still
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At Ibrox, Eindhove
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before an expected ca
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Rangers, first roun
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If their defence ca
early storm, Rangers
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past full backs. Tick
so well that the m
broadcast live on Du
a rare occurrence in

PSV EINDHOVEN:
Krligh, Stevens, van
Poortvliet, Jansden, W.
hof; R. van der Kerkhof

RANGERS: P. McCl
A. Forsyth, T. Forsyth,
A. Macdonald, J. Rus
McLean, D. Parlane, I

Supporters arrest
Rangers supporters
by Dutch police he
after an incident in w
by was taken to
coma. The supporte
volved in an argu
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ground. The man,
yet been identified,
to hospital, and has
consciousness. The
porters have not yet
Police in Eindhoven
considerable security
forestall any reaction
Rangers supporters.

Five Prague soldiers fight to be fit

Dukla Prague face Everton in their Uefa Cup second leg match here tomorrow with fitness doubts about several players. Fiala and Macela have ankle injuries. Rott and Pelc are suffering from pulled muscles and Novak from a knee injury.

But their supporters believe the Prague soldiers can triumph over Everton, who hold a slim 2—1 lead from the first leg. Everton may have been lifted by their 1—0 win over Liverpool but Dukla, currently leading the Czechoslovakian first division, also come into the match with a win immediately behind them. They beat Bohemians Prague 3—1 on Sunday.

Everton will, as expected, be without Lyons and Kenyon is expected to continue as his deputy. Darracott is likely to take over from the ineligible Todd at full back and King, Nulty and Latchford should be fit to play.

In spite of a ceaseless bombardment, Ipswich Town scored only once against SSW Innsbruck's tight defence at Portman Road, and defence has been the focus of the Austrian team's preparation for the second leg. "We are building from the back. We will be tight in defence, watch for the possibility of a counter-attack and, above all, play a disciplined game, try to keep control of the pace", the Innsbruck manager, Hans Eigenstiller, said.

City's principal agent is unlikely to play

From Gerald Sinstadt
Liège, Oct 31

Manchester City arrived in in Belgium with four goals to jingle in their pockets, the best possible currency for a European football excursian. Teams usually like to play the first leg away and thus know exrcaly what is required on their own ground. In this Uefa Cup tie, Standard Liège may feel that a 4—0 defeat at Maine Road a fortnight ago was knowledge acquired at too high a price.

Complacency is City's potential enemy, but their manager, Tony Book, will remind his players that until five minutes from the end of the game in Manchester, the margin was only one goal. What is more, Peter Barnes, who was the principal agent of Standard's collapse, is unlikely to play in the second leg. Barnes has been troubled all season by a knee injury.

Probably the best that can be expected is that Barnes will be one of the substitutes. Colin Viljoen, however, believes that a test will prove that his calf muscle strain has cleared up. Watson, who missed Saturday's match because of the injury received while playing for England, is fit, and will play.

Standard would not expect to find their ground included in a list of Europe's grandest stadiums, but the noise from its compact stands and terraces has often intimidated visiting teams. I remember well the cacophony when I was first here more than 20 years ago. That night Heart of Midlothian were devastated by a black African striker named Bonga-Bonga.

The present Standard team is even more compopolitan, including players from Iceland, West Germany, Turkey and Portugal.

The omens for Manchester City are good. They have not conceded five goals since a game against Wolverhampton Wanderers in March, 1973. They have never conceded more than three in a European match, And the last season when they won both legs of a European tie, 1970-71, included a double against Lierse, another Belgian club.

McNab leaves Spurs for Bolton

Ian Greaves, the Bolton Wanderers manager, finally got his man when Neil McNab, of Tottenham Hotspur, joined Bolton in a £250,000 move yesterday. McNab makes his first appearance at home to Coventry City on Saturday, and a delighted Mr Greaves said: "Neil was the first player I chased after we won promotion last season. I spoke to Spurs about him four months ago, but things only started to move last Saturday."

Mr Greaves's interest in the 21-year-old Scot, who plays in midfield, stretches back even farther than last season. "I have kept tabs on him since he came down from Morton,

McNab's progress at White Hart Lane was interrupted by ankle trouble, but he was an ever-present last season, when Spurs returned to the first division. The arrival of Ardiles and Villa cost him his place this season, and Tottenham's manager, Keith Burkinshaw, admitted: "I did not want to let him go, but to be fair to the fellow you can't keep him playing in the reserves." McNab is the fourth player to leave the club in recent weeks.

Coventry's manager, Gordon Milne, said yesterday that he had made no further moves for Derby's midfield player Gerry Daly. "The position is that I agreed a transfer fee with Tommy Docherty about two weeks ago and spoke to the player at that time. I have made no other inquiries since."

Brighton relegate War

Peter Ward, Brighton's 22-year-old striker who broke the club's scoring record with 36 goals two seasons ago, has been dropped for Saturday's away match with Sheffield United. Brighton's manager, Alan Mullery, said yesterday: "My job is to pick the best possible side, the players in form, and Peter just has not been playing well enough. He needs a break from first team football and will come back all the better for it."

Mr Mullery emp
Ward was not leavi
"He has signed a f
tract and this is
time I've left him
great young player.

Ward, whose tr
would be around
missed only one
season and scored
13 games.

He will be replac
day by Posken,
Hartlepool last seas

Yesterday's results

Anglo-Scottish Cup, semi-final round, first leg

Mansfield (1) 1	Burnley (0) 2
Goodwin	Kindon James
5,517	

Anglo-Scottish Cup, semi-final round, second leg

St Mirren (0) 1	Oldham (0) 1
Stark	Young
9,536	

Aggregate 2—2. Oldham won 4—2 on penalties.

UEFA CUP: Second round, second leg: Borussia Mönchen Gladbach 2, Benfica 0 (after extra time. Borussia win 2—0 on aggregate).

FA VASE: First round replay: Rainham Town 1, Brightlingsea United 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 3, Netherfield 3; Buxton 2, Goole 1; Lancaster 2, Runcorn 3.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: AP Leamington 1, Redditch 1; Atherstone 2, Maidstone 3; Dartford 0, Bridgend 1. First division, north Bedworth 0, Barry 0; Corby 0, Bromsgrove 0.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Billericay 1, Leyton Wingate 1; Marlow 1, Chalfont St Peter 1; Windsor 3, Fleet 2.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood 1, Barking 3; Dulwich 5, Oxford City 2; Hendon 3, Leytonstone 0; Kingstonian 0, Enfield 1; Staines 0, Leatherhead 1; Sutton 2, Hayes 0; Tilbury 4, Carshalton 3; Tooting and Mitcham 1, Slough 1. First division: Clapton 2, Wembley 3; Hampton 0, Wokingham 1.

SCHOOLS: Aldenham 1, Winchester 0.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL: England 3, Belgium 0.

RUGBY UNION: Tour match: Munster 12, New Zealanders 0. Club match: Crosskeys 9, Aberavon 6. Schools: Kelly 23, Ryde 0; Manchester GS 3, Bromsgrove 23.

RUGBY LEAGUE: BBC floodlit competition, second round: Barrow 0, Hull 6. Second division: Bramley 13, York 2.

Today's fixtures

(7.30 unless stated)

European Cup, second round, second leg

Nottingham Forest v AEK Athens
PSV Eindhoven v Rangers (7.0)
Dynamo Dresden v Bohemians (4.0)

European Cup Winners' Cup, second round, second leg

Aberdeen v Fortuna Dusseldorf
Shamrock Rovers v Banik Ostrava (2.30)
SSW Innsbruck v Ipswich

Uefa Cup, second round, second leg

Arsenal v Hajduk Split
Hibernian v Strasbourg
West Bromwich Albion v Sporting Braga
Dukla Prague v Everton (5.0)
Standard Liège v Manchester City (7.0)

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Scottish League v Irish League.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE, premier division: Kettering v Worcester; Telford v Barnet. First division (north): Merthyr T v Alvechurch. First division (south): Bognor Regis v Hounslow.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Worksop v Frickley; Macclesfield v Bangor City.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Hertford Town v St Albans City.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware v Uxbridge.

OTHER MATCH: Ca
sity v West Ham XI (at

Rugby Union

COUNTY CHAMPION
hamshire v Berkshire (a
Hertfordshire v Hampst
Green, 2.45); Kent v
(at Blackheath, 2.45)
Dorset and Wilts (at
Surrey v Sussex (at
7.0).

CLUB MATCHES: B
University; Cardiff v Po
Newport v Ebbw Vale
pridd v Bridgend (7.0)

REPRESENTATIVE
Banks v Combined L
Midland Bank, New Be

UAU CHAMPIONSH
division (north of the T
v East Anglia; City v
the Thames: Kent v
Sussex.

OTHER MATCH: Can
Club v St Thomas' Ho

Rugby League

TOUR MATCH: Salfo

Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE
bridge Univ v Essex (
LONDON LEAGUE:
Maidenhead.
UAU CHAMPIONSHI
sion (north of the Tha
East Anglia; City v UC
Thames: Kent v Surrey
OTHER MATCH:
London v King's Colle

Yachting

Four Samurais wins third race of world series

Yokosuka, Japan, Oct 31.—The Four Samurais, skippered by a West German, Axel Mohnhaupt, won the third race of the world quarter-ton cup championship today, according to unofficial results. The Four Samurais, a Japanese-made vessel, was said to have covered the 24-nautical-mile course off Sazima Marina near here in four hours 23 minutes 42 seconds.

Today's race, rescheduled from last Friday because of lack of wind, was held in good conditions with a northerly wind of 20 miles per hour. Japan's Oooh Vind, skippered by Hiroaki Hashiba, came in next, 77 seconds ahead of Hongkong's Shiny Shovel (Neil Pryde).

Sixth place went to a British entry, The Wings, skippered by Robert Fisher, which finished in 4:30.17. All 30 yachts which started today completed the race. But The Vago, with Mark Paterson of New Zealand as skipper, and Britain's Quarter Apple, captained by Harold Cudmore, failed to start, organizers said.

Magician V was leading today after the first three races of the championship with a total of 107.375 points, according to unofficial results. Second in the unofficial standings was Sea Flyer with 100.500 followed by the Kamikaze-Express, skippered by Mikio Tokano of Japan, with 98.000.

OFFICIAL PLACINGS: today's 24-mile race: 1, Four Samurais (West Germany); 2, Oooh Vind (Japan); 3, Shiny Shovel (Hongkong); 4, Magician V (Japan); 5, Sea Flyer (Australia); 6, Wings (Britain); 7, Kamikaze-Express (Japan); 8, Magician VI (Japan); 9, Speed Speed (Japan); 10, Mambow (Japan). Placings in the 110-mile offshore race (Sunday and Monday): 1, Magician V; 2, Sea Flyer; 3, Kamikaze-Express; 4, Paradize (Japan); 5, Koterutern Waraidori Family (Japan); 6, Wings; 7, St Goliath (Japan); 8, Esmeraldo (Japan); 9, Four Samurais; 10, Shogun A (Japan).

OVERALL PLACINGS: 1, Magician V (Y. Hakomori), 107.375; 2, Sea Flyer (H. Treharne), 100.500; 3, Kamikaze-Express (M. Tokano), 98.000; 4, Wings (R. Fisher), 95.500; 5, Four Samurais (A. Mohnhaupt), 96.250; 6, Shiny Shovel (N. Pryde), 94.000; 7, Oooh Vind (H. Hashiba), 91.500; 8, Magician VI (K. Komatsu), 81.000; 9, Koterutern Waraidori Family (Y. Shozaki), 78.000; 10, St Goliath (T. Ninomiya), 77.000. Other British placings: 28 equal, Moon Dog (June Clarke), 11.500; 32, Quarter Apple (H. Cudmore), 3.500.

Golf

Watson confirms position as world's leading player

New York, Oct 31.—Tom Watson's position as the world's leading golfer was confirmed here today with the publication of the Professional Golf Association's final winnings table for 1978.

His total of $362,429 won, not only beat second-place Gil Morgan of the United States, by more than $90,000, but is also a record for one year. The previous was held by Johnny Miller (United States) in 1974 when he won $353,000. This year, Miller was not among the top 100 golfers.

Watson, aged 29, from Kansas City, won five PGA tournaments this year, to add more than $30,000 to his winning total last year. The highest placed golfer from outside the United States was Gary Player (South Africa) in ninth place with $177,336, followed by David Graham (Australia) in 43rd place with $66,909.

Peter Oosterhuis of Britain, finished 65th with winnings of $50,480. Arnold Palmer had to be content with 94th position.

FINAL TOTALS: 1, T. Watson, $362,429; 2, G. Morgan, $267,459; 3, A. Bean, $267,241; 4, J. Nicklaus, $256,672; 5, H. Green, $247,406; 6, L. Trevino, $228,723; 7, H. Irwin, $191,666; 8, W. Kratzert, $183,683; 9, G. Player (S Africa), $177,336; 10, J. Pate, $172,999.

OTHER FOREIGN TOTALS: 43, D. Graham (Australia), $66,909; 50, V. Regalado (Mexico), $60,601; 60, R. Shearer (Australia), $61,878; 65, P. Oosterhuis (GB), $50,480; 71, G. Marsh (Australia), $46,133; 77, C. Rodriguez (Puerto Rico), $39,563; 83, B. Cole (S Africa), $32,341; 87, J. Nelford (Canada), $29,951; 90, J. Lister (NZ), $28,781; 92, J. Newton (Australia), $27,828.—Agence France-Presse.

Gymnastics

Miss Comaneci to retire after Moscow Games

Strasbourg, Oct 31.—Nadia Comaneci, the gold medal winner at the Montreal Olympics, will retire from competitive gymnastics after the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games. Miss Comaneci has just won a gold medal and two silver medals at the world gymnastics championship competition which closed here two days ago.

"After Moscow it will be finished", Miss Comaneci told the newspaper *L'Alsace*. She said she was tired "not morally but physically. . . . I've a lot of exams to prepare." She said training was increasingly difficult because of competition from younger girls.

Before Moscow, Miss Comaneci said she would take part in the next world championships at Dallas, Texas, but she said there would be little time to prepare difficult exercises in time for that. She said she was not disappointed by the results in Strasbourg. "I knew the standard of gymnastics had evolved and that I myself had changed. I hoped to get at least one medal. I won one gold and two silver and so attained the goal I'd set myself."—Agence France-Presse.

Rowing

Hart and Baillieu anchor the British team

From Richard Burnell
Karapiro, Oct 31

British crews are in good heart on the eve of the world rowing championships on Lake Karapiro, New Zealand. Even before the racing there have been large crowds of spectators, and all seem convinced that only untimely wind, hitherto notably absent, can prevent these championships being amongst the best to have been staged.

Hart and Baillieu remain the anchor men of the British team. And undoubtedly the big three of double sculling, Hart and Baillieu, Alf and Frank Hansen of Norway, and Bertow and Moll of East Germany, will provide one of the highlights of next Sunday's finals.

There will be a preview of that final in today's opening eliminator. All three have been drawn together, with Spain, Chile and New Zealand, and only one crew can qualify directly for the final. Two days ago Baillieu said he would like to be drawn against East Germany, since the British double have not yet met this particular combination.

The race, however, is more likely to be a tactical probing, rather than a blood battle, since all three of the top pairs know they will reach the final, one way or another, barring some unforseen disaster. There might be some psychological advantage in winning today but this could be outweighed by having no further race until Sunday's final.

The coxless pairs and single sculls are the only events in which there will be repêchage rounds as well as semi-finals, but this may not be bad news for Roberts and Clark, and Brooks, who have had disappointing seasons, due to injury and other indispositions. They probably need racing to restore their confidence, and this they will get. In each of these events there are three heats, with the first three crews qualifying for the semi-finals, and the remainder entering the repêchage.

In the pairs, Roberts and Clark meet Ryan and O'Brien of Ireland, the Landvoight twins of East Germany, who are holders of the title, Bulgaria, who finished fifth last year, and Bosman and Hostink, of Holland. On their now much improved form the British pair should qualify.

Crooks is matched against Stone, of the United States, Ibarra, of Argentina, Dovgan, of Russia, and Reiche, of East Germany. If Crooks is anything near top form he should safely finish in the first three. Olympic gold medalist, Karpinnen of Finland, meets Kolbe, of West Germany, in the other heat.

Britain's coxless four I believe to be greatly improved since their long run of sickness in early season. They are drawn against West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Australia and France. Probably Czechoslovakia must be considered favourites to gain direct access to the final. But this is another case in which an extra race in the repêchage may be beneficial. There are not going to be any easy places in the final at the end of the day, and much will depend on the repêchage.

The quad undoubtedly have the easier of the two heats, against Austria, Japan, Spain and Bulgaria, the latter two ranking fourth and third last year, while Britain ranked seventh. Here again it is likely to be the repêchage, on Thursday, rather than today's eliminator, which will be decisive. With East Germany, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand all in the second heat, and only one able to qualify directly for the final, there will be some exceedingly touch repêchage competition.

The sensation of the eights is the absence of Russia, who took the silver medal last year, and of Czechoslovakia, who finished fourth. I believe this is the first time in 15 years that the Russians have missed out in the premier event, the story being that they were badly mauled at Villach regatta.

With seven crews now competing, there will be two heats today, one comprising Bulgaria, East Germany, New Zealand, and France, and the other Australia, West Germany and Britain. This second heat should prove to be a dramatic struggle, Britain having beaten and lost to both the other crews during the season.

Only one of the three can qualify directly, and all will wish to achieve this, since a win today could well be the easiest road to the final. For although only one crew will be eliminated in the repêchage, the probability that that repêchage will consist of Bulgaria, New Zealand, France, and perhaps Australia and Britain, is hardly a comforting one. However the British eight look to have made excellent progress, in Australia and at Karapiro.

There remains the sole British women's crew, Ayling and Hart, in the double. They meet Bulgaria, Russia, France and East Germany. Only one crew can qualify directly, and that is too much to expect in this field. So this is yet another event in which the repêchage draw will be crucial.

Rugby League

Bevan pulls out of Great Britain side

John Bevan, the Warrington left wing threequarter, has withdrawn from the Great Britain team to meet Australia in the second Rugby League international at Bradford on Sunday. The League's leading scorer with 14 tries, Bevan has a calf injury.

The selectors have called in John Atkinson (Leeds) to replace him. The Australians have chosen an unchanged team.

Warrington, the holders, who have won the event twice, are drawn away at Featherstone in the second round of the John Player competition. Last season's beaten finalists, Widnes, are at home to St Helens in the best tie of the round.

DRAW: Wakefield Trinity v Halifax; Hull Kingston Rovers v Salford; Featherstone Rovers v Warrington; Keighley v Wigan; Castleford v Workington; Widnes v St Helens; Hull v Bradford Northern; Leigh v Dewsbury.

Matches will be played on the weekend of December 2.

Giles back for Cup

Shamrock Rovers, Ireland's Cup survivors, will be boosted by the return of Johnny Giles for the visit of Banik Ostrava. Giles, the player-manager, missed the 3—0 defeat in Czechoslovakia because of a calf strain, but is now fit.

Boxing

Derrick is of handlin tough sche

Colin Derrick, th
welterweight champ
up, is in the Yo
team to meet the
at the Royal Lan
London, on Novemb
also box for his
against a team fron
in the same ring 24

Derrick, an 18-
Londoner, and one
most colourful
internationals, has
piered doubles ov
from West Germany
this season. Next w
box for Repton, in
confident he can ha
can and a German
nights later in the

Derrick and his te
face a hard matcl
Americans. Two of t
Richard Sandovall
Paul, boxed for th
States team in the
championships in
rick's opponent is
of Nashville, Tenne

The England team

Light-flyweight: S.
Philip Game), Banta
(Luton). Featherweigh
(St George's London)
A. Willis (Kensingt
Light-welter: C. Der
Welter: J. Frost (R
middle: G. Lrithgo (
Middleweight: F. Ra
House, London).

ORT

nis

ponsors abandon ans to promote ew men's tournament

x Bellamy
s Correspondent

rtauld's Knitwear and Notmshire Lawn Tennis Asso1 have abandoned plans to te a £50,000 men's grass tournament at Nottingham June 11 to 17, two weeks the Wimbledon champion. They have withdrawn from turned out to be difficult daunting negotiations with association of Tennis Pronals. This is the tournament d in recent years by John . Since 1974, it has been ted to men.

rtaulds, who would have newcomers to tennis spon), wandered with bameless ulnerable innocence into a tional jungle. They agreed up the money. The dates approved. Then they disd that the ATP, as a legacy ir previous agreement with s, insisted on making their erms for playing at Nottingat week. These terms turned be stiffer than the new zing team had bargained for re prepared to meet. Peter secretary of the national was sympathetic when he sterday: "We are obviously sorry indeed to hear that ulds have not been able to n this new event."

event was approved by the International Professional Council and the InternaTennis Federation. It is able to suggest that someperienced in the jungle warf tennis might have warned omoters that the support of TP was a prerequisite for ccess of any such venture. nis might present financial s during a week set aside distinctive ATP tournament at the ATP should therefore sulted from the outset. Such a warning might have come from local officials or from Robert Briner, executive director of the ATP, who is also chairman of the MIPTC. But the alarm bells, if any, were too faint to attract attention.

In his ATP capacity, Mr Briner is a tough negotiator, as he has a right—even a duty—to be. But in this case it could be argued that the ATP overplayed their hand and underestimated the strength of their potential partners. The business of the ATP is to find more jobs for more players for more money. In the case of this particular week they asked for too much, and now run the risk of finishing up with nothing.

That problem will be on Mr Briner's desk when he returns to Dallas today from an MIPTC meeting in Tokyo. The calendar for 1979 still contains a £62,500 men's grass court tournament in England from June 11 to 17 though the sponsors and the location have yet to be decided. The only other men's tournament scheduled for that week is the £25,000 Belgian championships in Brussels, which can hardly be regarded as an acceptable substitute for grass court competition during the run-in to Wimbledon.

Roger Taylor, who played for Britain in the Davis Cup competition from 1964 to 1976, is to help train and coach Britain's national teams and outstanding youngsters. He is already at work preparing the women's team for their Wightman Cup match with the United States at the Albert Hall from tomorrow to Saturday. It is expected that he will attend the eight winter-training "camps" for young players at Bisham Abbey. The national team manager, Paul Hutchins, thinks Taylor will be invaluable in assessing, analysing and improving young British players.

onnors and Borg start th impressive wins

ro, Oct 31.—Jimmy Connors, United States, the No 1 and Bjorn Borg, of Sweden, 2, easily won their opening s in a $200,000 tournament oday.

nors, still recovering from jury to his left ankle sufduring practice here six days beat Tony Roche, of Ausclowning and cracking along the way. He said nkle was better, although it bothered him in the early of the match. "But I feel now", he said. Connors Roche's service to love in rst game and was never in e.

, 22, beat Pat Dupre, of nited States, 6—1, 6—0, on ist artificial court at the politan Gymnasium here. wede, who has had a busy schedule, said he was not "*At the moment, I'm in* shape and I feel strong", l.

e were no upsets, but both nner and runner-up of the Open on Sunday were ed. Adriano Panatta, of the winner, went down 7—6, 6—0 to Terry Moor, United States, and Dupre eaten by Borg.

as a bad day for Australian with all six of their ts losing. The third-seeded can, Vitas Gerulaitis, beat Mark Edmondson, 6—4, 6—4, and Eddie Dibbs, of the United States, the No 4 seed, beat David Carter, of Australia, 6—1, 6—3.

Arthur Ashe, of the United States, the eighth seed, won the most thrilling match of the day, 7—6, 5—7, 7—6, over another Australian, John Alexander. Kim Warwick, of Australia, lost 7—5, 6—4 to Buster Mottram, of Britain.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: A. Ashe beat J. Alexander, 7—6, 5—7, 7—6; A. Mayer beat T. Gorman, 7—5, 6—4; H. Pfister beat R. Stockton, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5; N. Saviano beat P. Dent, 6—3, retd; V. Gerulaitis beat M. Edmondson, 6—4, 6—4; E. Dibbs beat D. Carter, 6—1, 6—3; C. Drysdale beat B. Walts, 6—4, 6—3; B. Teacher beat J. Borowiak, 6—7, 6—4, 6—3; B. Borg beat P. Dupre, 6—1, 6—0; T. Moor beat A. Panatta, 4—6, 7—6, 6—0; Tim Gullikson beat J. Kuki, 6—2, 6—2; J. Connors beat A. Roche, 6—4, 6—2; Z. Franulovic beat J. Kamiwazumi, 6—0, 6—0; C. Mottram beat K. Warwick, 7—5, 6—4; H. Solomon beat E. Teltscher, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; I. Nastase beat T. Fukui, 6—1, 6—4.—Reuter.

PARIS: French indoor championship: First round: B. Gottfried beat L. Sanders, 6—4, 6—1; T. Gullikson beat J. Kallqvist, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; M. Cox beat J. F. Caujolle, 6—1, 6—3; D. Badal beat I. El Shafei, 6—3, 5—7, 9—7; J. L. Haillet beat J. Lloyd, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1; R. Moore beat G. Hardie, 7—5, 6—3; M. Mir beat J. Soler, 6—3, 6—4.

COLOGNE: Men's singles: First round: F. Pahyan beat F. McMillan, 6—3, 6—3; R. Bohrnstedt beat C. Dowdeswell, 6—0, 6—4; J. Kriek beat T. Svensson, 6—2, 6—3; R. Bohrnstedt beat C. Dowdeswell, 6—0, 6—4; J. Kriek beat T. Svensson, 6—2, 6—3; W. Fibak beat F. Gonzalez, 6—3, 6—3; B. Taroczy beat J. Hrebec, 6—4, 6—2; V. Amritraj beat D. Fleming, 6—4, 6—2; K. Meiler beat H. Kary, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; J. Kodes beat R. Gehring, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

ket

ur begins land Darlings

laide, Oct 31.—England's ters open their Australian tomorrow with a one-day against a South Australian y XI in Renmark which was isited by an England side 28 years ago.

England selectors have d several leading players, ey Boycott, Bob Willis, Edmonds and Bob Taylor, the warm-up game, saving for the opening first class against South Australia ing on Friday over four The captain, Michael Brearid the selectors wanted to ach of the 16 players an out the first two matches and seemed more benefit for tt, Willis, Edmonds and in the four-day game.

is, who had trouble with nees from Australia's hard ls on the last tour three ago, is likely to miss most one-day country games in ope that the problem does epeat itself. The last Engide to visit Renmark, which miles from Adelaide, was Freddie Brown in 1951 and ring side won by an innings. 1951 Country team included Darling, who scored 28, and father of Australia's likely g batsman for the coming series, Rick Darling. The g family are well known t personalities in the citrusng district of Renmark and Darling's cousin, Wayne, the Country side in tomormatch.

win by Brown's team was f their few successes and were beaten 4-1 in the Ashes . The 1978 England team certain to have a better l and are strong favourites tain the Ashes

arley said he was pleased the form of fast bowlers , Christopher Old, Michael ick and John Lever whose is England's main weapon lding onto the Ashes. "They y left the aircraft last Thursngland season ended nearly months ago", Brearley said. y left the aircraft last Thursand seem to have slipped ht into the right groove."

South Australian Cricket iation president, Philip Ridwho is also chairman of the alian Test selectors, said on ve of the first tour match he hoped it would be domiby good manners and smanship. "In a world in the maxim for progress in t every endeavour, including form of sport, seems to be at any price' it is hoped game will never abandon its traditions of playing for the 's stake", he said.

LAND XI: M. Brearley (capG. Gooch, C. Radley, D. ll, D. Gower, R. Tolchard, G. , C. Old, J. Emburey, J. Lever, endrick. 12th man: R. Taylor.

TH AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY XI : W. Darling (captain), C. n, B. Sampson, D. Cutting, L. r, D. Treloar, A. Robinson, I. r, P. Mugarry, G. Wyman, R. R. Minns.—Reuter.

Opening pair come to India's aid

Lahore, Pakistan, Oct 31.—India seemed to have put the possibility of defeat behind them today and the second Test against Pakistan moved closer to a draw. With one day remaining, India had reached 307 for three wickets in their second innings to trail Pakistan by 33 runs and the prospect of an innings defeat had virtually disappeared.

The touring team owe their improved position to a fine opening second innings partnership of 192 between Sunil Gavaskar and Chetan Chauhan which was the highest partnership by India against Pakistan for any wicket and the biggest opening stand by either side. When Pakistan had declared with their first innings score at 539 for six on Sunday after India could manage only 199, it was up to India's opening batsmen to save their side. They continued today where they had left off late on Sunday and took their vigil to five hours before both were dismissed, in controversial circumstances, within three overs.

Chauhan went first at 192 when he was dismissed, caught at the wicket off Javed Miandad for 93. He seemed to leave the ball at the last second and was upset at being given out. Gavaskar, at the other end, also reacted strongly, but a few minutes he too was given out, caught. This time it was by Sarfraz Nawaz, fielding at point, off the bowling of Mushtaq Mohammad, Pakistan's captain. Gavaskar stood for several seconds after the decision and banged his bat angrily on the grass all the way back to the pavilion. Television replays later showed that there was—to say the least—an element of doubt about both decisions.

With the opening batsmen out, Surinder Amarnath and Gundappa Viswanath carried on with a stand of 99 before Amarnath, who gave three chances, was caught at short leg by Mudassar Nazar off Mushtaq. He had scored 60. Viswanath was on 41 and the other not out batsman at the close was Kapil Dev on five.

The Kerry Packer organization, World Series Cricket (WSC), may release their eight Pakistanis for all matches on the forthcoming tours of New Zealand and Australia. A WSC representative, Linton Taylor, who was here during the second Test, said today the unconditional release of players had been discussed. However, he refused to confirm that any definite agreement had been reached.

INDIA: First Innings, 199 (D. B. Vengsarkar 76; Sarfraz 4 for 46; Imran 4 for 54).

Second Innings

S. M. Gavaskar, c Sarfraz, b Mushtaq	97
C. P. S. Chauhan, c Wasim Bari, b Miandad	93
S. Amarnath, c Mudassar, b Mushtaq	60
G. R. Viswanath, not out	41
Kapil Dev, not out	5
Extras (b 6, l-b 4, n-b 1)	11
Total (3 wkts)	307

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—192, 2—202, 3—301.

PAKISTAN: First Innings, 539 (Zaheer Abbas 235 not out, Wasim Bari 85).—Reuter.

Racing

Fisherman's Cot to land Ascot catch

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Chasers and Hurdlers 1977-78, the now annual review of the past season of National Hunt racing was published last month by Timeform. To those who think that the price of £18 is exorbitant I can only say that I would like to know who else could produce a book of comparable quality cheaper.

A sister ship of the more familiar book that has dealt with flat racing for so long, *Chasers and Hurdlers* has been meticulously compiled and produced by the men of Timeform whose work has provoked so many superlatives for so long. Although you may not agree with all they say the book is fascinating reading and a wonderful way of refreshing the memory as another season of flat racing starts to fade.

Unfortunately today's racing at Ascot will not make nearly such good reading simply because the fields have cut up so badly. There are only 28 runners for the six races. This is solely because the weather has been so dry for so long. All in all this autumn has been a nightmare for trainers of jumpers and clerks of courses alike. You cannot expect trainers to run the risk of injuring big and expensive horses either at home or on the racecourse when there is so much of the season left, nor can you expect clerks of courses to pour water indiscriminately on courses which they will want to use in mid-winter.

I have seen the jumping courses at Ascot and Newbury in perfect condition in January when the flat courses there would have been completely unplayable simply because they had been watered in the summer. At long last people are beginning to realize that the watering of courses, or the over-watering to be precise, is a recipe for disaster. Often it provokes false ground and that is the most treacherous. "Watering should only be used to encourage the growth of grass not to alter the state of going", the experienced Frank Osgood remarked to me only last week when we were discussing this thorny subject.

Also what people tend to forget is that there are no watering systems on the gallops up and down the country and that is where the horses are made fit and taught to jump. This autumn the drought has been most inhibiting

Nevertheless, there are a few who stretch out freely on rock hard ground and Carrigeen Hill is one horse who has been blissfully at ease working and racing this summer and autumn, as one look at his record will confirm. Starting at Devon and Exeter in August, he has now won six steeplechases in a row, the most recent being at Cheltenham last Wednesday. Today he ought to be too sharp for his solitary rival, Serpent Prince, in the Embassy Premier Steeplechase (qualifier).

With six runners standing their ground overnight, the Dunkirk Handicap Steeplechase ought to be a better spectacle. I think that the closing stages will be dominated by *Fisherman's Cot*, who was a useful hurdler before his attention was turned to steeplechasing last winter and Fourth Son. Fisherman's Cot won his first race this season at Stratford-on-Avon. It was also at Stratford that Fourth Son was runner-up to Ice Plant last Saturday. That was a promising performance, but I still just prefer Fisherman's Cot on this occasion.

Beaten only a head in a similar race at Cheltenham last month, Vespucci can go one better in the Valley Gardens Opportunity Handicap Hurdle, which is restricted to professional jockeys under the age of 25 who have not ridden more than 29 winners under any rules of racing.

Night Nurse medicine should be too potent for the opposition

By Michael Seely

The chief interest at Newcastle this afternoon will be centred on the appearance of the dual champion hurdler, Night Nurse, in the Falstone Novices' Steeplechase. Night Nurse unseated his jockey in his first effort over fences at Market Rasen, but made amends in no uncertain fashion when disposing of I'm a Driver and Roadhead at Wetherby.

This latest display impressed those who saw it. Jumping a trifle carefully, Reg Spencer's seven-year-old was the first of the three fancied runners to come under pressure. However, once they landed on the flat Night *Nurse showed all his old zest for* facing and came home three lengths clear of I'm a Driver. The gelding should outclass his five opponents this afternoon before being aimed at the Buchanan Whisky Gold Cup at Ascot.

Neville Crump has been in fine form recently and the Middleham trainer should continue on the winning trail by caturing the day's most valuable event, the John Eustace Smith Trophy with Ballet Lord. One of the most promising novices in the north last season, Ballet Lord had four victories to his credit over fences.

At Ayr recently the seven-year-old showed that he had made a successful transition to handicap company when failing narrowly to concede lumps of weight to Scroggy. John Dixon's nine-year-old, The Last Light, ran poorly on his reappearance behind Jean Premier at Carlisle. Ballet Lord should be too good for Alan Metcalfe's gallant old warrior, Tamalin, for whom the ground should be too fast.

Other likely winners at Gosforth Park are Charta Pearl in the first division of the Simonburn Novices' Hurdle, Bishop's Pawn in the Kielder Handicap steeplechase and Gordon Richards's Cesarewitch fifth, Man Alive, who has Kelso Chant to beat in the Long Town Handicap Hurdle. Charta Pearl, a useful miler on the flat has taken well to his new role. And Tony Dickinson's six-year-old was not disgraced in his only defeat in three outings when chasing home Dowdall at Worcester. Charta Pearl is a confident selection to beat Arthur Stephenson's Perth and Ayr winner, Real Pickings.

With the ground continuing to ride fast backers were in the money at Nottingham yesterday when five favourites were successful. The only defeat for the first choice in the market came in the final race of the day, the Sprinters' Consolation Maiden Stakes when Daniel Wildenstein's Trenora finished unplaced behind the 13-2 winner, Habibi.

Half an hour earlier, however, the Parisian art dealer's colours had been first past the post when Joe Mercer rode the much improved Southern Seas to gain her fourth victory from her last five outings in the Willington Handicap. This was another victory for the leading trainer, Henry Cecil, who will have over 25 of Mr Wildenstein's horses in his yard at Warren Place next season.

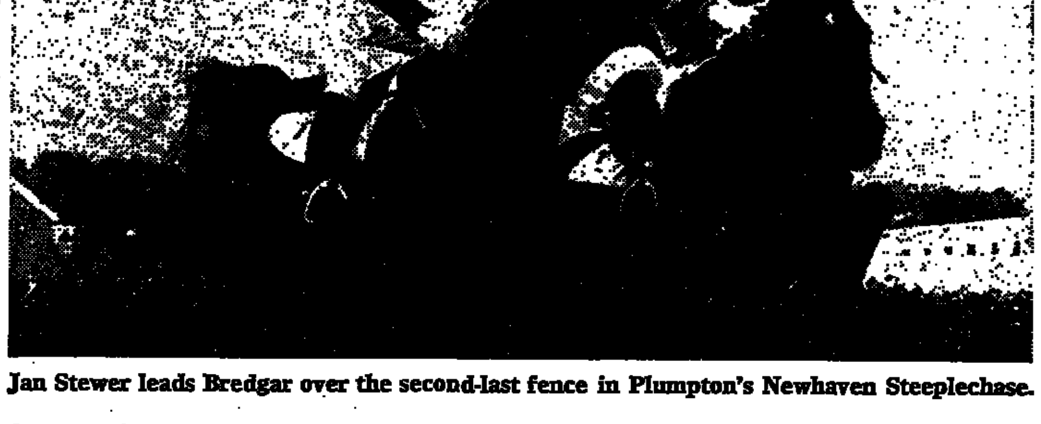
John Dunlop had two runners in this race and Castle Moon, who finished second, did better than William Carson's mount, Albeni. But the Arundel trainer's golden autumn had continued earlier in the afternoon when Farringdon Bell ran out a comfortable winner of the East Midland Nursery, and when that consistent filly, Brig of Ayr, captured the Final Handicap Stakes for Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk, Farringdon Bell was ridden by Richard Muddle, but Carson had the mount on Brig of Ayr.

The champion elect, who was also successful on Habibi, rode five winners at the meeting, and now has 174 victories to his credit. Dunlop's horses have kept their form in remarkable style considering that he started off 1978 by winning a race at Cagnes-sur-Mer on January 31 with Leopard's Rock. Shirley Heights' triumphs in the English and Irish Derbies made this a memorable season for the talented trainer.

Jeremy Hindley had some slight consolation for the defeat of Warmington in the William Hill Futurity when the seven-year-old gelding, Swell Fellow, won the Repton Apprentices Stakes. Swell Fellow will have his final outing of 1978 in the £12,000 Irish Sweeps Autumn Handicap at Newmarket on Saturday.

The top-class French mare, Sanedki, has been installed favourite for the £25,000 Vernons Sprint Cup at Haydock Park on Saturday. The 3-1 with Ladbrokes is the longest price on offer against Sanedki, who started a successful season at St Cloud back in March. There were 14 acceptors for the final pattern race of the year yesterday. The eight-year-old Boldboy, successful in 1977, is top-priced at 5-1 with Hills, who also offer 4-1 against Michael Stoute's Ayr Gold Cup winner, Vaigly Great. Double Form and Absalom are other notable acceptors.

STATE OF GOING (official): Ascot: hard. Newcastle: good. Wincanton (tomorrow): hard. Southwell (tomorrow): chase course, good; hurdles course, good to firm (watering).



Jan Stewer leads Bredgar over the second-last fence in Plumpton's Newhaven Steeplechase.

Davies wins raincoat, then prays for rain

Bob Davies landed a double with his only two rides at Plumpton yesterday and left the course with a new overcoat and a prayer for rain. After Staccato had given Davies an easy ride in the Aquascutum Handicap Hurdle he was presented with a new riancoat by the sponsors.

"We desperately need rain to keep jump racing going. The ground is very hard, and few horses really act on it", he said. Davies, making a great start to the season with 21 winners says he is unlikely tobe a leading contender fo rthe jump jockeys championship, a title he last won seven seasons ago.

"I a mnot really bothered about the title. Only if I am in with a fighting chance at the end of March will I have a go for it," The 32-year-old Davies has no immediate plans for retirement, and he says he will continue riding as long as he enjoys it. "The day it becomes a chore I will quit immediately and then possibly return to farming. I am unlikely to take up training", he added.

Josh Gifford, busy restocking his team at Newmarket's sales, missed seeing two of his horses put up impressive performances. Although hating the hard ground, Physicist completely outclassed his two moderate rivals in the Cuckfield Uovices' Steeplechase, and Jan Stewer was always going too smoothly for his solitary rival, Bredgar, in the Newhaven Handicap Steeplechase.

Tommy Carmody increased his phenomenal winning run to 10 winners in the last four racing days with a treble at Teesside Park yesterday on Marshelstown, Viking Spirit and Silver Buck. His score of 17 winners now makes him just five behind John Francome, the leader.

Marshalstow and Silver Buck completed a double for Tony Dickinson, Carmody's Uo 1 stable, Hill's snipped his odds from 4-1 to 5-2 for the jockeys championship, easing Francome out to even money.

Record dividend

Strip Fast, who finished second to the odd-on Swell Fellow in the Repton Apprentices Stakes at Nottingham yesterday at odds of 66-1, paid a record place dividend of £67.32 to a 10p stake.

Ascot programme

[Television (BBC 2) : 2.0, 2.35, 3.5 and 3.40 races]

1.30 BINFIELD HURDLE (Div I : novices : 3-y-o : £1,364 : 2m)

1	21223	William The First, T. Forster, 11-3	G. Thorner
2	0	Ash Hill, P. Mitchell, 11-0	R. G. Hughes
4		La Brea, C. James, 11-0	G. McNally
7		Postdyne, W. Mann, 11-0	R. Mann
9	002	Rennucci, W. Guest, 11-0	J. Guest

10-11 William The First. 9-4 Rennucci, 9-2 Ash Hill. 16-1 La Brea, Postdyne.

2.0 BAGSHOT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £2,868 : 3m)

202	1131f3	*Low Profile, F. Yardley, 7-11-8	N. Tinkler
205	12074-2	Orillo, G. Balding, 9-10-13	R. Linley
207	3f0-13p	Roman Holiday (CD), C. Bewicke, 14-10-11	J. King

4-7 Orillo, 11-8 Roman Holiday.

2.35 VALLEY GARDENS HURDLE (Handicap : £1,431 : 2½m)

307	011-1f4	Oropendola (D), F. Winter, 7-11-1	M. Bastard 7
309	00100f-	Waltzer, N. Ayliffe, 7-10-9	M. Ayliffe 7
311	33334-2	Vespucci (D), D. Barons, 6-10-7	M. Barrett 7
315	131002-	Royal Judgment, J. Gifford, 5-10-7	R. Rowe 7
320	p3-4324	Psalm, Miss S. Morris, 9-10-7	J. Butchard 5
325	00302-3	Kirov, B. Gubby, 4-10-7	J. Kear 7 7

5-2 Oropendola, 3-1 Psalm, 7-2 Vespucci, 5-1 Kirov, 8-1 Royal Judgement, 12-1 Waltzer.

3.5 EMBASSY PREMIER STEEPLECHASE (Qualifier : £1,687 : 2½m)

401	111111	Carrigeen Hill, C. Bewicke, 7-12-0	J. King
409	b32213-	Serpent Prince, J. Gifford, 7-11-7	R. Champion

4-6 Carrigeen Hill, 5-4 Serpent Prince.

3.40 DUNKIRK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £2,787 : 2m)

502	f-2f2	*Santon Brig (D), A. Dickinson, 9-11-0	—
503	4014-12	Major Owen (CD), G. Peter-Hoblyn, 9-10-13	—
505	23f31-1	Fishermans Cot, Mrs E. Kennard, 7-10-12	P. Richards
506	2f11-2	Fourth Son (D), F. Winter, 7-10-10	J. Francome
508	f-41323	Calculator (D), R. Isgar, 8-10-7	Mr R. Isgar
509	02f0-33	Stanway Lad (D), H. Nicholson, 7-10-7	K. Whyte 4

13-8 Fishermans Cot, 5-2 Fourth Son, 7-2 Major Owen, 5-1 Calculator, 14-1 Stanway Lad.

4.10 BINFIELD HURDLE (Div II : novices : 3-y-0 : £1,419 : 2m)

601	110	Nexandra (D), D. Morley, 11-7	B. R. Davies
602	0131	Sing Man (D), G. Toft, 11-7	D. Swift
603	01f	Coaldust (D), D. Jermy, 11-3	G. Old
610	0	Pearly Rock, J. Holt, 11-0	R. Atkins
613	23	Ram Chat Chat, P. Bailey, 11-0	R. Champion
615	0	Royal Potion, D. Pearman, 11-0	H. J. Evans

7-4 Sing Man, 3-1 Ram Chat Chat, 5-1 Royal Potion, 6-1 Nexandre, Pearly Rock, 12-1 Coaldust.

* Doubtful runner

Newcastle NH programme

1.15 SIMONBURN HURDLE (Div I : novices : £661 : 2m 120yd)

1	0000-11	Real Pickings, W. A. Stephenson, 5-12-1	Mr. T. Dun
3	121	Charta Pearl, A. Dickinson, 6-12-1	T. Carmody
4	000-122	Lucker Chimes, W. Atkinson, 6-11-10	A. Dickman
6	00-p	Gold Invader, A. Scott, 5-11-5	I. Campbell
7	0-	Graham Dien, R. Johnson, 5-11-5	P. Charlton
8		Lin Slipper, K. Mitchard, 5-11-5	D. Munro
11		Nun Burn, M. H. Easterby, 6-11-5	A. Brown
13	0-	Short Term, A. Le Blond, 5-11-5	K. McCauley
14	0000p-	Tack Money, D. Nicholson, 6-11-5	R. Mangan
19		Canton, N. Crump, 4-11-0	D. Atkins

7-4 Charta Pearl, 2-1 Real Pickings, 4-1 Lucker Chimes, 6-1 Nun Burn, 10-1 Canton, 20-1 others.

1.45 KIELDER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,065 : 2½m)

1	041011-	Cancello, N. Crump, 9-12-6	D. Atkins
2	32111-4	Bishops Pawn (CD), J. Nelson, 7-12-0	Mr J. Nelson
8	413p04-	Winter Chimes, W. A. Stephenson, 9-10-2	J. Toland
10	011003-	Sionnaigh Bealtina VI, G. Fairbairn, 7-10-0	T. Carmody
11	322u00-	Lyon del Mar, D. Nicholson, 9-10-0	A. Webb
13	210p-13	Pipe Cleaner (D), J. Blundell, 7-10-0	A. Brown

2-1 Cancello, 7-2 Bishops Pawn, 4-1 Winter Chimes, 11-2 Sionnaigh Bealtina VI, 7-1 Pipe Cleaner, 12-1 Lyon del Mar.

2.15 LONG TOWN HURDLE (Handicap : £860 : 2m 120yd)

5	02110-2	Kelso Chant (CD), B. Wilkinson, 6-11-9	D. Atkins
6	00021-	Man Alive (CD), G. Richards, 7-11-8	R. Barry
8	323000-	Katmandu, E. Carter, 5-11-4	M. Lowry
9	2-33421	Golden End (CD), R. Cross, 7-11-0	S. Charlton
11	02211f	Royal Navy (C), R. Johnson, 7-10-8	P. Charlton
13	1100f-1	Saucy Eater, T. Barnes, 5-10-2	M. Barnes

9-4 Man Alive, 3-1 Golden End, 4-1 Kelso Chant, 9-2 Saucy Eater, 6-1 Royal Navy, 12-1 Katmandu.

2.45 JOHN EUSTACE SMITH TROPHY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,161 : 3m)

1	33310-3	Tamalin (CD), G. Richards, 11-12-4	R. Barry
2	11102-2	Ballet Lord (CD), N. Crump, 7-11-13	C. Hawkins
3	11212-0	The Last Light (C,D), J. Dixon, 9-01-10	M. Barnes
7	f1-p413	Double Action (D), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-0	J. Toland

6-4 Tamalin, 2-1 Ballet Lord, 4-1 Double Action, 6-1 The Last Light.

3.15 FALSTONE STEEPLECHASE (Novices : £899 : 2m 120yd)

2	2230-u1	Night Nurse, M. H. Easterby, 7-11-12	I. Watkinson
7	34-	Old Head, J. Dodds, 6-11-7	R. Lamb
9	bu00-f3	Roman King, P. Watson, 7-11-7	Mr R. Watson
11	404-030	Tiger Feet, W. Atkinson, 6-11-7	D. Atkins
14	42001-3	Greenland, Mrs S. Chesmore, 5-11-6	N. Tinkler
16	00001-f	Melmerby, P. Courage, 8-11-5	M. Barnes

4-9 Night Nurse, 9-2 Greenland, 8-1 Melmerby, 10-1 Old Head, 16-1 others.

3.45 SIMONBURN HURDLE (Div II : novices : £679 : 2m 120yd)

2		Branden, A. Le Blond, 6-11-5	K. McCauley
5	0	Hot Tomato, W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-5	Mr P. Greenall
6	0	Johnny Turner, K. Oliver, 5-11-5	T. O'Connell
7	0000-0	Palace Royal, G. Richards, 5-11-5	R. Barry
8	40-0	Patient Knight, R. Cross, 5-11-5	S. Charlton
11	1	Sunshine Lie, Denys Smith, 4-11-5	A. Dickman
12	00-031	The Pukaar Bell, C. Lamb, 4-11-5	R. Lamb
15		Eminence, M. H. Easterby, 4-11-0	A. Brown
18		New Departure, N. Crump, 4-11-0	D. Atkins
19	30	Northern Support, A. Scott, 4-11-0	P. Mangan
20	324-	Peaty Sandy, Mrs S. Chesmore, 4-11-0	N. Tinkler
23	30240-	Swallow Hill, W. A. Stephenson, 4-11-0	R. Collins

7-4 Sunshine Lie, 11-4 The Pukaar Bell, 11-2 Palace Royal, 8-1 Eminence, 10-1 Swallow Hill, 12-1 Hot Tomato, 16-1 Peaty Sandy, 20-1 others.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.30 William the First. 2.0 Orillo. 2.30 Vespucci. 3.05 Carrigeen Hill. 3.40 Fishermans Cot. 4.10 Sing Man.

Newcastle selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 CHARTA PEARLY is specially recommended. 1.45 Bishops Pawn. 2.15 Man Alive. 2.45 Baller Lord. 3.15 Night Nurse. 3.45 Hot Tomato.

Nottingham results

1.30 (1.32) REPTON STAKES (Apprentices: £987: 1¼m)
Swell Fellow, b g, by Biolla Moor—Nonnie (Lord J. C.-Stuart), 7-8-11 .. G. Jones (30-100 fav) 1
Strip Fast .... D. Sims (66-1) 2
Mary Reppin .. M. Banner (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 25-1 Immodest Miss, 33-1 Golden Grove, Lend An Ear, Lilah Helon, Squires Vine, 66-1 Paperwork (4th), London Belle, Two Mile House, Alleena Gift, Silent Missile. 15 ran.

TOTE: Win, 12p; Places, 11p, £67.32, 19p; Dual forecast, 11p with any horse. NK, 5l. J. Hindley, at Newmarket. Miss Don't Look did not run.

2.0 (2.2) BITTER END STAKES (£615: 1¼m)
Bushbranch, br f, by John Splendid—Deacon's Hay (Mrs G. Balding), 4-8-4 P. Winter (5-1 fav) 1
Maystreak Bank .. S. Davis (40-1) 2
Jay Wood .... C. Moss (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-1 Super Knight, Yelrebmik, 10-1 Royal Cobbler, Doughty, Lassies Bell, 12-1 Supreme Penny, Rebecca Maid, 16-1 Bella Nova (4th), Lake Superior, Soulamarra, 20-1 Miss Liqueur, 40-1 Jinky Jim, Julie Simone, Major Kim, Noon Pride, Surprise Party. 19 ran.

TOTE: Win, 42p; Places, 29p, 67p, 31p; Dual forecast, 19p with any other horse. G. Balding, at Weyhill. 1l, 1½l.

2.30 (2.33) EAST MIDLAND HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,237: 1m 50yd)
Faringdon Bell, gr g, by Mandamus—Rusting (N. Graham), 8-6 R. Muddle (3-1 fav) 1
Jubilee Saint .. M. Wigham (16-1) 2
Singapore Star .. J. Lynch (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 The Cleaver, Thauling, 8-1 Saucy Melody, 10-1 Chetinkaya (4th), 14-1 Sykolia, 16-1 Miss Admington, Miss Falcon, 33-1 Ulloy Oak, Made My Day, Spare A Bit. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, 40p; Places, 35p, 39p, 16p; Dual forecast, £10.08. J. Dunlop, at Arundel. 1½l, 1l.

3.0 (3.1) FINAL HANDICAP (£2,152: 1m 50yd)
Brig Of Ayr, b f, by Brigadier Gerard—Gospel Truth (Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk), 4-9-0 W. Carson (7-4 fav) 1
Main Event .... J. Lynch (9-1) 2
Can Run .... M. L. Thomas (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Happy Hector, 7-1 Mollys Lad, 9-1 Prince Of Light (4th), 10-1 Albert Hall, 12-1 Safety Measure, 16-1 Belle Vue, 33-1 Alpine Alice, Cindasong, Saintly Lady. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 11p, 41p, 19p; dual forecast, £1.21. J. Dunlop, at Arundel. 1½l, 2½l.

3.30 (3.32) WILLINGTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,404: 2m)
Southern Seas, b f, by Jim French—Schonbrunn (D. Wildenstein), 9-13 ...... J. Mercer (6-4 fav) 1
Castle Moon .. R. Muddle (8-1) 2
Fata Morgana .. S. Jarvis (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Albeni, Ellenslad, 9-1 Run Hard (4th), 16-1 Man On The Run, 20-1 Camon, Headwind, More Or Less, 33-1 One-Cal, Lady Poppy, Calling Low, Crowned Princess. 14 ran.

TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 11p, 33p, 44p; dual forecast, £1.02. H. Cecil, at Newmarket. 3l, nk. Nett-Rzia did not run.

4.0 (4.1) SPRINTERS CONSOLATION STAKES (Maidens: £1,118: 6f)
Habibi, gr f, by Abwah—Assimilator (Dr E. Bratt), 3-9-0 W. Carson (13-2) 1
Meritous .. M. L. Thomas (16-1) 2
Tou Fou .... J. Reid (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-4 fav Trenora, 11-3 Muppet, 8-1 Lord Scrap (4th), Lycabette, 14-1 Sandy May, 16-1 Horace Martin, Katie Gay, 33-1 Can-U-Bid, Grunschill, Tarnished Moon, Willmon, Ballbrook, Cruel Passion, Regon Clipper. 17 ran.

TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 34p, 44p, 77p; dual forecast, £5.03. P. Cole, at Lambourn. 1½l, ¾l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Farringdon Bell, Southern Seas, £7.20. TREBLE: Bushbranch, Brig Of Ayr, Habibi, £54.75. Jackpot £247.45. Placepot, £148.75.

Plumpton NH

1.30 (1.32) WESTMESTON HURDLE (£429: 2m)
Red Ambion, ch g, by Hotfoot—Cherry Traces 6-11-4 G. Gracey (8-11 fav) 1
Dark Sky, ... (5-4) 2
Easy Action, ... (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 20-1 Sugarbush View. 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 16p; dual forecast, 11p. A. Davison, at Caterham. 4l, 15l.

2.0 (2.01) CUCKFIELD STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £647: 3m)
Physicist, br g, by Harwell—Take Five 6-11-1 R. Champion (1-4 fav) 1
Gracious Spirit, ... (8-1) 2
Tight Schedule, ... (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 11p; dual forecast, 13p. J. Gifford at Findon. 3l, 25l. Only three ran.

2.30 (2.31) AQUASCUTUM HURDLE (Handicap: £891; 2m 4f)
Staccato, b g, by Birdbrook—Key of Laughter, 5-12-0 B. R. Davies (4-5 fav) 1
Jack Jiggs .... (6-1) 2
Kings Rhapsody .... (50-1) 3
pulled up. 4 ran.

ALSO RAN: 13-8 Prince's Risk, pulled up. 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 15p; dual forecast, 17p. D. Morley, at Bury St Edmunds. 7l, hd.

3.0 (3.1) NEWHAVEN STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,765: 2m 750yds)
Jan Stewer, ch g, by Honour Bound—Last Waltz, 8-12-0 R. Rowe (2-9 fav) 1
Bredgar .... (7-2) 2

TOTE: Win, 11p. J. Gifford, at Findon. 1½l. Only two ran.

3.30 (3.31) AUTUMN HURDLE (Div I: novices: £489: 2m)
Living for Kicks, br f, by Murrayfield—Enchanted Evening II, 4-11-3 .. B. McGarrigles (5-1) 1
Jilisprit .... (9-1) 2
Gaelic God .... (11-4) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-4 fav Sammy Souza, 6-1 Colonel Squire (4th), 33-1 Alfred, Mount Stephen. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 71p; places, 16p, 29p; dual forecast, £1.57. W. Musson, at Guildford. 15l, ½l.

4.0 (4.1) AUTUMN HURDLE (Div 2: novices: £478: 2m)
Chelsea Bar, ch g, by Green God—Lady Minx, 4-11-0 B. R. Davies (4-9 fav) 1
Sea Spark .... (50-1) 2
Ligere Lady .... (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Tompion (s), 5-1 Endless Echo (pu), 50-1 Fourportion (4th). 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 12p; places, 11p, 18p; dual forecast, £1.54. N. Henderson, at Lambourn. 8l, 12l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Staccato and Living for Kicks: £11.15. TREBLE: Physicist, Jan Stewer and Chelsea Bar: 60p.

Teesside Park

1.15: 1, No Bombs (11-2); 2, Swagger Stick (evens fav); 3, Second Time Lucky (12-1). 15 ran.

1.45: 1, Marshelstown (2-5 fav); 2, Venodian Blind (6-1); 3, My Sunshine (11-1). 5 ran.

2.15: 1, Viking Spirit (100-30); 2, Drink Up (20-1); 3, Raise You (6-1). 13 ran. 11-4 fav Purple Haze.

2.45: 1, Ellerby Lord (2-1); 2, Toughie (14-1); 3, Wylam Boy (6-5 fav). 4 ran.

3.15: 1, Silver Buck (4-9 fav); 2, Queen's Melody (10-1); 3, Super Glazepta (9-2). 8 ran.

3.45: 1, Ralpiela (9-1); 2, By-Blow (9-2); 3, The Philstanian (10-1). 19 ran. 9-4 fav, Pitcaorieff.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Buchanan Whisky Gold Cup Chase, Ascot: Straight Row and Exploratus. All engagements (dead): Roi-Des Toits, Ytukel, Hi-Gemini and Purple Emperor.

EDUCATIONAL

Travelling Research Fellowships to Europe 1979-80

Applications are invited from British Research workers for the award of Wellcome-European Research Fellowships for 1979/80. These awards include the Trustees' special fellowships to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Hungary.

The object of these fellowships is to encourage working visits to countries in Western and Eastern Europe by investigators in any branches of the natural and clinical sciences which have a bearing upon human or animal medicine. Candidates whose research is related to clinical problems will be given preference. These fellowships, which are normally for one year, are intended for *graduates from British Universities*, who already have some post-doctoral research experience. Stipends, according to age and experience, are within the range of £4,133 – £6,080 per annum. A special cost of living allowance applicable to the country in which the candidate wishes to work is given where necessary. Travelling and some incidental expenses are provided in addition.

Candidates must make their own arrangements with the department in which they propose to work, and written evidence must be submitted confirming their arrangements.

Application forms may be obtained from the Grants Section, The Wellcome Trust, 1 Park Square West, London NW1 4LJ. Tel: 01-486 4902. Completed application forms must be returned by 31st December 1978.

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24th April, 1979

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CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

A competitive examination for places for boys at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, and for girls at Christ's Hospital, Hertford, will be held in February, 1979.

Candidates must have been born between 1st September, 1966 and 30th November, 1968 inclusive; though academicaly able girls may apply for consideration if 10 years or ovir on 1st September, 1979, provided that they will have completed their primary education by then.

Children who have passed their 12th birthday on 1st September, 1979 are required to offer certain subjects in addition to the compulsory English and Mathematics.

Traditionally all children admitted to Christ's Hospital by whatever means had to be "in need of assistance" which has meant that the parents' income had to be below certain limits. With effect from September, 1978 this condition will continue for a certain number of competitive places, but UP TO 45 PLACES FOR BOYS AND 15 FOR GIRLS WILL BE AVAILABLE IRRESPECTIVE OF PARENTAL INCOME. Contributions are graduated according to income and are revised annually; in no case will the contribution exceed the full cost for the previous year, at present £1,955 for a boy and £1,879 for a girl.

Further particulars and forms of application (available from 1st October to 10th November) may be obtained from the Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 26 Great Tower Street, London EC3R 5AL. Please quote ref.: A.50/2 (H) and state whether the candidate is a boy or a girl.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

DORSET

SCHOLARSHIPS

In January 1979 examinations will take place for the following scholarships:

General Awards (for candidates under 13 on 1st September, 1979 there's a 1st Scholarship of half fees; present value £1,050 p.a.). 2nd Scholarship of quarter fees (present value £525 p.a.). Three exhibitions of one tenth fees. (Present value £210 p.a.).

Music awards no age limit. One music scholarship of quarter fees (present value £525 p.a.) plus free tuition in two instruments and one music exhibition offering free tuition in two instruments.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmaster.

ROEDEAN SCHOOL

OPEN SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION will be held on 29th, 30th and 31st January, 1979 for candidates (a) over 10 and under 13 on 1st January, 1979, (b) for entry into the Sixth Form or (c) in either of the foregoing groups for Music. Entrance Scholarships will normally be worth £1,500 or, for exceptional merit, £1,800. Enhanced awards may exceptionally be made: similarly a reduction may apply to take account of other financial (e.g. Services) allowances. Full particulars of scholarships may be obtained from the School Secretary, Roedean School, Brighton BN2 5RQ. Closing date for scholarship entries: 4th January, 1979.

St Hilda's College
Oxford

JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

The Governing Body of St. Hilda's College offers a McIlrath Research Fellowship of £1,800 per annum for 2 years initially from 1st October 1979 or 1st January 1980. It is open to women graduates who are citizens of the United Kingdom or any country of the British Commonwealth or of Eire. Particulars may be obtained from the College Secretary, and applications should be sent by 13th January 1979. (The College Statutes made under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1923, provide that all Fellows must be women).

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

NEW HALL, CAMBRIDGE

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited from graduates for two Research Fellowships, one in Science and one in Arts, tenable at New Hall for three years from 1st October 1979. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the President, New Hall, Cambridge CB3 0DF, to whom applications should be sent by 2nd December 1978.

University of London
VICENTE CANADA BLANCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for Vicente Cañada Blanch Fellowships (one senior and one junior) tenable from October 1979. The Fellowships have the object of promoting the study of the civilisation and culture of Spain, and are open to graduates of any university for research in Spain in any recognised subject of academic study of Spain.

The Senior Fellowship is of the value of not less than £2,500 and the Junior Fellowship not less than £2,000 a year, and will normally be tenable for one year but may be renewed. For Senior Fellowships preference will be given to post-doctoral candidates. For Junior Fellowships candidates must be engaged in or prepared to undertake a postgraduate course of study approved by the Committee of Award.

Applications for Fellowships tenable from 1 October 1979 must be received on or before 1 February 1979 by the Secretary to the Scholarships Committee, University of London, Senate House (Room 21A), London WC1E 7HU, from whom further information may be obtained.

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LANGHAM SECRETARIAL College, Diploma courses with Law, Economics, Languages (one year starting September). Prospectus: 18 Dunraven St., London, W.1. Tel.: 629 3904.

ANNE GODDEN Secretarial college.—One year and Six Months (Pitman) Diploma Courses. Also One term Speedwriting Secretarial Diploma Course, Languages. Day and Residential. Prospectus: Keswick Road, E. Putney, S.W.15. 01-874 5189.

COURSES

SECRETARIAL COURSES.—Intensive. Mrs. Thomsett's, Oxford 721630

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

TYNE AND WEAR PUBLIC TRANSPORT IMPACT STUDY

A joint transportation study being undertaken by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, Tyne and Wear County Council and the Passenger Transport Executive.

HOME INTERVIEWING AND OTHER SURVEYS

Organisations with experience in conducting market research or similar types of interview are invited to apply for inclusion on a select list of tenderers from whom tenders may be invited to carry out work in connection with the Tyne and Wear Public Transport Impact Study.

The work will be carried out within the County of Tyne and Wear. It will be spread over a period of not more than five years and tenders will be invited as and when work may arise during this period.

Two main types of work are envisaged. The first is expected to comprise mainly household and on-street interviews; the second, semi-structured in-depth interviews with individuals, panel discussions and attitudinal surveys.

A written assurance should accompany the application, stating that the prospective tenderer has, to the best of his knowledge and belief, complied with the general conditions of the Fair Wages Resolution, passed by the House of Commons on 14th October 1946, for at least three months immediately preceding his application for invitation to tender.

Applications, giving details and examples of the organisation's experience of this type of work, should be submitted to the Study Manager, P.T.I.S., Sandyford House, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1ED, by 21st November, 1978.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CITY OF BRISTOL

£2.5m bills issued 30th October, 1978, due 29th January, 1979, at 10 7-16 per cent. Applications totalled £13.75m. £2.5m bills outstanding.

COMPANY NOTICES

The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company Limited

Shareholders in "Shell" are invited to a film show and discussion on Shell Group activities.

Tuesday, 21st November, 1978

The Grand Hotel, Bristol

Times: 11 a.m. and 5.15 p.m.

Film 'Offshore'
North Sea talk

This is one of a series of informal meetings for shareholders being held around the country.

For tickets, please write or telephone: The Manager, Shareholder Relations, The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA. Telephone: 01-633 9383

Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt because of limited accommodation.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME providing for declaring redundant the church of the Holy Sepulchre, Warminghurst (Diocese: Chichester); a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME providing for declaring redundant the church of St. Paul, Preston (Diocese: Blackburn); and a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME providing for demolishing the redundant church of St. Andrew Panton (Diocese: Lincoln). Copies of the relevant draft schemes may be obtained from the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, and any representations should be sent to them at that address within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

Hotels and Licensed Premises

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4 Duke of York Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Tel. after 6.00 p.m.: 01-930 1648.

LEGAL NOTICES

No 003946 of 1978
In The HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Group A Mr Registrar Hunt In the Matter of THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an ORDER dated the 6th October 1978 made in the above matters the Court has directed a Meeting to be convened of the Shareholders of the above named Company (hereinafter called "the Company") for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and (1) its said Shareholders and (2) Prudential Corporation Limited and that such Meeting will be held at 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH on Thursday the 23rd November 1978 at 12 noon at which place and time all such Shareholders are requested to attend.

Any person entitled to attend the said Meeting can obtain copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, forms of Proxy and copies of the Statement required to be furnished pursuant to Section 207 of the above mentioned Act at the registered office of the Company situate at 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH during usual business hours on any day (other than Saturday or Sunday) prior to the day appointed for the said Meeting.

The said Shareholders may vote in person at the said Meeting or they may appoint another person whether a Member of the Company or not as their proxy to attend and vote in their stead.

It is requested that forms appointing proxies be lodged at the Company's registered office 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the said Meeting but if forms are not so lodged they may be handed to the Chairman at the said Meeting.

In the case of joint holders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority will be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Members.

By the said Order the Court has appointed Ronald Hugh Owen or failing him Harry Gordon Clarke or failing him The Rt. Hon. James Edward Ramsden to act as Chairman of the said Meeting and has directed the Chairman to report the result thereof to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated the 27th day of October, 1978.

C. P. WHITEHORN,
142 Holborn Bars,
London EC1N 2NH,
Solicitor to the Company.

Commercial and Industrial Property

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and In the Matter of CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (AVELEY) Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on Friday, the 10th day of November 1978, at 11.30 a.m. to be followed at 11.45 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1978.

D. W. HAWKINS,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and In the Matter of WILSTAR SECURITIES Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Kenneth Russell Cork of the firm of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS, the Liquidator herein on the 17th day of November, 1978, at 10.30 a.m. to be followed at 10.45 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1978.

K. R. CORK,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and In the Matter of W. J. EATON (CONTRACTORS) Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Thornton Baker & Co., Chartered Accountants, Refuge Assurance House, Baldwin Street, Bristol, BS1 1SQ, on Wednesday, the 8th day of November, 1978, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the Creditors For the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1978.

A. M. D. BIRD,
N. B. CORK,
Joint Liquidators.

The COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976 POLYFOTO (ENGLAND) Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, St Paul's, London EC4 on Friday, the 10th day of November 1978, at 12 noon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 24th day of October 1978.

By Order of the Board.
For and on behalf of Polyfoto (England) Ltd.

D. OAKES,
Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and In the Matter of THE CHAMPION ASSURANCE CO. Ltd. (In Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on Monday, the 13th day of November 1978, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1978.

O. N. MARTIN,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and In the Matter of RYTON ENGINEERING CO. Limited (In Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on Wednesday the 15th day of November 1978 at 10.45 a.m. to be followed at 11 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1978.

W. G. MACKEY,
M. A. JORDON,
Joint Liquidators.

In the Matter of the COMPANIES ACT 1948 and in the Matter of MIDDLETON AND CRUDDAS (MEDICAL) Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948 that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London C4V 5AJ, on Wednesday 29th November 1978 at 10.15 a.m. to be followed at 10.30 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an Account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.

Dated this 25th day of October 1978

A. J. GRAY,
B. MILLS,
Joint Liquidators.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976, and In the Matter of J. H. CROSS & SON Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING Of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS, on Friday, 17th day of November 1978 at 11.30 a.m. to be followed at 11.45 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1978.

N. B. CORK,
Liquidator.

THE WHO'S WHO OF WHAT'S WHERE.

THE TIMES READER SERVICE DIRECTORY.

Times Reader Service Directory (appearing every Tuesday) is a full page directory of names, addresses, telephone numbers of companies listed under the appropriate business category headings.

It gives our readers immediate access to all the information they need. And in London and the Home Counties they number more than ¾ million. Our readers are busy professional people and need ready access to all sorts of business and personal services.

On Nov 7 The Who's Who of What's Where will be opened for new entries and at a cost of only £3.85 per week you can be seen in some of the best places every Tuesday.

For administrative reasons pre-payment is required and minimum booking period is 12 months, cancellation period is 56 days. Additional entries pro rata.

Booking Form

To reserve your entry, please complete this coupon and return to The Post Section, 4th Floor, The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ (01-278 9231).

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Ton't & Tues. Sat. 2.00. Così fan tutte.
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Nov 8, 11, 15, 17: RINALDO. Nov. 10, 14, 16, 18: SEMELE.

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NEVART GULBENKIAN HALL, Iverna Gdns., W.8. Tonight 7.30. Institute of Armenian Music presents DR. WAHE BALEKJIAN. Komitas Vartabed—Illustrated lecture. Admission free.

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GERALD FLOOD
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WHO KILLED "AGATHA" CHRISTIE . . . ?
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SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND
"WICKEDLY FUNNY"—The Times. "Very, very funny. Great entertainment"—News of the World.

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"Hilarious. See it"—S.T.
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EVENING STANDARD AWARD

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Evgs. 8. Thurs 3. Sat. 5 & 8
Muriel Pavlow as Miss Marple in
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE
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DEATHTRAP
A New Thriller Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE
"VERY INGENIOUS. VERY FUNNY. VERY EXCITING" F Times.

GLOBE THEATRE. c.c. 01-437 1592 Evgs 8.15. Wed 3.0. Sat 6 & 8.40.
PAUL EDDINGTON, JULIA McKENZIE, BENJAMIN WHITROW in
ALAN AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy
TEN TIMES TABLE
"THIS MUST BE THE HAPPIEST LAUGHTER MAKER IN LONDON."—D. Tel. "AN IRRESISTIBLY ENJOYABLE EVENING."—Sunday Times.

HALF MOON THEATRE. 480 6465/6727 Brecht's ARTURO UI Evgs. 8.

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Whatever you've got to sell, be it Victorian bric-a-brac or a Pirelli calendar, advertise in The Times 'For Sale' and 'Wanted' columns by ringing 01-837 3311 (or Manchester 061-834 1234).

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THE TIMES

THEATRES

GREENWICH THEATRE. 01-858 7755 Evenings 8.0. Mat Sat 2.30
AN AUDIENCE CALLED EDOUARD
by David Pownall
"A Theatrical Coup" Times. "Surprise and delight" D. Tel. "Fascinating . . . extraordinary evening" E. News.

HAMPSTEAD. LAST WEEK. 722 9301 Evgs at 8. Sats 5 & 8.
GLOO JOO
"THE MOST HILARIOUS PLAY FOR YEARS." B. A. Young, F.T.
Trans to Criterion Th. Nov 7.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs 8.0 Mats Wed 2.30. Sat 4.30 & 8.0
GERALDINE McEWAN
CLIVE FRANCIS
NIGEL STOCK
PETER BOWLES PAUL HARDWICK
and FENELLA FIELDING in
LOOK AFTER LULU
by NOEL COWARD
with GARY RAYMOND

HER MAJESTY'S. c.c. 01-930 6606 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 3.0
BAR MITZVAH BOY
THE NEW MUSICAL

KING'S HEAD 226 1916. Dnr. 7. Show 8. For one week only LIBBY MORRIS in her own cabaret show JUST LIBBY
1 pm. NASHVILLE, an Ogden Nash Musical. Joss Ackland, Robert Cushman, Lynda Marshall, Geffrey Perry.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
DON'T DREAM IT. SEE IT!

LYRIC THEATRE. C.C. 01-437 3686. Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY
FILUMENA
by Eduardo de Filippo
Directed by
FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
"TOTAL TRIUMPH." E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE." D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S. Times.

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Wed. Mat. 3
Welsh National Theatre Co.
DYLAN THOMAS'S UNDER MILK WOOD
Join us Nov 9 for the 25th Anniversary Party. Show-Supper/Wine £10. (A few tickets still avail.)

MAYFAIR THEATRE. 01-493 2031 From Dec. 18. Dly. 10.30, 2.0, 4.0
SOOTY'S CHRISTMAS SHOW

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-629 3036 Sun. Nov. 5 at 7.30. 1 Performance only.
MARGARET RAWLINGS AS EMPRESS EUGENIE
by Jason Lindsey "An evening of extreme pleasure . . . Perfect" Gdn.

NATIONAL THEATRE 928 2252
OLIVIER (open stage): Tonight 7.30, Tomor. 2.45 & 7.30 THE DOUBLE DEALER by Congreve. At 5.45 Yvonne Bryceland as Miss South Africa (45-min. platform perf., tkts. 50p).
LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Tonight & Tomorrow 7.45 PLENTY, new play by David Hare.
COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Tonight 8, Tomorrow 7 THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN by Keith Dewhurst from Christopher Hill's book (perhaps not suitable for children). Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bookings 928 3052.
TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage), £1.25. Inf. 633 0880.

OLD VIC. 9287616
PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC
Today, Sat. 7.30.
Anthony Quayle as KING LEAR only 12 London performances "Nobody with any respect for the theatre would want to miss Mr Quayle's Lear". Financial Times.
Thurs., Fri., 7.30, Sat. 2.30
Margaret Courtenay, Anthony Quayle in THE RIVALS
Sheridan's comedy, with James Aubrey, Isla Blair, Kenneth Gilbert, Carol Gillies, Matthew Guinness, Mel Martin, Trevor Martin, Christopher Neame. "The funniest Mrs Malaprop I have seen" The Guardian "Mr Quayle's Sir Anthony—a wonderful performance" The Times.

OPEN SPACE 387 6969
BECKETT DIRECTS BECKETT
Endgame—Krapp's Last Tape. Tues. to Sun., Nov 7 to 26, 7.30 p.m. Ring Box Office for details. Extended by public demand.

PALACE 01-437 6834 Evgs 8.0. Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber

PALLADIUM c.c. 01-437 7373 Tuesday, Nov. 14 for 5 days only.
MARY O'HARA
SWINGLE II & CHARLIE SMITHERS
BOOKING NOW OPEN

PALLADIUM. C.C. 01-437 7373 Opening Dec. 20 for a Season
DANNY LA RUE
as "MERRY" WIDOW TWANKEY in
ALADDIN
ALFRED MARKS as Abanazar
Dilys WATLING, Brian MARSHALL and WAYNE SLEEP
Preview December 19 at 7.30

PHOENIX. 01-836 2294 Evgs. 8.15. Wed. 3.30. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 "TIM BROOKE-TAYLOR, GRAEME GARDEN make us laugh"—D. Mail
THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH
The Hit Comedy by Royce Ryton "LAUGH. WHY I THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE DIED."—S. Times. "SHEER DELIGHT"—E.S. "GLORIOUS CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER"—Times. LAST WK.—ENDS SATURDAY

PHOENIX THEATRE. cc 01-836 2294 Opening November 8 at 7.0 sub evgs. at 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30.
DIANA RIGG, JOHN THAW in
NIGHT AND DAY
A NEW PLAY BY TOM STOPPARD
Directed by PETER WOOD

PICCADILLY from 8.30 am. 437 4506 Credit cards 836 1071. Mon.-Thur. 8 Fri & Sat. 5 & 8.15. "Dominating with unfettered gusto and humour the BROADWAY STAR" D. Exp.
SYLVIA MILES
"Towering performance."—D. Mail.
VIEUX CARRE
"Works like magic."—Fin. Times. by
TENNESSEE WILLIAMS
"There has hardly been a more satisfying evening in the West End . . . the BEST COMIC WRITING IN LONDON" Obs. "Sex running like an electric current." F.T. Season Ends Nov. 18.

PRINCE EDWARD. cc 01-437 6877 Evgs at 8.00. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber
Directed by Harold Prince

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681 Credit card bkgs. 930 0846. 11 weeks only before New York. Opens 7 Nov. (preview Nov. 6)
ALAN AYCKBOURN'S smash-hit comedy
BEDROOM FARCE
"If you don't laugh, sue me". D. Ex. A National Theatre production.

QUEENS cc 01-734 1166. Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sats 5.0 & 8.30.
GEORGE CHAKIRIS, ROY DOTRICE, JAMES VILLIERS, RICHARD VERNON
THE PASSION OF DRACULA
"DAZZLING." E. Stan. "MOST SCENICALLY SPECTACULAR SHOW IN TOWN." Punch. "THEATRE AT ITS MOST MAGICAL." Times Lit. Sup.

REGENT cc 01-637 9862/3 Red. Price Previews from 6th Nov. Mon-Sat 8.30. Mats Fri & Sat 5.45.
OPENS MONDAY 13 NOVEMBER
LITTLE WILLIE JR's RESURRECTION
The First Soul Gospel Musical.

ROUND HOUSE DOWNSTAIRS. 267 2564. JESSE & THE BANDIT QUEEN with Annabel Leventon & Vincent Marzello. Mon.-Sat. 8 p.m. to Nov 25.

ROYALTY 405 8004
Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0
Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8
London Critics Vote
BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR
Best musical of 1977
Tel. bookings accepted
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Restaurant Reservation 405 2418

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Eves 8. Sats 5 & 8.30. LAST WEEK
NICOL WILLIAMSON
"A virtuoso performance", D. Tel
in JOHN OSBORNE'S
INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE
"This is one of the few great plays of the century". D Mail.

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs 8. Mat Tues 2.45. Sats 5 & 8
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
26TH YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE. 01-836 8888 Cr Cds. 734 4772. TOM CONTI in
WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY?
by Brian Clark
"A MOMENTOUS PLAY I URGE YOU TO SEE IT" Gdn
Evgs at 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sat 5.45 & 8.45.

SHAFTESBURY. Credit cards. 01-836 6596/7. 01-836 4255
Evgs 8.15. Sats 5.0 & 8.30
TERENCE STAMP IN EDWARD GOREY'S
DRACULA
with DEREK GODFREY
"ABSOLUTELY STUNNING"
LAST WEEK—ENDS SATURDAY

SHAFTESBURY cc 01-836 6596/7 Fri Nov 10 at 8 pm Sat Nov 11 at 6 & 8.45 pm. Sun Nov 12 at 3 & 7 pm
BOX CAR WILLIE
& THE BIG TEXAS COUNTRY SHOW
BOOK NOW—ALL SEATS £2.50

SHAFTESBURY. cc 836 6596-7 836 4255 Opens Dec 20 till Jan 13. JANE ASHER, NIGEL PATRICK in
PETER PAN
Daily 2 & 6.45. Prices £5, £4, £3, £2. Reduced prices on Dec 20, 21, 22, Jan 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Postal & phone bookings only accepted now.

THE ALMOST FREE THEATRE. 9-15 Rupert Street, W.1. Tel: 485 6224. LUNCH TIME: The Ballad of Wilfrid II by Frank Marcus, directed by Paul Marcus.
Mon.-Sat. at 1.15 p.m.
Musicians Play Theatre: at 8.30 p.m., 26 Oct.-11 Nov.: Episodes. The Sean O'Kane Ensemble at 11.00 p.m. Side show by Martin Raphael (late Debris) 24 Oct.-11 Nov.

THEATRES

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs 8.0. Mats Thur 3.0. Sat 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH
OVER 3,000 PERFORMANCES

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD EAST. 534 0310. Opens T'nt. 7.30. THE FOOTBALL APPRENTICES by David Holman.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Mon. to Thu. 7.30, Fri & Sat 5.15 & 8.15. Traverse Th. Prod of THE SLAB BOYS by John Byrne.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8 p.m.
AN EVENING WITH DAVE ALLEN
"UNDOUBTEDLY THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN"—Sun. Express. LIMITED SEASON Until Dec. 2

VICTORIA PALACE. C.C. 828 4735-6
STRATFORD JOHNS
SHEILA HANCOCK
ANNIE
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.45 "BLOCK-BUSTING SMASH HIT MUSICAL"—DAILY MAIL.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Co. No perf. ton't. Tomor., Fri., Sat. 8.00 Premiere Mary O'Malley's LOOK OUT . . . HERE COMES TROUBLE! Adv. bkgs. Aldwych.

WESTMINSTER. cc. 01-834 0283. Tuesday-Friday Evgs 7.45. Wed & Sats at 3.0 until Nov. 18
A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
LOVE ALL
THE BUNNY AUSTIN STORY

WESTMINSTER THEATRE. 834 0283. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT Starring PAUL JONES. Twice Daily. Opens Nov. 27. Tickets £2, £3, £4. LIMITED RUN.

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Credit card bookings from 8.30 am to 8.30 pm. 836 1071/3. Mon-Thurs. eves. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30. "ENORMOUSLY RICH. VERY FUNNY"—E. News. Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit Comedy
ONCE A CATHOLIC
"Sure fire comedy on sex and religion"—Daily Telegraph. "MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER"—Guardian.

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. Ton't. 7.30. Tomor 2 RICHARD III. Tomor., Fri., Sat., Mon., Tue. 7.30 HAMLET (part of Shakespeare trilogy ACTION MAN.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Ton't. 8 Theatre in Education adaptat'n of Shaw's PYGMALION. Tomor., Fri., Sat., Tue. 8 Terence Greer's BALLROOM.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. Air Conditioned. From 8. Dining Dancing.
RAZZLE DAZZLE
at 11 MATT MONRO

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: DEATH ON THE NILE (A) Wk & Sun. 2.00, 5.20, 8.20.
2: DEATH ON THE NILE (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.00, 8.00.

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Ingmar Bergman's THE SERPENT'S EGG (X). Progs. 1.20, 3.35, 6.05, 8.35.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Alain Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Goretta's THE LACE MAKER (AA). Pgs. 6.15, 8.40. Sat/Sun. 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. THE BOB DYLAN FILM "Renaldo & Clara" (AA) with BOB DYLAN & JOAN BAEZ, in 4-TRACK STEREO. Progs. 2.50, and 7.30 daily.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). POWER PLAY (X). Cont. Progs. Dly. 1.15 (Not Sun.), 3.35, 5.55, 8.15.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 YOU LAUGHED AT HIS AFFAIR . . . NOW LAUGH AT HERS . . . PARDON MON AFFAIR TOO! (AA) (English Subtitles) Film at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.20 and 8.40.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd (580 9562) STAR WARS (U) in 70mm. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks & all progs. Sat & Sun.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. GREASE (A). Sep. prog. daily. 1.00 (matinee), 3.15 (2nd matinee), 6.00 (1st eve), 8.30 (last eve.).

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. Agnes Varda's ONE SINGS, THE OTHER DOESN'T (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. TEXAS CHAINSAW MASSACRE (X) and HELTER SKELTER (X). 11.15 p.m.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 1177/8402 Russ. Sq. Tube "GIRL FRIENDS" (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. WOMEN IN LOVE (X) and FISTFUL OF DOLLARS (X). 11.00 p.m. COME EARLY—ENJOY A DRINK AT OUR NEW BAR.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). THE SOUND OF MUSIC (U). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 7.30. Sun. 3.00, 7.30. Seats bkble in advance by post or at Box Office for 7.30 prog. Mon.-Fri. & all progs. except Late show Sat. & Sun.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) MIDNIGHT EXPRESS (X). Sep. progs. Dly. at 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 p.m. All seats bkble.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). EYES OF LAURA MARS (AA). Sep. progs. Dly. doors open 2.00, 4.45, 7.45.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W.2. (723 2011/2) CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep. progs. doors open Mon.-Fri. 2.00, 7.30. Sat. 1.05, 4.15, 7.45. Sun. 3.00, 7.30. All seats bkble.

ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE.—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES.—PETE'S DRAGON (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30.

PARIS PULLMAN South Ken. 373 5898. BANNED IN IRAN FOR 3 YEARS Mehrjui's THE CYCLE (AA). Progs. 6.05, 8.30. Must end Nov 1.

PHOENIX, East Finchley. 883 2233. Bunuel's THAT OBSCURE OBJECT OF DESIRE (X). Progs. 4.00, 6.10, 8.25. Last Day.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance Booking Facilities same as Empire Leicester Square. No telephone bookings.
1. THE GREEK TYCOON (AA). Sep. progs. Daily 1.25, 3.45, 6.00, 8.35.
2. HEAVEN CAN WAIT (A). Sep. progs. Daily 1.50 (not Suns.), 4.05, 6.15, 8.40.
3. SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER (X). Sep. progs. Daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.25, 5.55, 8.25.
4. WATERSHIP DOWN (U). Sep. progs Daily 1.05 (not Suns.), 3.00, 4.55, 6.50, 8.50.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 Walerian Borowczyk's THE BEAST London X. Sep. perfs. 12.40, 3.10, 5.50, 8.35. (Sun. 3.10, 5.55, 8.35). Late show Fri. & Sat., 11.15. Seats bookable. Lic'd bar.

RITZ, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as EMPIRE Leicester Square. WATERSHIP DOWN (U). Sep. progs. daily 1.15, 3.10, 5.10, 7.05, 9.10.

SCREEN ON THE HILL 435 3366 (Belsize Pk Tube)
VISCONTI'S LUDWIG
AA. 3.30, 6.00, 8.45
Adv. Booking. Lic. Bar.

STUDIO 1 & 4. Oxford Circus. 437 3300.
1: Jill Clayburgh, Alan Bates in Paul Mazursky's AN UNMARRIED WOMAN (X). Progs. 1.05, 3.30, 6.00, 8.35. Late show Sat., 10.50.
4: Agatha Christie's DEATH ON THE NILE (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Late Show Thurs., Fri., Sat. 11.15. Seats Bkble.

ART GALLERIES

ACKERMANNS, 3 Old Bond St., W.1. Annual Exhibition of English Sporting Paintings, including George Stubbs, Ben Marshall, etc. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 p.m.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. FRAGONARD DRAWINGS for Orlando Furioso. Until 15 December. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30; Thurs. until 7.

BEN NICHOLSON
Recent Paintings on Paper at Waddington and Tooth Galleries.
2 & 34 Cork St., London, W1. 4th Oct.-4th Nov. 10-5.30 daily. 10-1 p.m. Saturday.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). RUSSIAN FUTURIST BOOKS until 25 Feb. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

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ART GALLER

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James's SW1. 01-839 39
SEGAL—Paintings a
ARNOLD—Watercolours
ings. Until 17 Novemb
10-5, Sats. 10-12.30.

FURNEAUX GALLERY
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ings by
PETER NEWCOM
from Oct 14 to Nov
Alpine Galle
74, S. Audley St. Lond
Late opening
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and Friends of
Museum, Cambridge
Fridays. 10-5.30 until
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24th November 15th-2
London W.1. Mon.
Sats 10-12.30.

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Square, W1
SCAPES: LONDON AND
drawings by Arthur Ke
Fri. 11- Sat 10-1
November

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SIR ALFRED E
The Forgotten G
An Exhibition of La
Gallery hours Monday to

Paintings by Anthony
ROYAL ACADEMY
Piccadilly, London
Open Daily 10 am-6 pm
Half price Sunday morn
groups and pensioners.

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Gardens, W.2
SCALE FOR SCULP
works by six artists
about materials
motivation, Morris
like Until
Daily 10-5. Adm. free

THEO. WADDINGTON.
Jack B. Yeats—P
25th Oct.-25th
Daily 10-5.30.

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W.1. 01-493 5161.
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BY DAVID SHE
until Nov 3 Mon.-Fri.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT
Ken GIAMBOLOGNA:
the Medici, Arts Coun
Until 19 Nov. Adm
DREAM KING: Design
and Palaces. Until 17
TEASPOONS TO TRA
for London Transport
Adm free Wkdys.
2.30-5.30. Last adm.
Fridays.

EXHIBITIONS & L

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VERA SOUT
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From Mon. 30th Oct to
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etchings, aquatints
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Wed. 1st Nov—Fri. 2
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until 24 Sept. 10-6 Mon

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Tonight, Tomo
Friday 7.4
Saturday 3
—in the Lytt
(any unsold sea
30 mins befor

David Hare's
brilliant pl

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"MAGNIFIC
Kate Nelliga
is total"

"The most p
young write

"Clever, fer
witty" (Int

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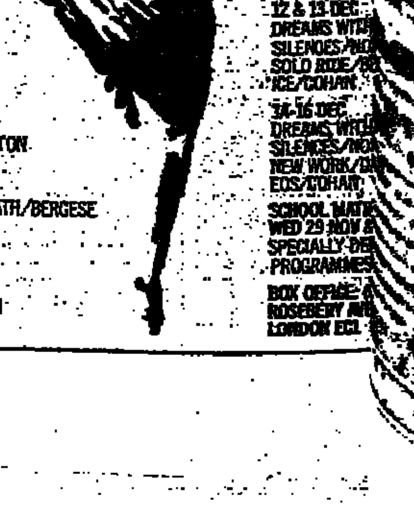
ARTISTIC DIRECTOR ROBERT COHAN



SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE

21 NOV—

GALA 21 NOV.

22-25 NOV
WATERLESS METHOD OF SWIMMING INSTRUCTION/COHAN
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CLASS/COHAN

28 & 29 NOV
SPHINX/DAVIES
SOLO RIDE/BERGESE
RAINBOW BANDIT/ALSTON

30 NOV-2 DEC
FOREST/COHAN
WHEN SUMMER'S BREATH/BERGESE
BOX/BERGESE
MASS/COHAN

5 & 6 DEC
EOS/COHAN
STABAT MATER/COHAN
ICE/COHAN

7-9 DEC
THE BRONZE
NEW WORK
PEOPLE ALON

12 & 13 DEC
DREAMS WIT
SILENCES/NO
SOLO RIDE/B
ICE/COHAN

14-16 DEC
DREAMS WIT
SILENCES/NO
NEW WORK/D
EOS/COHAN

SCHOOL MAT
WED 29 NOV
SPECIALLY DE
PROGRAMMES

BOX OFFICE
ROSEBERY AV
LONDON EC1

ent Marzello and Annabel Leventon

and the Bandit
en
nd House
nstairs

Chaillet

people might remember a
nd poetic play by Michael
re called *The Beard* in
Billy the Kid and Jean
played a love duet in
. *Jesse and the Bandit*
is about another heroic
Jesse James and Belle
who never quite get into
because David Free-
play sounds too much like
raphical resumé, moving
nswer the question in the
al cowboy spiritual:
was that dirty little
who shot Mr Howard
aid poor Jesse in his
"
was Mr Howard, living
nymity and unmarried

bliss with Belle Starr, while maintaining a wife and family elsewhere, and in Mr Freeman's two-character play Annabel Leventon and Vincent Marzello play all the other characters in a fluid, but seemingly dutiful exposition of personal histories. Playing not only each other's murderers, they play each other, Jesse donning a skirt and Belle slipping on Jesse's hat and jacket while wearing black bloomers instead of trousers.

Jesse has a fondness for skirts, it transpires, wearing them to lure Yankee soldiers to their deaths during the American Civil War. Mr Freeman suggests that such a fondness lingers, and that Belle's taste for robbery blends so easily with Jesse's taste for carnage, murder and the invention of the bank robbery that they are really one character, "Jesse Starr", a mixture of each other, myth and the romantic reportage of *The Police Gazette*.

The parts call for barnstorming exuberance as well as subtle shifts of persona, but Andrew Harmon's production is almost all soft, cued by sensitive changes in the lighting and not the dramatic conflicts of personalities. Mr Marzello demonstrates a likeability while recounting the murders and rapes of his career, but he has been left as a petulant boy too often, and is hardly able to instil terror. His ritual taming by Belle at the end of each act is too simply strenuous to be theatrically significant.

Miss Leventon, too, could roughen her soft actions, and be brassy, if not forcible, but her undervalued talent is still in evidence in her nicely accented portrait of a frontier mother and thief. There is charm when the two performers are together, but the production needs to strike sparks from the actors, not shadows from the lights.

sh Bulldog
Poly

g Wardle

the first sight of Young
wandering into a back-
office to be greeted by
alpic grunts from the
ing lavatory, it appears.
Phil Wood's lunchtime
s no straightforward boss-
nt routine: an impres-
hortly confirmed by the

boss's entrance in full boy scout uniform. As he has clearly not had time to wash before clasping Harry in the scout handshake, one also starts with the suspicion that not all the surprises in Brian Crouchers' production have been properly planned.

Mr Barnes ("Call me Skip") wants an assistant in his hot-drink dispensing machine business, but scouting is his passion; hence his tenacity in recruiting the hopeless, unqualified Harry whose interests do not extend beyond football and television. In no time he is brewing up cocoa and dampers on a blackened primus and entertaining his protegé with stories of Baden Powell at Mafeking as a prelude to rigging him out in khaki and outlining a recruitment campaign to bring about Britain's spiritual rebirth.

Where it keeps on the rails, the play develops a fertile comic dialogue between traditional English enthusiasm and the new British boredom. We see the two sides getting their lines crossed, as where Skip brings out an observation tray and Harry appropriates everything he remembers from it, having seen how the game is played on the Bruce Forsyth show. We also see them making contact. Skip's campfire songs may be ridiculous, but he does have a go; and it is quite touching to see Rod Culbertson's tight, locked face thawing into a smile of pleasure as he joins John White in a Swaziland warrior chant.

Meanwhile, however, various elements remain unresolved. Why, for instance, should a staunch Little Englander like Skip have gone into the vending machine business anyway? The machine in the corner of Poppy Mitchell's set stands in constant contradiction to the primus stove. And having set up a dialogue of the generations, why short-circuit it into the homosexual scoutmaster joke? It is sad to see a playwright creating two characters with real affection only to betray them at the end.

Schubert recitals
Wexford Festival

William Mann

For those weekend visitors to Wexford Festival who want to hear more music than one opera each evening, afternoon recitals have increasingly become a fixture. Those in this year's syllabus are all devoted to Schubert, properly enough in this sesquicentenary of his death. Next weekend brings programmes concerned with violin sonatas, piano trios, and the Mass in A flat. Last weekend Benjamin Muxon and David Willison gave the two song-cycles readings of an unusual daring and vividness. Muxon, many readers will know, has steadily been turning himself of late into our finest Lieder-singer, not only an operatic baritone of distinction and versatility.

For some tastes, Muxon's interpretations of the Schubert cycles may seem too operatic; he gestures with his arms freely, uses his mobile and expressive actor's face to reflect moods (more, I suspect, for his own inner identification with the music than for effect upon the listener), but hardly ever shifts his feet, the betrayal of an actor-fish out of water, or deposited in the wrong tank. What may be thought operatic is the unrestrained vocal intensity which Muxon brings to passionate, vigorous, or greatly melancholy songs, an intensity achieved as much through vocal colouring as through verbal inflection—his German enunciation is as acutely savoured, realistically weighted, as if he were pleading his own cause in a trial for his life.

Willison, his pianistic partner in the recitals, played with as well as for him, like some musical *alter ego* again and again essaying feats of bravura audacity for some special interpretative insight, especially in Schubert's strophic songs. I am thinking particularly of "Der Jäger", breathtakingly violent and aggressive, and the final lullaby *Die schöne Müllerin*, each verse freshly realized for its poetic context, then in *Winterreise* of the crow's flapping wings, the meandering flight of the will of the wisp in *Tauschung* (the six-eight metre curiously and evocatively bent out of true), and many other unconventional emphases on Schubert's entire harmonic invention.

Their account of *Die schöne Müllerin* was eloquently projected, something more at the time, perhaps twice verging on exaggeration. Muxon is still feeling his way into that cycle, whereas he has sung *Winterreise* quite often. For Wexford he and Willison ventured dauntlessly into a reading of extraordinary emotional intensity, living each song to the full, putting it into context afterwards. A tremendous tension was thus built up, as if spontaneously until "Der greise Kopf", in the middle of which some noisy backstage disturbance in the Theatre Royal upset everybody's concentration, and finally Muxon's, who broke down, the continuity snapped.

He called an interval and, soon afterwards, though not at once, the two of them had re-established somewhere near that level of immediacy, so that the last songs, in which the traveller's mind has quite given way, pressed home the pity and terror of the predicament with overwhelming force. Without the interruption it would surely have been unbearably shattering, the sort of moment when one cannot even applaud, still less talk to others, for an hour or so afterwards.

Wallfisch/Freyhan
St John's/Radio 3

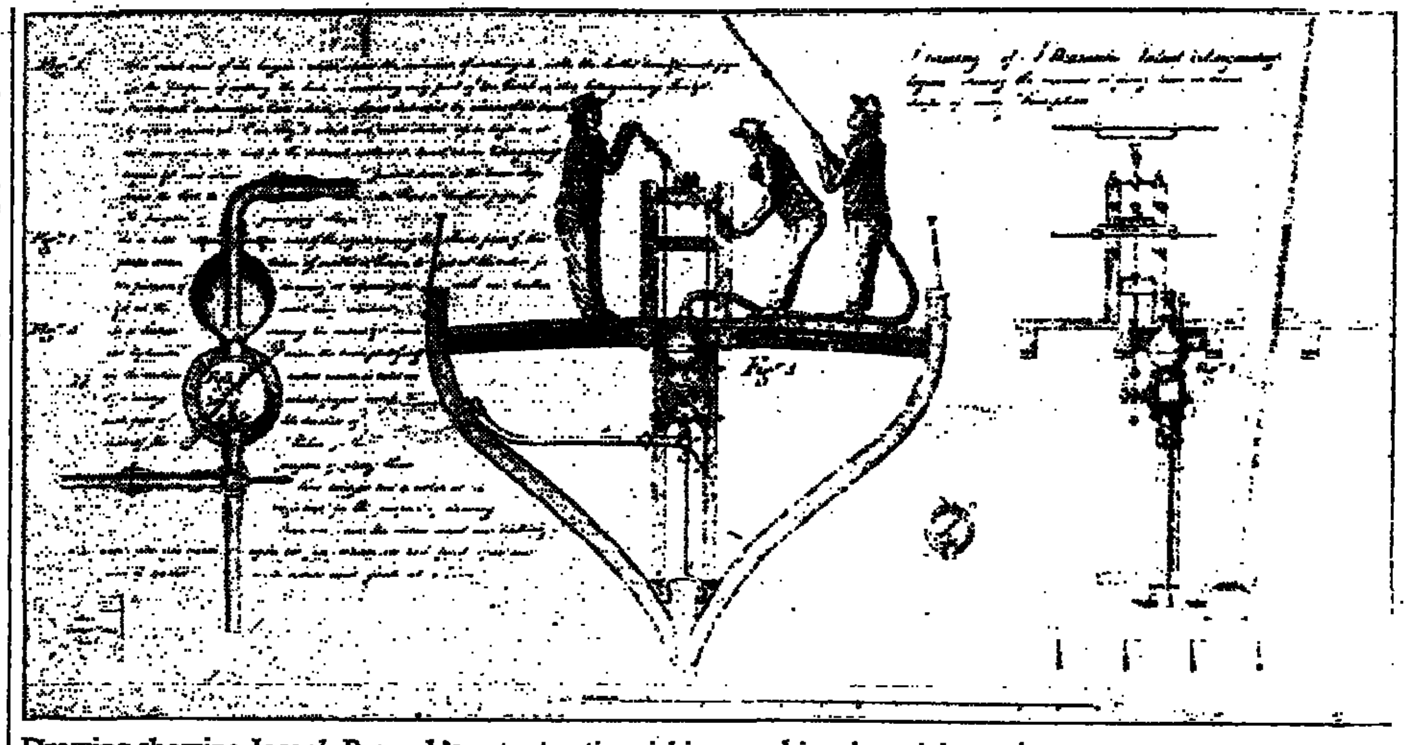
Noel Goodwin

Max Reger was so prolific with his variations on themes of the great composers, and then transcribing them from one instrumentation to another, that he is apt to give currency to the thought that variations can be not so much a form as a disease. His *Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Beethoven*, Op 86, however, has the distinction of being composed in the first place for four hands and two pianos, and is seldom played. It was the major work at the BBC lunchtime concert on Monday given by the piano duo of Peter Wallfisch and Michael Freyhan, whose programme will be repeated on Radio 3 at the same time next Saturday.

Reger's theme from Beethoven is from the last of the latter's 11 Bagatelles, Op 119, stated with disarming simplicity at the outset but quickly subjected to an adventurous treatment in the first of the 12 variations. These range quite widely in character. They owe something to Brahms in harmonic thought, to Liszt in glittering keyboard writing, and even a little to Chopin in such passages as the attractive fourth variation. Of Reger's own musical personality there is less trace until the fugue, where the entries of a cheerful, dance-like subject cohere into a counterpoint of the original Beethoven theme and reach a sonorous peroration.

The duo performance was notable for the skilful placing of accents and shading of dynamics, particularly in the fugue itself, and for the rhythmic rapport of both pianists throughout the work. They completed their programme with Mozart's D major Sonata for two pianos, K.448, written for himself to perform with a lady pupil, graced, as he put it, "with more talent than beauty". The music has its own charm, and this performance applied a confident polish to its surface with unruffled serenity in the ruminative slow movement and high spirits in the finale. But its nature ideally requires pianos with a lighter action than those which had coped with Reger.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.



Drawing showing Joseph Bramah's patent extinguishing machine, late eighteenth century

Fine old working drawings put out to grass

The Art of the Engineer
National Museum of Wales, Cardiff

Teaspoons to Trains
Victoria and Albert Museum

John Russell Taylor

We seem constantly to be recolonizing for fine-art appreciation areas which have up to now been regarded as belonging to that dubious no-man's-land of craft, the applied arts, industrial design and such. It would be exaggerating to say that engineering drawings have achieved even that state of precarious respectability: they have been often nameless collaborative efforts, modified by many hands over many years, prepared strictly for use and, once used, generally thrown away. It is a fascinating idea of the Welsh Arts Council to retrieve what may be retrieved from more than 200 years' work in the field, restore it, frame it and display it on the walls of museums and art galleries, to be looked at and judged for its aesthetic qualities as much as for whatever it may tell us about the history of engineering.

The experiment is by and large successful. The nearer we get to the present, the less interesting the drawings seem, which may suggest that there is a strong element of nostalgia in our appreciation of earlier work, or may simply indicate that in earlier, less technological days there was more room for the unconscious intervention of art in the layout and the manipulation of conventions. However that may be, some of the eighteenth-century drawings, with their elegant early-Chanel colour-schemes of beige and grey, are a knockout that would look great on any wall. Mid-Victorian intricacy and rich chromolithographic colouring also have a lot to be said for them (the section of materials relating to the building of the Great Eastern is fascinating on all counts), and it is only when we enter the twentieth century that the detailing of mechanical specifications becomes so elaborate and refined that any feeling of overall design within the drawing itself tends to disappear.

The Victoria and Albert exhibition dedicated to the influence of Frank Pick as design manager of London Transport and first chairman of the Council for Art and Industry naturally concerns itself entirely with the twentieth century. Though the architecture of the 1930s Underground stations is alluded to, it is otherwise more a matter of getting the details right than of the grand design. The continuing charms of vintage London Transport posters by artists like McKnight Kauffer and Rex Whistler are amply attested by the number of them brought back into print today, but in this show we can also appreciate the unobtrusive simplicity and good taste of much china and glass and furnishing fabric sponsored in the 1930s by Frank Pick and his councils. They have formed, almost entirely for the better, the taste of a generation.

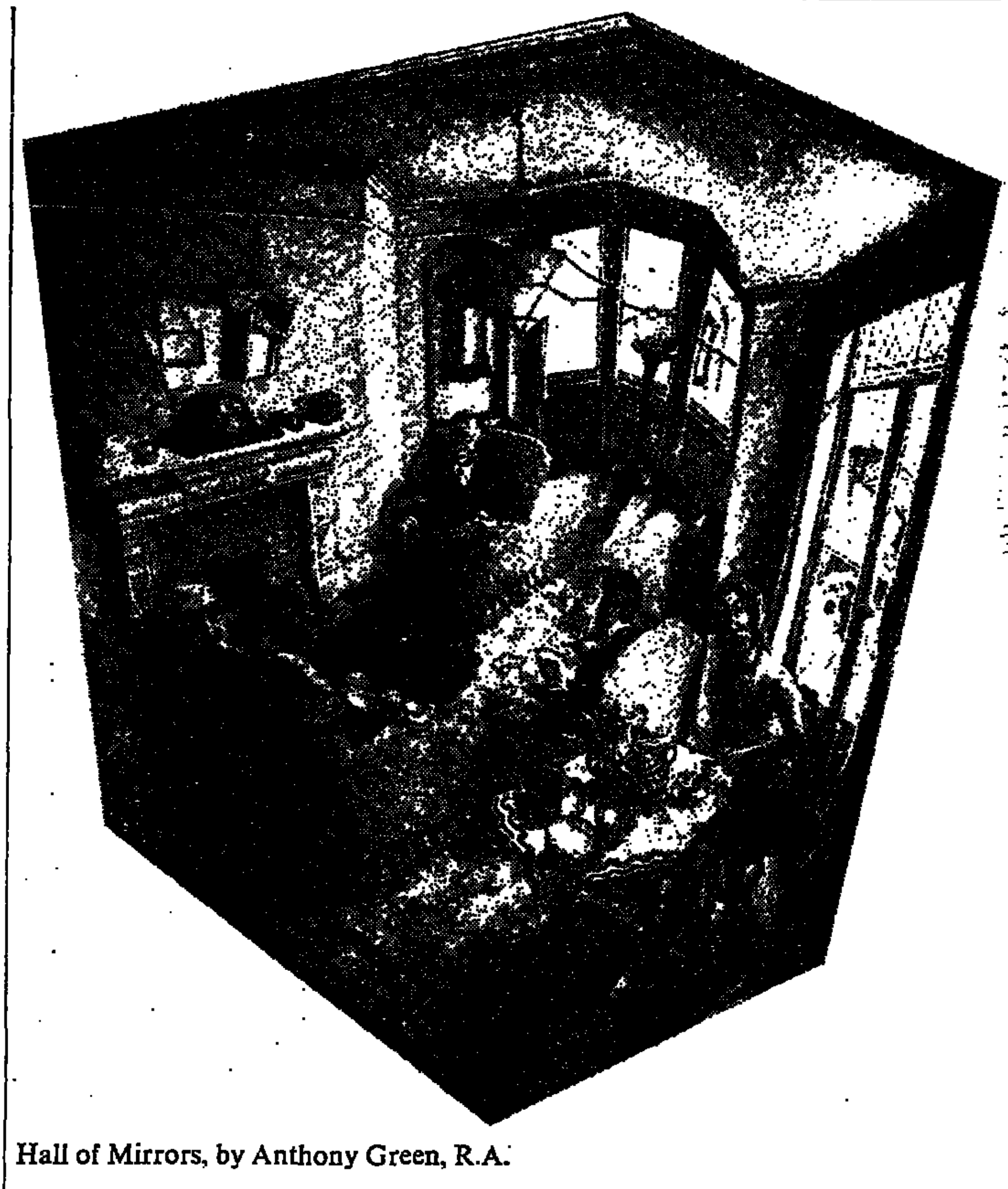
Magical show

Roger Mayne
ICA

John Russell Taylor

I sometimes think there is something too easy about photographing people—you know, children playing in the street, courting couples, old age pensioners. The emotion—some emotion—is already there, and the photographer, if he is at least competent, has to do little more than to press the right button, on his camera and on us. Roger Mayne, as it happens, does it extraordinarily well. But of all his current show the early, Free Cinema type of picture comes over as by far the least compelling. Maybe here it is simply a case of the artist maturing, for his recent pictures featuring his wife, Ann Jellicoe, and their baby daughter at home in a wind-swept Lyme Regis have a more subtle, abstracted quality, as though he now sees beyond the instant anecdote, even in circumstances where most of us are liable to turn into sentimental slobs.

The real revelation of the show, though, is his landscape photographs, mostly taken over the past two years, in black-and-white and, wonderfully, in colour. Colour often seems like another easy option: easy to make a splash with it, much harder to use it with controlled economy. Just look at the very first photograph on the right as you enter. It is of a stone-built cottage painted white, against a wine-dark sky, with a patch of darkly incandescent green at its base. And it captures, once for all, a kind of light and atmosphere I have experienced but never seen exactly got down by any painter or photographer before: that extraordinary moment when, after a storm, golden sunshine irradiates everything in low, level rays just before sunset. Other pictures are almost equally memorable: a ploughed field sloping up and away towards the horizon with a sprinkling of green already beginning to colour the furrows; a pattern of underwater plant life glimpsed through the crystal-clear surface; a prospect of Whitby (black and white, this) huddled in the middle distance over a scruffy field of snow. A magical show, which unfolds more of its riches with each visit.



Hall of Mirrors, by Anthony Green, R.A.

John Hopkinson
Fox Galleries

Anthony Green
Royal Academy

John Russell Taylor

Two painters who share, for all their differences, a certain sophisticated-naive approach to their paintings. It has been fairly widely publicized that John Hopkinson was a labourer for a number of years before he took up painting; less so that before he became a labourer he had a perfectly respectable if rather off-putting art-school training. He paints, now, scenes from working-class life in his native Cleethorpes. His image of the people is decidedly glum, even when they are not engaged in picketing and other potentially violent activity. But, disconcertingly, almost all the pictures on show are painted in bright, chocolate-box colours which produce a disturbing and memorable sense of dissociation. His is not perhaps a big talent, but it is real and unmistakably individual.

Anthony Green is altogether weirder. His paintings come in, literally, all shapes and sizes—triangles, rhomboids, ogees and many indefinables. They nearly all seem to have some sort of autobiographical significance: the small bearded figure of the painter appears constantly, embracing giant ladies, painting, floating through the often ambiguous space of his paintings like a dreamer secure that he will never wake. He has a wonderful eye for the horrors of middleclass suburban decoration (witness *My Mother in her Dining Room*, where every detail of the obsessively figured carpet, every china ornament, every last bobble on the fringed lampshades is meticulously captured), and a sometimes almost Chirico-like sense of urban ennui. On the other hand, his range is very narrow, and you do have the sense, rather, of seeing the same painting over and over again, with large variations of shape and slight variations of subject-matter. But one or two paintings of Southern California successfully challenge Hockney on his own ground, and there is again that sense of personal oddity in his work which makes it not too easy to love but very hard to ignore.

Ivor Davis

Ralph Bakshi on his 'live action painting' of Middle Earth

Ivor Davis

Some 15 years ago Ralph Bakshi was literally pulled out of art school in Manhattan to become chief animator at the Terrytoons cartoon factory in New York. There he drew conventional cats chasing conventional mice and Smart Alec bunnies for youngsters.

Today Bakshi is finishing work on his most ambitious project to date, quite possibly the most ambitious animated film ever made, J. R. R. Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings*.

The 38-year-old film-maker, who grew up in three overcrowded rooms in a tough Brooklyn neighbourhood, and whose three previous adult cartoon films *Fritz the Cat*, *Heavy Traffic*, and *Coonskin*, introduced the violence, anger, and sexuality of his background into what had previously been the bluebirds and honeysuckle world of kiddie cartoons, with *Lord of the Rings* gives us the final proof that animation has come of age.

It took him years to bring the Tolkien classic to fruition. The picture, due to open this month, was first optioned by Disney, who found it just was not material that lent itself to "the Disney version". They were frightened to take liberties with the book, beloved of millions. No one wanted to be responsible to 20,000,000 devotees if Frodo, Gandalf and Wormtongue got done over Disney-style.

Director Stanley Kubrick was the next to look it over, and then director/writer John Boorman wrote a script. There was just simply too much in the trilogy to cram into one film. Finally, Bakshi, who'd known he should do it ever since he became a Tolkien cultist in the Fifties, decided to divide the book into two and do it one part at a time. United Artists owned it and sold the rights to Bakshi and his producer/partner Saul Zaentz, of Fantasy Music, for $600,000. For Bakshi, who has never been part of the Hollywood animation establishment, it was an expensive wish-fulfilment.

For the first time in cartoon history a film has been shot entirely in live action and then copied frame by frame in animation. Exteriors were done in Spain, London and Hollywood with actors often on stark white backgrounds and virtually no scenery. The live action cost $2m to shoot, and by the time the picture shows up on screen they'll have spent well over $8m.

"I'm making a live action painting", says Bakshi, "the word 'cartoon' is all wrong. Cartoons are for kids."

He knows the whole project is fraught with danger. There are millions out there who think they know exactly what Middle Earth looks like and how the hobbits and the rest move through it. The Tolkien cult, an underground movement in the Fifties, came into its own in the Sixties with the campus revolution and stayed to the point where English youngsters study it for O and A level examination. A priest in Australia regularly peppers his sermons with bon mots from *Lord of the Rings*, the dormitories of the University of California at Irvine have names like Hobbiton, Misty Mountain and Mirkwood.

Bakshi also made a pilgrimage to England to meet members of the Tolkien family (the Master died in September, 1973) and gained their approval for his concept. He then set about hiring a solid cast of English stage actors and actresses to do the voices including John (*Naked Civil Servant*, *I Claudius*) Hurt, Annette Crosby, Andre Morell and John Westbrook.

Bakshi says bluntly that his animated world owes nothing to Disney. His heroes are the great savage European artists, Goya and Breughel. "My frustration was wanting to be a great painter and not being good enough", he says. "If I could have been Breughel, oh, I'd be very happy." Then he adds characteristically, "I think".

"I shot the entire movie", he says, "just like Francis Ford Coppola. I put the same intensity into making this as went into *Lawrence of Arabia*. What I have here is two pictures paid for. I'm crazy to have done it but madness is part of what Bakshi's about." Then he adds with a laugh, "If the animated version doesn't work we can always release the live action."

But the quip belies the enormous care and attention to detail that he's put into the film. There was the character Aragorn, the hero, strong and silent: how to convey all that in animation.

Bakshi went to the films of Clint Eastwood, the strongest and most silent of them all and made a discovery. Not only did Eastwood not talk much, he didn't move much, thereby projecting the solid-as-rock image. But the whole point of animation is movement. So rather than bring Aragorn to a full stop Bakshi took out almost every other frame involving the character, thereby slowing him down, moving him at a different rate from the others. And viloa! a strong silent and just moving hero.

It's only one of countless innovations. "It's brand new," he says proudly, "Bakshi invented it. It's never been done. It's Bakshi craziness."

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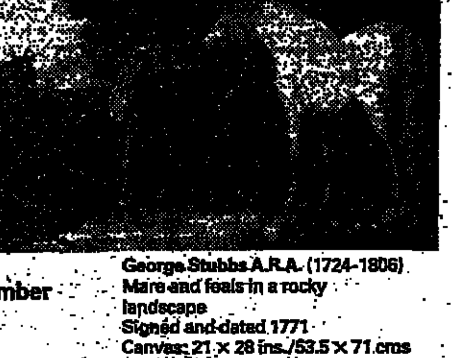

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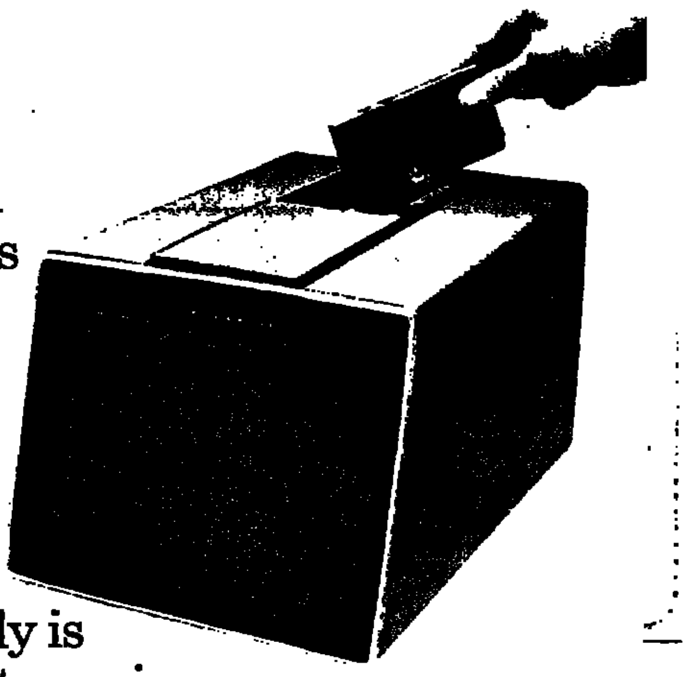

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William Hazlitt

William Safire

I don't care what they say, I stand by Hazlitt

Washington

As a card-carrying controversialist—a man convinced that testiness is next to godliness—I usually know when I am about to get into a scrap. But that was not the case on the subject of the Fourth Estate.

In a piece not long ago about the injustice being perpetrated on my colleague, Myron Farber, I wrote in passing that the phrase Fourth Estate had been coined in regard to the press by English essayist William Hazlitt, writing about my vituperative hero, pamphleteer William Cobbett.

This incurred the wrath of the quotation-mongers. How dare I attribute that hallowed phrase to Hazlitt. *I fear that Safire may have been dazzled by a druid on his recent tour of England,* writes a newsman to the *Washington Star*, pointing to a stack of the leading quotation books who attribute this phrase otherwise.

I have read all those quotation books, and they are all wrong. Bartlett's quotations, fourteenth edition, quotes English historian Thomas Carlyle as writing in 1832 about the stupendous Fourth Estate, whose wide world-embracing influences what eye can take in? In 1841, Carlyle used the phrase again and gave everybody a wrong steer to conservative Edmund Burke: Burke said there were three estates in Parliament—but, in the reporters gallery yonder, there sat a Fourth Estate more important far than they all.

In a footnote, Bartlett's seems to gently contradict Carlyle's memory, citing a comment made by Lord Macaulay in 1828: the gallery in which the reporters sit has become a Fourth Estate of the realm.

Bergen Evans, in his dictionary of quotations—the one with the superb index—comes right out and says Carlyle picked up the term and misascribed it to Burke. The most comprehensive quotation book of all, and the one I cannot do without—Burton Stevenson's *Home Book of Proverbs, maxims and famous phrases*—says of Carlyle: the attribution to Burke instead of Macaulay was probably a slip of the pen, as the phrase has not been found in Burke's published works.

Burke buffs have been combing his works for years, looking for the absent phrase that Carlyle, in his sloppiness, promised them. Results: Zero. In eighteenth century England, the three estates were the King, the clergy, and the Commons—many citations can be found in Henry Fielding and others using Fourth Estate to mean the mob, but none to mean the press.

And so the coinage seemed to stand, with the quotation books nervously attributing the phrase to Macaulay, based on a probable mistake by Carlyle. Not a very solid footing, especially since the *Oxford English Dictionary* found a use in 1823 by Lord Brougham, speaking in the House of Commons: that great dictionary noted the phrase at that time was treated as original.

So there I sat, perusing William Hazlitt as is my wont, on the character of William Cobbett. One has no notion of him as making use of a fine pen, wrote the great stylist about the angry journalist, but a great mutton-fist—his style stuns his readers . . . he is too much for any single newspaper antagonist—lays waste a city orator or member of Parliament, and bears hard upon the Government itself. He is a kind of Fourth Estate in the politics of the country.

That was written in 1821, in the publication *Table Talk*—two years before Lord Brougham, seven years before Macaulay, and over a decade before Carlyle began using the phrase. That, to my mind, makes Hazlitt the coiner.

Some people cannot accept this. To coin terms was not his style, writes David Brussat, of Washington DC . . . by italicizing the words, he declaimed authorship and responsibility for them . . . in his essay on familiar style, Hazlitt rejected not only all unmeaning pomp, but all low, cant phrases and loose, unconnected, slipshod allusions.

Okay. Maybe Hazlitt heard his housemaid mumble Fourth Estate, the damn press, just as Beethoven might have heard his housekeeper humming the first four notes to the Fifth Symphony while dusting the music room. But the fact remains that Hazlitt wrote it down, and his is the first written record of the use of this phrase in this meaning anywhere. Or at least anywhere that anybody has yet found.

The point here is not to foster quotation-book hatred, or even to undermine our institutions of received wisdom. Rather, the notion is to open up the possibilities that sometimes everybody can be wrong.

To challenge the conventional wisdom, to upset and offend the orderly minded, to have fun with fundaments, to stick it to the stuck-up, and to hand back authority's handouts—isn't that what Hazlitt and the others meant by Fourth Estate?

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As Mrs Gandhi prepares to visit Britain, Bernard Levin begins a series of articles on her 'Emergency'

Another volume in the catalogue of crimes

Lovers of India and of Indian democracy will be awaiting with more than ordinary interest and anxiety the result of next Sunday's by-election, which is being contested by Mrs Gandhi. Her record of corruption, political fraud, intimidation, oppression and cruelty during her seizure of power under cover of a spurious "Emergency" has been amply documented in the reports of the Shah Commission, set up under a former Chief Justice of India to inquire into what happened during her 20 months of dictatorial rule; I examined the first two volumes of the commission's findings at considerable length in this column, and it seemed almost incredible to me then, and still does, that so massive an exposure of her high crimes and misdemeanours could leave her with any support at all outside the ranks of those in India who were themselves indelibly stained by their service of her regime and those in Britain who touted for her while she was debauching Indian democracy in pursuit of personal power for herself and her son.

As far as Britain is concerned, the most immediately significant aspect of Sunday's by-election lies in the fact that she has planned a visit here, and is at present due to arrive at the end of next week. The ostensible reason for her visit is her attendance at a commemoration of her father; the real reason is more likely to be an attempt to push further the cause of her rehabilitation by encouraging her British supporters, who have wisely kept quiet in public since her fall, to emerge and take up again the task of trying to convince the British public that she is an honest and democratic figure, whose return to power in India would do India *nothing* but good.

And her courtiers in high places here (one of them called me a liar for telling the truth about her) will be much encouraged if she comes bearing the democratic endorsement of a by-election victory; who are we, the argument would then run, to insist that she has permanently unfitted herself for participation in the democratic process by her assaults on it during the 20 months of her personal rule?

But that brings me to the more important reasons for sadness among lovers of India if Mrs Gandhi should win the by-election. The two volumes of the Shah Commission's report, as I hope I managed to convey when I wrote about them, made a horrifying catalogue of crimes against the Indian people, the Indian law and the Indian Constitution. But I have now received the third and final volume of the commission's findings, and what is there revealed about Mrs Gandhi's regime, especially in relation to the campaign of compulsory sterilization by force that was waged during her 20 months, is worse than anything that had previously emerged.

To start with, though I have described in detail the fraudulent use, and unscrupulous abuse, of the powers of detention without trial under the emergency, and quoted extensively, from the first two reports of the Shah Commission, the exhaustive treatment of the subject in the final report makes clear that Mrs Gandhi's conduct in this respect was worse than the worst hitherto revealed.

The emergency itself, as the Shah Commission earlier revealed, was instituted on a basis of falsehood by Mrs Gandhi. She claimed that the disorder in India, actual and potential, was sufficiently grave to justify the suspension of Indian democracy (the constitution does indeed provide for such a suspension in these circumstances); the evidence, however, meticulously collected and presented by the Shah Commission, proves beyond doubt that there was no such state of disorder, that Mrs Gandhi knew there was not, that her purpose in suspending democratic procedures was to avoid her own dismissal and disqualification for her corrupt electoral practices, and that the document she submitted to the President as justifying her claim for the declaration of emeregency was a pack of lies.

All this I reported in my earlier columns on the subject. But it now appears that, within this general framework of fraud, there were further subordinate frauds on the Indian people. As Mrs Gandhi lied about the non-existent disorders in order to get the emergency proclaimed, so her Minister of Home Affairs lied about the same non-existent disorders in order to justify the policy under which her opponents were detained without trial.

Mrs Gandhi: 'Her record of corruption, political fraud, intimidation, oppression and cruelty . . . has been amply documented'

Equally false were the assurances given at the same time, to the effect that detained persons would retain their rights, that there were ample safeguards to ensure that no injustice would be perpetrated and that *Habeas Corpus* would be retained. As the Shah Commission reports, however, "All these solemn assurances given on behalf of the Government were totally belied". Local officials were given virtually unlimited powers to arrest anyone they pleased; the right of a detainee to know the grounds on which he was being held were swept away; blanket provisions of a kind not seen in any but the most ruthlessly totalitarian regimes were instituted (eg, "No person detained under this Act shall have any right to personal liberty by virtue of natural law or common law"); further enactments deprived Mrs Gandhi's victims of the right to make representations to any review bodies, let alone to a judicial process of appeal; and it was even made a criminal offence for anyone to disclose the grounds on which any detention order had been made.

It is important to realize that this was not just a matter of Mrs Gandhi's Government taking new and totalitarian powers; again and again, as the Shah report shows, they did not even trouble to give themselves the legal right to do what they did; the law was simply broken on a gigantic scale—the law, that is, that laid down what rights were retained by those held under an emergency. As the report says, ominously and conclusively:

> The freedom of the executive from all restraints of judicial scrutiny led directly to the large-scale abuse of authority and misuse of powers during the emergency.

Nor can Mrs Gandhi or her defenders even maintain that the illegalities were at any rate used only against those who were a threat to the state or to public order. The report makes clear that

> Criticizing the Government policies such as imposition of levy on foodgrains, food policy or educational policy and similar measures a long time before the declaration of Emergency were, in many cases, considered sufficient for ordering detentions under MISA [Maintenance of Internal Security Act]. Likewise, criticism of the imposition of emergency and of the policies of the Prime Minister in secret meetings in someone's house or being critical of the Prime Minister or her policies a long time before 1975 or shouting of anti-emergency slogans was considered sufficient to attract the use of MISA against the person concerned. In a number of cases these grounds were invented to justify detention.

But there was worse even than this:

> The conclusion is inevitable that after the Government of India issued a *notification* banning certain organizations, most of the State Governments acted almost in a frenzy, detaining persons on the slightest suspicion of association with these organizations even though, in many cases, no reasonable grounds were available to detain them. In this they were being repeatedly goaded by the Government of India, who continued to give directives to the States, to launch a vigorous drive against these organizations on all fronts. . . . Persons were detained under MISA for alleged criminal activities relating to more than five years before the detention and in several cases the alleged offences mentioned in the grounds pertained to an even remoter period dating back up to 15 or 20 years. . . . In a larg of cases, the grounds s detention only revé registration of an of putting up a charge she court but no previou tions could be shown. cases, the detenu was having been acquitted court in respect of offences, yet these w the grounds for detai under the MISA. . . . M used as a weapon ag kinds of activities, remotely connected security of State, pub or maintenance of supplies.

Nor was even this t of Mrs Gandhi's ass democracy. Though t specific assurances h given that the en powers would not against trade unions (serious assurance that will not be used again mate trade union . . ."), they were promptly and very indeed:

> MISA was also used i rity of the States to c union activities. Severa working in factories union leaders were de the ground that in the had participated in against the manageme were cases when even incident of pressing th ties for meeting the d workers was made the a detention order.

And what is to me frightening use of t gency powers—thei against individuals simply fallen foul Gandhi's regime or its and who thereupon be victims of personal spi or revenge—is disclose terse comment in the

> Another disturbing f the use of MISA d emergency was that cases *detentions were* by the detaining au the behest of some ot or authority. Thus th tory requirement of jective satisfaction detaining authority of the necessity to det person was violate though such orders of stood legally vitiated yet victims of suc illegality continued t in jails for long perio

(To be

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How long will this Parliament last?

It is quite extraordinary how this Parliament has managed to survive one parliamentary crisis after another. By all previous yardsticks, Britain ought to have had a general election long ago. That we have not, however, is no bad thing. The House of Commons may have had its cliff-hangers, but the people feel no sense of crisis, nor do they consider themselves to be on the edge of an abyss. It could be that they have anticipated what would be in store for them if a Thatcher government were elected and decided that that must be avoided at all costs. That, of course, is good news for the Government, and the two recent by-election results have underlined this good news.

The forthcoming session could be long or short, according to the will of MPs. If all those MPs outside the Labour Party gang up in a determined effort to get rid of the Government, then it must surely go. So it would be foolish to predict just how long this last session will go on.

One thing is crystal clear—it is a very singular situation. I have no way of knowing whether unofficial agreements, winks or nods have taken place between some Government ministers and various opposition parties, but it is obvious that most of the opposition groups have very good reasons for continuing with this Parliament, at least for the time being. There are some ministers who predict a comfortable majority for the vote on the Queen's Speech.

For example, in the past, the Liberals with David Steel in the verbal lead, have demanded an early election. Yet they know in their heart of hearts that an early election would not necessarily be good for them; as indicated by John Pardoe recently on television, they are not looking for political suicide. Often the public image in politics masks the reality. The problem which the Liberals have created for themselves is that too often they have made belligerent pronouncements, only to flounder about seeking to repudiate them at a later stage.

The Scottish and Welsh Nationalists equally have mixed feelings. Some of them have called for an early general election, but more privately acknowledge the advantages of carrying on with this Government—the point being that the Labour Government believes in a Welsh and Scottish Assembly and the Tories do not. It is true that Francis Pym has promised that if the Tories got into office they would hold an early referendum; but everyone knows that it would not be left there.

Governments are never neutral. The Labour Government was not neutral on the Common Market referendum and is unlikely to be neutral in the Scottish and Welsh referendums. The Government is bound to use its resources on the side of a Scottish and Welsh Assembly, as a Tory government would use its resources against such Assemblies. I am sure that the Nationalists, being reasonably rational politicians, know this only too well.

As for the Ulster Unionists, nowadays they have nothing to thank the Tories for. Obviously they have not been wildly enthusiastic about Labour's policies over the years, but the possibility of a firm Tory-Ulster Unionist alliance, as in the past, is as dead as a dodo. Also, they know that their province has received much help from the Labour Government and that further help can be expected. There is also the possibility of greater representation for Ulster in the House of Commons, and I am sure they will not cast this lightly aside.

It is still possible, however, that the election could take place in the fogs of November. Defeat could follow the Queen's Speech; it would then be "all stations go". The Government must have taken the possibility of defeat into consideration when drawing up the Queen's Speech. At this stage what is in that speech is sheer speculation, but in a few hours from ledge.

One thing is certain. It will not be so radical in content as to unite all the parties in the Commons other than Labour to vote against it. It will be a measured speech, and whilst not satisfying everyone, it will not arouse much antagonism. The Government must surely be playing more for abstentions than positive support from the smaller parties.

Naturally, the Tories have no option but to cast their vote against. Margaret Thatcher has so often and so loudly blown the general election trumpet, that she cannot now avoid rallying her troops to try to vote the Government out.

The real question—which was the subject for discussion at the recent Labour Party NEC/Cabinet meeting at No 10 last week—is: on what should the speech concentrate? The most pressing need is to reduce unemployment, and that, contrary to the Tory view, must mean some measures of public expenditure. The unemployment figures are slowly being reduced, but there are still areas of very high unemployment and too many long-term unemployed. The entire Labour movement will be expecting measures in this Queen's Speech which will be positive in job creation, and to this end, they expect the role of the National Enterprise Board to be enhanced.

The propsals put forward by Labour's National Executive Committee for selective import controls and a package of measures including free school transport and free television licences for old age pensioners, etc, and also that the European Monetary System should be clearly opposed by the Government, would also be welcomed by the Labour movement. Whether these proposals are accepted wholly or in part, only the speech itself will reveal.

The Government now have a great chance to bring in legislation to create a Freedom of Information Act. It is in line with the October, 1974, general election manifesto, and has been called for at Labour's recent conference. Such a Bill would receive not only the support of the Labour MPs but also of others.

There is one further issue which the Queen's Speech must surely touch upon. That is the direct elections to the European Assembly. Parliament, for good or ill (and I believe ill), has agreed to hold such elections. The Council of Ministers of the EEC has agreed that they will be held in June of next year. If they are not held at the same time as a general election, then there are real problems of financing such elections. Next year, it is possible that referendums will be held for the Scottish and Welsh Assemblies. Municipal elections will take place, as well as the general election. On top of all this there will be the direct elections to the European Assembly.

It is conceivable Tories, with their financial backing, co the cost of all of t tions; but I doubt whe they would be so f funds. It is possible, that the only way s tions can be fought c cally is for State fur made available, and t many difficult questic MPs, Tory and Lab against State funds b for elections or other purposes. Yet withc funds, a really fair d contest would be seri paired. This is a fun question which the Go and opposition parti tackle. One answer wo postpone the election u as suggested by Labou Some would argue it better not to hold the but that is unrealistic the legislation passe House of Commons.

Contrary to many pundits, therefore, I be the 1978-79 session ment will not be dull idea that this Parlia outlived its useful lif without foundation. well be that this la may turn out to be fruitful.

Eric

The author is Labou Liverpool, Walton.

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BRUSSELS DIARY

Seeking a judicious separation

My wife and I can seldom drive anywhere without arguing about the route. Our disputes are usually settled amicably, but matrimonial peace was more seriously disturbed during our first weeks in Belgium than anywhere else.

It takes a while to learn that if you are in Flanders en route, say, to Mons the name to look for on the road signs is Bergen; that Luik is Dutch for Liège; that Doornik is Tournai and Rijsel is also known in some quarters as Lille.

Outside bilingual Brussels, where both versions of place names are usually given, road signs are apt to switch without warning from French to Dutch and back again as your path crosses and recrosses the language divide.

For Belgium, as the thirty-fourth government crisis in 40 years has just reminded us, is a country without a national language, which makes do instead with the tongues of its larger neighbours, France and Holland, though local dialects are still widely spoken.

The consequence of this incurable linguistic rivalry is that Belgium is a country with two of virtually everything, down to separate Dutch-language and French-language television and radio networks and even linguistically drawn church diocese boundaries.

Under the constitution, there has to be exact parity in the Cabinet between the two linguistic groups, making even the most minor ministerial reshuffle, let alone the forming of a new (invariably coalition) government, an elaborate and time-consuming game of musical chairs.

The country's three main political parties, the Social Christians (Belgium's version of Christian Democrats), the Socialists and right-wing Liberals are all divided into Dutch-speaking and French-speaking wings, which behave as if they were separate parties.

In the upper echelons of all national ministries a linguistic balance has to be kept, and in three specific areas—education, culture and economics—there are no less than three separate ministries, one national, one Flemish (Dutch-speaking) and one Walloon (French-speaking).

Despite these elaborate arrangements, the two linguistic communities still find it difficult to live peaceably together, and the country is currently in the throes of a complex devolution exercise designed to divide Belgium into three largely self-governing regions.

The northern half of this federated state would consist of Dutch-speaking Flanders, containing 56 per cent of the country's population of about 9,800,000. The southern half would be French-speaking Wallonia, with 32 per cent of the population.

The third, and most controversial, region, housing 11 per cent of Belgium's people, would be Brussels, an officially bilingual but predominantly French-speaking island in a Flemish sea.

It should be added that about 1 per cent of the Belgian population are neither Fleming nor Walloon, but German. They live mainly in the so-called Eastern Cantons along Belgium's border with West Germany, a demographic curiosity attributable to the Treaty of Versailles.

Brussels has long been the kernel of Belgium's linguistic problem. The conscientious duplication of street names and public notices that greet the visitor is the bilingual veneer. The capital's life, however, is mainly conducted in French.

About two-thirds of Bruxellois are reckoned to be French speakers, many of them, like the new Prime Minister, Mr Paul Vanden Boeynants, members of a Frenchified Flemish bourgeoisie. In a sense, the capital is the last bastion of a dying tradition of French cultural superiority.

Elsewhere, the Walloons are on the defensive. Acutely aware of their overall numerical inferiority, their confidence has been further sapped by the economic decline of Wallonia, with its old-fashioned heavy industry, based on coal and steel, its lack of access to the sea and chronic unemployment.

The reluctance of Walloons to learn Dutch also means that far fewer Walloons than Flemings are bilingual, and are thus at an increasing disadvantage in competing for the best jobs in government and business.

Walloons protest that whereas most Flemings would naturally learn French as a second tongue, it is nonsense that they should be compelled to teach Dutch as a second language in their schools in preference, say, to English, German or Russian.

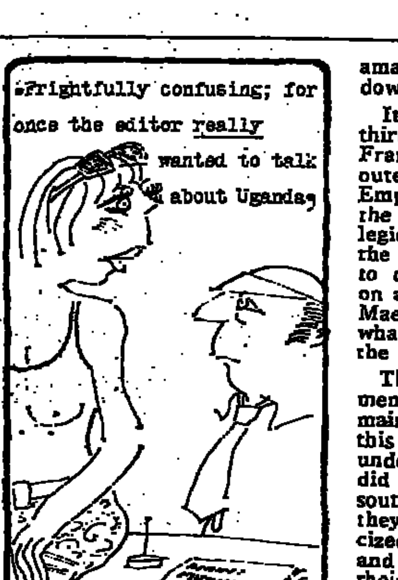
The trouble with Brussels is that, like most capital cities, it is expanding, and as it does so increasing numbers of French speakers are pushing out to settle in what was once virgin Flemish territory. Once established, they demand the same linguistic rights as the Flemish minority in Brussels proper.

This creeping "stain" of Francophone influence is greatly resented by the Flemings, who argue that bilingualism ought to be restricted to the 19 boroughs of central Brussels. Any French speakers moving out beyond those limits should learn to live and work in Dutch, just as Flemings in Wallonia have to accept French.

In fact, over the years the growing number of French speaking commuters who live in the Flemish suburbs of Brussels have acquired special privileges. The latest trouble has been caused by a proposal that would allow them to take up "fictitious" residence in the capital, enabling them to register and vote in one of the central French-speaking boroughs.

Although they have been victims of Francophone chauvinism for most of Belgium's short history as a modern state, the Flemings have achieved complete cultural autonomy and equality in the past 20 years. Most of the steam behind the regionalization plans is thus generated by the Walloons.

Rightly or wrongly, the Walloons have come to feel that in a unitary state they will always be politically and economically at a disadvantage against the more numerous and more prosperous Flemings. The sooner they can get their hands on the running of their affairs and their economy, the better off they will be, or so they believe.



Frightfully confusing; for once the editor really wanted to talk about Uganda
M

Flemish militants also agitate for separation, though the moderate majority of Flemings would probably be happy to continue with the present centralized state. They have come to accept, however, that regionalization is necessary for social peace, even if it means giving Frenchified Brussels full separate status, like Flanders and Wallonia.

Why has the Belgian problem proved so intractable? Why have Belgians never achieved the contented togetherness of the Swiss cantons? There seems to be no obvious answer. What is certain is that the language divide is ancient and has been amazingly resistant t down the centuries.

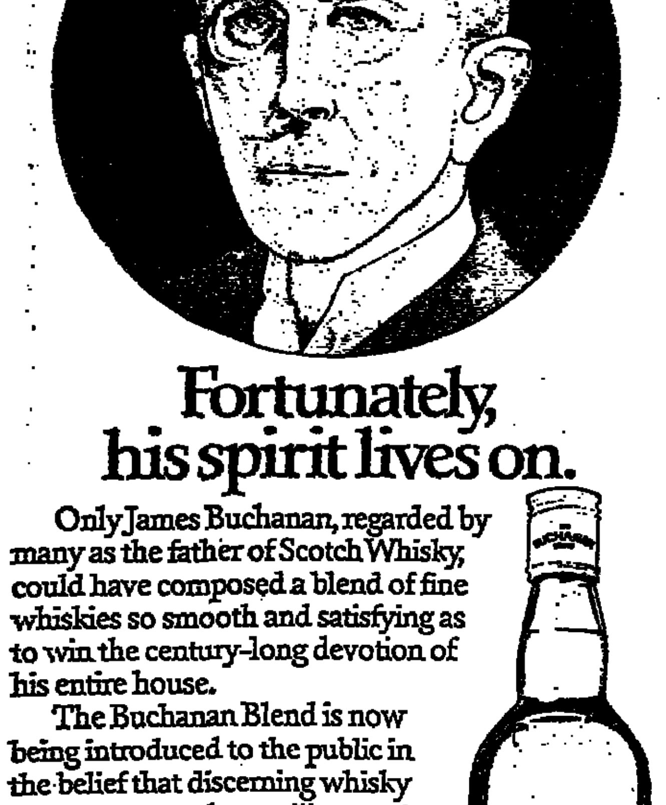
It dates at least third centry, whe Franks began to infi outer limits of the Empire. In the fifth the withdrawal of th legions to meet the th the Goths enabled th to cross the Rhine a on a line running rou Maestricht in Hollan what is now Belgium, the North Sea near B

That, with some slig ment at the western mains the language f this day. Although late under such leaders did of course penetra south into what was t they were absorbed cized by the existing p and were unable to their Germanic tongue toms as their forebea the more sparsely north.

Briefly united with after the Napoleonic w ern Belgium emerged revolt of the citizens o against Dutch rule in leaders of the revolt foundly Francophile, new state, notwithsta installation of Queen uncle as King, began overwhelming French was more than a cent Dutch speakers won like parity of linguisti

An early Belgian Jules Destrée declar than 60 years ago: " no Belgians, only Fle Walloons". His countr once again busy pr truth of that dictum.

Michael H



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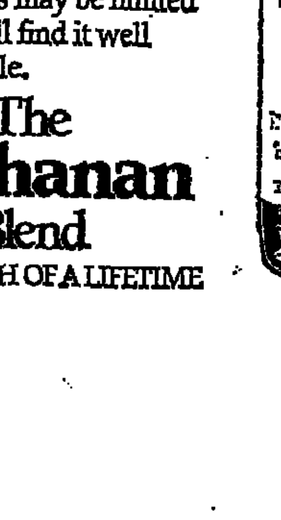

The Buchanan Blend

THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME

هذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

GH RISK PRISONS

discontent of the prison s, which has led to threats despread industrial action nday, is only one symptom crisis facing the whole service. The officers' liate complaints are con- with pay and hours, but ictors that have so shaken morale and discipline are y tied up with the wider ies of our penal system. everyday work lies in the ot to operate a system c, cramped, underfinanced oked down on. Their sense evance has grown over a period: limited industrial began at Wandsworth and wood Scrubbs in July, and 'khurst almost a year ago.

n action of this kind y causes almost intolerable to a system already under In some cases prisoners een confined to their cells l but one hour of the day. risoners are innocent par- s far as the officers' dis- with the Home Office is ned, but it is they who not only in loss of com- d variety, but also in loss al and civil rights. Statu- prison rules cannot be ed, and in many cases ers are prevented from ing court hearings or meet- wyers or probation officers. ustrations of prisoners and officers each serve to n the other as they grow. t disturbances in several s indicate how tense mat- ave already become. The of a much graver break- of order expressed by the governors in their letter r Rees must be taken sly.

The spontaneous and disordered nature of the officers' protest makes it difficult to respond to. The union's leadership is too mild to satisfy many of its members. The next round of formal pay talks is not due until next spring. Some officers are reported to be determined to take action unless they receive a guarantee now that they will be exempted from the five per cent pay limit, like the police or the firemen. Many are preoccupied with a claim about meal breaks which would seem of minor importance if a deep sense of grievance did not already exist. Officers at some prisons are likely to refuse to neglect their duty in any case. Probably most officers would hold their hand if they were given a serious inquiry into pay and conditions, as was recommended this summer by the Commons Expenditure Committee.

The main cause of the prison service's problems, of course, has been the growth in the number of prisoners (an increasing proportion of whom are violent or disturbed). Existing penal policies offer little prospect of an end to the growth, which far outstrips the capacity of the service to equal it either with buildings or manpower. Paradoxically, the number of prison officers has been rising at the very time when their complaints have become so loud. Unlike the police, the service does not appear to suffer from rapid wastage. If officers see few opportunities for work elsewhere, the feeling of being in a sense themselves imprisoned in the service may contribute to their discontent. The Home Office planned for a greater increase in numbers this year, but recruitment (running at half the rate of 1975) has been insufficient to achieve it. This shortfall has added to the already heavy burden of overtime. Officers are required to work ten hours overtime a week if required, but many work twenty or more. By this means, quite high earnings can be attained, but the cost in stress and damage to family and social life is considerable.

Prison officers do a difficult, necessary job and rightly feel that society gives them little thanks for it. Their case is exceptional, and the government would be unwise to insist too rigidly on the application of the five per cent rule. But pay may not be the most important source of grievance. The state of the prisons compels officers to work in physical conditions that would often be illegal in a factory or office. Pressure of work allows them little chance to serve as anything more than turnkeys. The authorities too often treat them as little more, although their experience and opportunities should enable them to fulfill a valuable role in the rehabilitation of offenders (something that they have long sought). At this stage their mistrust of the Home Office is such that the full inquiry which has now become immediately necessary will not gain their confidence unless it is independent. It needs to cast its eyes wide. The prison system cannot work effectively if the prison officers are deeply alienated, and the officers will not find satisfaction in their work unless the system itself is greatly changed.

ST AFRICAN AGGRAVATIONS

ions between Uganda and nia have been chronically tled since 1971, because President Amin seized r from Milton Obote, the sought refuge in Tanzania. ugh the Tanzanians allowed bote to stay on condition ie avoided any active inter- n in Uganda from within nian territory, Dr Obote's rters have nonetheless ently crossed into Uganda Tanzania. Since the abor- attempt by Dr Obote's rters to overturn President s rule in 1972, there has a continuous, if spasmodic, lla campaign in the area of Lake Victoria where ng has now broken out seriously. That is the lying reason for the fact very year is punctuated by ations from President that the Tanzanians are overthrow him.

n in that context the fight- hich has flared across the nian border into the region of Lake Victoria is probably more serious manifestation ecurring condition. In this it is more likely to derive the alleged mutiny of 150 lan troops which has been ubject of a report in the bi Daily Nation. The eers are said to have been rters of General Amin's Vice President, General i, who is now in Cairo ering from a typical lan "car accident." How- it is unlikely that Dr 's supporters in that area l pass up an opportunity to it such major evidence of t.

nerto every incident of this has blown itself out soon enough, except for the 1972 attempt which threatened to develop into a full-scale war between Tanzania and Uganda. A major war is unlikely to occur now, not only because of the terrain in the affected area, which is not conducive to large-scale military operations, but also because the Ugandan economy—and certainly its war machine—is crippled by the decision of the major American oil companies to stop supplies to Uganda, in compliance with the American government's trade embargo. Some indication of the serious effect of this embargo can be seen from the fact that all private petrol supplies in Kampala have now been requisitioned by President Amin's government.

Although the fighting between Uganda and Tanzania is unlikely to develop into a major shooting war it is symptomatic of an endemically unhealthy state of relations between the states of East Africa. Moreover, though President Amin has shown himself on more than one occasion to be adept at the politics of paranoia, there are other difficulties in East Africa which do not derive from his own excesses. The Kenya-Tanzania border is still closed, largely through an act of pique by President Nyerere's government objecting to the obvious economic success of Kenya's mixed economy and its healthy private sector. Tanzania's own experiments with socialism have not yet been so successful. But in the long run the decision to close the border is likely to hurt Tanzania economically more than it will Kenya even though it may have had the desired short-term effect of preventing too many Tanzanians from straying across to find out that Kenyan capitalism is more successful than Tanzanian socialism.

Kenya's relations with Uganda are also made unstable by the fact that the large population of Ugandan exiles in Nairobi has on occasion attracted the hostility of President Amin. Last year there was a danger that Somalia and Uganda would simultaneously threaten Kenya. However, the Somalis have somewhat withdrawn, and since President Amin's visit to the Kenyatta funeral some fences have been mended. This resumption of business has meant that more supplies for Uganda from the Kenyan port of Mombasa now seem to be getting through.

These three countries have given up the attempt which their first post-independence leaders made to create an East African Community with many pooled resources, common institutions and shared experiences. In their separate ways, they all suffer from the collapse of this attempt. The closed borders, the spasmodic fighting in isolated areas, the backbiting between governments engaged in attempts to graft differing western political and economic systems on to African societies, have all soured the atmosphere in East Africa. Perhaps only new leadership in Tanzania and Uganda will be able to recreate some kind of new East African community spirit. Kenya's successful and peaceful transition to a post-Kenyatta leadership should provide an admirable example to her neighbours on how to conduct their affairs.

Anti Nazi League

Mr Peter Hain and Miss n Karlin

he Anti Nazi League has been ted to a number of specious sms in your columns tly. First, J. Garnel (October attacks the League because of its members are opposed onism. But many others in- d in *all* levels of the League pro-Zionist. Indeed, the ories to this letter disagree e matter.

only criterion for member- of the Anti Nazi League is ition to the Nazi activities and ideas of the National Front. ave no policy as an organisa- on other political issues and neutrality on the question of sm has been accepted by the *h Chronicle*, which endorsed League in an editorial last

cond, it is most emphatically the League's "openly pro- ed policy" to seek confronta- on the streets with the National t, as the Board of Deputies of h Jews alleged (October 11). is it accurate to portray us in ative terms as supporters of vate self defence groups" and self appointed censors'.

at we have made clear is that e Brick Lane area of London's End (and any other area e black people are subjected to ical violence by National t members or their followers) hall support the right of these eguered communities to defend selves.

e *Times* itself has reported ence of the failure of the police uately to protect Bengalis in Brick Lane area, and the East don Anti Nazi League rightly eves it has a duty to stand by t; but that is a far cry from spectre of virtual private ies with which the Board seeks demify us.

nird, far from being unlawful he Board alleges, our campaign nst the reproduction of racialism in the media may well uphold the law in respect of section 70 (2) of the 1976 Race Relations Act, which makes it an offence to publish views likely to incite to racial hatred; rather better than the press and broadcasters have so far done in their coverage of the National Front.

The Anti Nazi League's overriding policy is to let a hundred flowers bloom and so we sponsor Media Workers Against the Nazis, Doctors Against the Nazis and even Skateboarders Against the Nazis, to name just a few of our sub-groups.

Some of these groups may take positions which others cannot go along with. But we are a broad church, dedicated to unity in action between the many different elements and viewpoints we contain.

This fresh style, with its conspicuous lack of dogmatism and sectarianism, has made possible the explosive growth of a movement which can now bring out 100,000 people to stand up for cultiracial solidarity as we did, *absolutely peacefully*, on our recent carnival.

To put it quite bluntly: neither the Board of Deputies nor any of the groups it sponsors, nor any of our critics, have been able to mobilise anything like these numbers, still less to generate the kind of countrywide local activity now taking place under the auspices of the League.

Instead of its disengenuous allegations about the Anti Nazi League, the Board would be better off giving attention to just *how* we have been able to build what is probably the biggest movement ever in Britain against racism and anti-semitism.

At present the irony is that, by seeking to undermine the Anti Nazi League, the Board is actually doing the National Front's work for it.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HAIN,
MIRIAM KARLING,
Steering Committee,
Anti Nazi League,
12 Little Newport Street, WC2.

Secrecy over Palestine

From Dr R. Ovendale

Sir, Could I correct a few errors in Nicholas Bethell's article of October 25 on the papers on Palestine available in the Public Record Office? If by monthly political reports on Palestine he means the summary by the High Commissioner there are copies in the *CO 537* series for 1946 and 1947.

The comment that "files cannot be split up" is inaccurate. Almost all the *FO 371* files available to researchers on Palestine for the period in question have had items removed and closed for various periods. They are hence "split up".

It is perhaps this "splitting up" process which should be of most concern. Because of it the files in question have not been bound in any sense.

The records have been made on poor wartime-quality paper which is already in a serious state of deterioration. If nothing is done to preserve these files there will soon be no record left for scholars to investigate.

The new computerised system also seems to have resulted in key volumes on the Palestine period in the *PREM 8*, *FO 371*, and *CO 537* series being "mislaid".

The papers for the Ministry of Defence, particularly of the meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, do not seem to have arrived in the Public Record Office. Presumably they are not closed as copies do exist in the *FO 371* files.

Perhaps the Ministry of Defence is not fulfilling its responsibility to researchers in the same way as the Cabinet Secretariat used to do when it handled these particular categories.

Yours faithfully,
R. OVENDALE.
Department of International Politics,
The University College of Wales,
Aberystwyth.
October 27.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Method of voting for Ulster

From Mr John D. Taylor

Sir, I must take up Mr Clement Freud, MP, on the points he has made about proportional representation voting in Ulster (October 30).

The recognition that Northern Ireland is entitled to parity of representation in Parliament has been a major step forward. It constitutes tangible evidence that Northern Ireland is just as much part of the United Kingdom as the Isle of Ely, thus all those who have sought to detach Northern Ireland from the rest of the country through the use of violence will see their evil deeds prove counterproductive.

If, on the other hand, a different form of voting is used in Northern Ireland than in the rest of the United Kingdom then a wedge is driven between the component parts of the kingdom. From this the IRA will derive hope and encouragement. It will be their greatest achievement in weakening the institutions of the Union since 1972.

Unionists seek a parity of rights, privileges, duties and obligations with all other citizens. If proportional representation is right for parliamentary elections then it is right for all the country—if it is unsuitable for use in Glasgow or Birmingham it is no more suitable for Ulster.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Former Minister at Home Affairs, NI,
Mullinure,
Armagh.
October 30.

From Mr Peter Brooke

Sir, Clement Freud is puzzled as to why the Ulster Unionists are opposed to proportional representation in the Wesminster elections (Letters, October 30). The reason is simply that they don't like Northern Ireland having a different system to that which prevails in the rest of the United Kingdom. Many of the unpleasant peculiarities of Northern Ireland are due to Westminster's determination to treat it as a peculiar place.

However, as the process of integration continues its slow but steady course, it will become more difficult for politicians to argue for PR in Ulster and not in the rest of the United Kingdom. That is why it is unlikely that PR for Westminster elections will be introduced in Ulster.

Professor Budge's letter in the same issue makes the excellent point that the instinct of the people of Northern Ireland in accepting direct rule is wiser than the advice of political pundits who favour either a united Ireland or an independent Ulster. He is also right to describe the 1974 UWC strike as "the most successful general strike in history". He is, however, wrong in saying that it was aimed against internal power sharing.

It was a strike against the institution of a Council of Ireland which, granted the inability of the Southern Government to recognize Northern Ireland's right to exist (which had been an important part of the Sunningdale agreement) was a very reasonable demand. The power sharing Government was destroyed by its own inability to recognize that this was a reasonable demand and to concede it gracefully and in time to save its credibility as a democratic and representative institution.

Yours sincerely,
PETER BROOKE,
Peterhouse,
Cambridge.
October 30.

Inquiry into prisons

From Mr Hugh Klare

Sir, You report (October 28) that the Home Secretary is contemplating, amongst other things, the possibility of a public inquiry into the appallingly hard-pressed prison system, presumably including the question of industrial relations within it.

If this were to be decided upon, the inquiry should be undertaken with urgency and despatch. If the matter is long drawn out, trouble may occur in such a way that it may be difficult to restore confidence in the system and the service.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH J. KLARE,
28 Pittville Court,
Albert Road,
Cheltenham.
October 28.

A unisex pronoun

From Mr Basil Druitt

Sir, It is with sorrow that one sees Lady Wootton of Abinger (October 24) writing that "they" instead of "he or she" is "linguistically improper". The test of propriety is surely to ask whether or not a usage is ambiguous or impoverishes the language! By those tests, for instance, the new use of "hopefully" is rightly to be condemned.

But "Everyone please bring their own toothbrush" is quite unambiguous, and there must be hundreds of words which thus perform more than one grammatical function (eg, "It's only me", where "me" becomes a nominative disjunctive pronoun).

Grammar is now recognized by linguists as primarily the analysis of usage, not its legislation. There can be protests against ambiguity or impoverishment, but there is no law of morals or of meaning prohibiting a dual function of "they" or of "me".

Yours faithfully,
BASIL DRUITT,
47 Barrack Road,
Christchurch,
Dorset.
October 24.

From Dr Paul Marett

Sir, If any linguist, male or female, should chance to visit Devon, 'er will find that a unisex pronoun has been in use there for a very long time.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PAUL MARETT,
The University,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire.
October 24.

Regulating the money supply

From Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, In your leading article (October 28) you say that "in the debate between the value of incomes policy and monetary policy . . . *The Times* is unequivocally on the side of the monetarists. We believe that changes in the money supply do in fact *emerge* as changes in prices and that direct controls on wages do not control wages and prices, but do distort them". (Italics added.)

At the risk of labouring the obvious, may I point out that the *above statement rests on a fallacy* in that it assumes that the monetary authorities are capable of regulating the "money supply" directly, which is not the case.

In a commodity money economy—where *e.g.* gold or silver coins or oxen formed the sole circulating medium, and the sole means of settling debts or paying taxes—it is conceivable that a central authority, operating through a government mint or a public slaughterhouse, would ensure that the number of money units in the hands of the public should be neither less nor greater than what the authority wanted it to be. In a credit-money economy, however, where money largely consists of the transferable liabilities of certain financial institutions, all that the authority can do is to influence the *demand* for money by operating on interest rates. It cannot, and certainly does not, have any direct control over the supply.

Changing the interest rates affects the demand for money by changing the amount of money borrowed which in turn implies a change in expenditure—since no one would wish to borrow except for the purpose of spending it. As the Governor of the Bank of England said in his Mais lecture, "Given the level of the national income . . . we work on the theory that interest rates are the main determinants of the demand for money". The qualification is important. *How much* is borrowed at any given rate of interest depends on the prevailing level of wages and prices; if the latter were higher or lower, the amount borrowed would be different, and so would the "money supply".

A change in interest rates is an instrument for changing the level of expenditure; this in turn *may* affect wages and prices or it may not. A change in wages is another instrument for affecting the amount borrowed and the level of expenditure, but one that is far more likely to have a direct influence on prices since it affects costs of production and not only expenditure.

In some circumstances, it would be true to say that "changes in prices *emerge* as changes in the money supply", but it is wrong to put the chain of causation the other way round; and it is quite misleading to propagate the idea that interest rate policy (the operation of which is confined by the need to preserve the pyramid of credit which alone ensures the viability of financial institutions) is a more powerful instrument for regulating money expenditure, and thus the demand for money, than direct control of incomes.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College,
Cambridge.
October 30.

From Mr Roger Everest

Sir, Your leader of October 28 "The fallacies of common sense" calls for a reply.

While it is the duty of politicians and editors to lead and educate public opinion, in a democracy it is nevertheless the commonsense of the people that ultimately decides our fate, especially in the year of a general election. Without doubt everything Edward Heath has said lately coincides with the commonsense of the man in the street. As it is extremely improbable he will ever lead the Conservative Party again, no Tory of substance, apart from Peter Walker, publicly springs to his side. Commonsense can of course be wrong, but the economic policy of Margaret Thatcher and *The Times*, far from undermining the views of Edward Heath, seems charged with danger: a limited money supply starving businesses from giving wage increases powerful, perhaps unpatriotic, unions have extorted from them, curing our economic malaise by self destruction, stopping inflation by bankruptcy and insolvency. The man in the street does not want to cure the cold in the head by shooting his brains out.

Heath wants to restrain the unions with an incomes policy which, if it works, controls inflation without eliminating it and yet allows the patient to live. It is hardly Heath's fault that today's voter feels the same. If fault there is, the fault lies with those who criticize Heath's stand and have not advanced persuasive arguments to show that he is wrong and dogmatically persist with a monetarist attitude which no one else wants.

A great man is a great nuisance if he shows the error of your ways for everyone to see.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER EVEREST,
Uplands,
Caerphilly Mountain,
Caerphilly,
Mid-Glamorgan.
October 31.

Mr Begin's Peace Prize

From Dr Charles Goodson-Wickes

Sir, Your praise for President Sadat (October 28) is fully justified; however your criticism of Mr Begin ignores historical parallels.

Surely Mr Begin epitomizes the seemingly inflexible man, who proves to be the only person strong enough to demonstrate that very flexibility?

It may indeed be hard to imagine any Israeli Prime Minister refusing to welcome Mr Sadat, but who else would have had the chance to do so?

Yours faithfully,
C. GOODSON-WICKES,
Islington Central Conservative Association,
18a Furlong Road, N7.
October 29.

From Mr Edward Silver

Sir, May I have the liberty of your columns to explain why, in my view, your condemnation of the decision to give the Nobel Peace Prize to both Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat was mistaken?

The Israeli people have struggled and suffered more than most for thirty years. It is small wonder that they should still be suspicious of Egypt, however wise and courageous Sadat's leadership. Deep wounds take time to heal.

Under these circumstances, Israel desperately needs strong, though flexible, leadership to guide her in these difficult times. Begin provides that leadership. It is unlikely that Egypt would have originally taken the initiative had there not been firmness in the centre in Jerusalem.

This, as well as his give and take, has been Begin's contribution to peace and, while concessions remain to be made—to the Palestinians as well as to Egypt, it is good that they should come from a man of acknowledged fortitude.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD SILVER,
22 Wetherby Place, SW7.
October 30.

Henry Moore in the Park

From Mr Patrick Heron

Sir, Now that only five of Henry Moore's great mellow bronze sculptures remain in the golden Indian summer setting of Kensington Gardens, perhaps it is the moment to implore the Government—and Mr Moore—to come to some immediate arrangement for these five works of British genius to be allowed to remain where they still stand—if not for ever, at least for a year or two, so that their enormous contribution to the great beauty and significance of the Park can be savoured through the changing seasons (imagine them under snow!).

The whole world knows Henry Moore: the whole world knows London. Is it entirely natural that the two should be seen in conjunction from now onwards. One of America's leading art critics said to me as long ago as 1957, after his first visit to London and the Tate Gallery, that he was surprised (even *then*) not to find at least an entire room devoted, at the Tate, to Henry Moore and Ben Nicholson—a room to each, that is. "After all", he said, "London is the home of these world famous artists".

Moore's very large bronzes have never looked so remarkable, so thoroughly natural and at home, as they do among the boles of the great English trees in Kensington Gardens. This exhibition has been a revelation. Among the trees and the hollows of the ground they have taken on a new dimension: so have the Gardens.

Yours, etc,
PATRICK HERON,
12 Editha Mansions,
Edith Grove, SW10.
October 29.

Swear or affirm

From Mr Michael B. Rubinstein

Sir, Dr Graham Robertson (October 19), draws attention, yet again, to the impropriety today, of the use of a religious oath for witnesses in court. As long ago as 1970 to Council of the Law Society recommended a simplified non-religious form of declaration for use on all occasions when formality is required, pointing out that the words "the whole truth and nothing but the truth" are both inaccurate and tautologous.

All with court experience know that even honest witnesses contradict each other and that much deliberate as well as unintentional, but inevitable, perjury goes unpunished. It is a shocking start for a witness to be required by law to swear an oath which no one expects him to fulfil literally, irrespective of the use of the Bible which, in this secular age, must offend religious people and can have no significant sanction for anyone else.

I have suggested the following wording to replace the oath currently in use: "I solemnly declare that I will give my evidence faithfully and that I will not deceive the court by anything I say or omit to say."

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL B. RUBINSTEIN,
6 Raymond Buildings,
Grays Inn, WC1.
October 19.

Saving listed buildings

From Mr William Bell

Sir, Sir Frank Marshall in his report to the Greater London Council earlier this year has advocated the devolution of responsibility for alterations to listed buildings to the borough councils. In fact, of course, the merits of listed buildings can be as totally destroyed by ill-advised alterations as by demolition.

More recently, the Department of the Environment have gone further and suggested that the entire responsibility for Grade 2 listed buildings should be devolved to local authorities. Such buildings represent about 90 per cent of all buildings listed.

While it is true that some borough councils are reasonably responsible in these matters, others are frankly not all that interested, nor have they the trained staff capable of advising their members.

Since under this Council's historic buildings division, with its international reputation, the present system works well, may I express the hope that in London anyway neither the suggestions of Marshall nor those of the Department of the Environment will be pursued?

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM BELL,
Chairman, Historic Buildings Committee,
Greater London Council,
The County Hall, SE1.

The completion of a cathedral

From the Reverend P. L. S. Barrett

Sir, Many members of the Church of England will be grateful for your positive leading article (October 26) on the completion of Liverpool Cathedral. But the implication that cathedrals no longer express the vitality of the Church needs to be questioned.

Canterbury, Norwich, St Albans, Chichester, Winchester, Exeter, Wells and many others have large and flourishing congregations. They *depend on a veritable army of* voluntary helpers to cope with the literally hundreds of thousands of visitors (in some cases, millions) that pour into them each year. While it is certainly true that there are flourishing parishes in cathedral cities, the cathedrals themselves are not lacking in vitality.

Here at Hereford recent statistics show that whereas the average decline in the numbers on the electoral rolls of the diocese over the last six years is 18 per cent, the Cathedral roll has increased by 20 per cent in the last year. On Christmas Day last year there were more communicants at the Cathedral than on any previous Christmas Day since our earliest surviving records in 1892.

There are great opportunities for cathedrals at this time. Probably more people are now flocking to them than at any period since the High Middle Ages. There is an immense amount of pastoral, evangelistic and educational work to be done, and the superb legacy we have inherited from the past, coupled with the incomparable living tradition of English cathedral music, make our cathedrals a very powerful spiritual force in the life of the Church and the nation.

Many of us believe that a new spring time in the history of the Church is just beginning, not least in this country. The cathedrals of England will have a very significant part in this.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP BARRETT,
7 The Cloisters,
Hereford.
October 26.

From His Honour Judge Michael Chavasse, QC

Sir, Mrs Bradfield wonders (October 30) whether anyone was present at both the laying of the foundation stone of Liverpool Cathedral in 1904 and the Thanksgiving Service last week.

My aunt, Miss E. M. Chavasse, a daughter of Bishop Francis James Chavasse the cathedral's founder, was present on the first occasion at the age of 18, and last Wednesday, at the age of 92, joined the queue for a congregational seat soon after 9 am, her twin sister was unfortunately prevented by arthritis from marching in with her.

Lest I seem ungallant, I would add that I have her authority to disclose her age.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CHAVASSE,
Park House,
Chevening,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.
October 30.

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Ulster Unionist)

Sir, The answer to Mrs Bradfield's question (October 30) is that at least one person saw both the foundation stone laying and the thanksgiving for completion in the flesh. My old commandant, now resident in France, Brigadier T. Robbins, CB, CBE, MC, formerly of the Liverpool Scottish and Lancashire Fusiliers, sang in the choir at the former service and sat in the congregation at the latter.

I am, Sir, etc,
ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.
October 31.

Arts sponsors

From Miss Nancy Balfour

Sir, A traditional objection to government subsidies for the arts has been that such support would encourage conformity rather than originality, would starve artistic initiative and would thus result in cultural atrophy. But in practice almost the opposite is happening now that business sponsorship is beginning to fill the gap left by the decline in individual patronage.

As Dr Hoggart points out in his letter on October 30, it is the established events with proven popularity that are financed by corporate money, for obvious commercial reasons, while the experimental artist in need of subsidy for a new idea has to turn to the Arts Council or a regional arts association.

Another aspect of business funding for the arts is related to the report in the same issue of your paper on next year's grant for the Arts Council. For the same obvious (and understandable) commercial reasons most business firms choose to sponsor "one-off" events, such as a concert or an exhibition. Yet what arts organisations want most are continuing contributions, patronage that can be relied on to help with running costs this year, next year and the one after that. Here again is a basic need that is in practice met largely by subsidies from either national or local governments.

Yours truly,
NANCY BALFOUR,
36E Eaton Square, SW1.
October 30.

Plain Jane

From Dr Barbara Reynolds

Sir, The use of Christian rather than surnames does not appear to depend on sex. The greatest medieval poet is known as Dante. His surname was Alighieri.

The same applies to Michelangelo. His surname was Buonarotti.

Jane is in good (male) company.

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA REYNOLDS,
University Women's Club,
2 Audley Square,
South Audley Street, W1.

Guest Column

Marie Patterson, member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and a National Officer of the Transport and General Workers Union is this week's guest columnist

The Guest Cook column has been held over until next Wednesday because of shortage of space.

The weightings game: why women lose out over wages

Despite the passing of the Sex Discrimination Act and the Equal Pay Act, the jobs which men and women undertake still tend to be sharply-defined and mutually exclusive. These divisions are often reinforced by strongly ingrained attitudes about what work is appropriate to each sex. These same attitudes engender acquiescence to a pattern of earnings based more on custom and practice than on aspirations towards equality.

Tradition has left some broadly distinguishable differences in the types of non-skilled work undertaken by men and by women. (Women remain of course almost entirely excluded from the ranks of skilled manual workers in industry.) As a generalization which needs much qualification, women tend to be employed on machine operating jobs in which manual dexterity, rather than lifting and carrying, are involved, whereas men tend to be employed in the movement and stacking of goods. This separation of jobs rests only partly on male exclusiveness. Women compound their deprivation by their own fundamental attitudes to work in industry, and tend to regard traditional men's jobs as not coming within their own lifestyle.

The Equal Pay Act outlawed separate men's and women's rates. Rates now have to be determined on a common basis, and job evaluation schemes have supplied one of the means of doing this. It is worth noting that the Central Arbitration Committee prefers joint job evaluation exercises to determine equal pay claims brought before it.

But the basic problem of job evaluation is that there are two different variables affecting the position of wage rates in a wages structure. First, there is a points assessment for each of the particular factors into which jobs are analysed. The points are awarded by a direct comparison of one job with another in relation to one particular factor involved. Physical effort is *one* factor. Comparisons are fairly straightforward, and the Act sets out to prevent men's and women's jobs being assessed on different scales in this part of the job evaluation process.

Secondly, however, the amount of weighting allocated to the different factors follows principles which have nothing to do with the amount or quality of the workers' contribution to the work process. They spring from factors which are external to the job; from the need to support the status quo in the wages structure; and to conserve social attitudes about the place of women in industry. The allocation of weightings has a critical effect on differing wage rates within the total structure.

An exchange of weightings as between the four major factors normally used in job evaluation could have the effect of completely reversing the wage structure in any particular company.

Factors in weighting, again as a very general and much qualified rule—tend to be in pairs. Of the four which normally comprise the foundations of *job evaluation, schemes* for manual jobs, mental factors and responsibility are weighted heavily. The other two—physical effort and working conditions—are weighted relatively lightly. The purpose of this difference in weighting has an historical foundation. It took account of the qualities which came to the fore in skilled manual operations and ensured that job evaluation did not remove the traditional differentials which throughout civilized *history have been associated* with the rates of pay given to craftsmen, as against those given to labourers.

The function of weightings in this respect was expressed quite clearly in the report of an international inquiry into job evaluation by the International Labour Organization in 1950. This concluded that there were two main ways of determining how factors should be weighted. One was by deducting them from the existing pay structure, and the other was by assessing the relative scarcity of the required abilities. The weighting system applied to manual workers' rates quoted by T. T. Paterson in 1968 showed that on average skill and responsibility had weightings in 68 per cent as against 32 per cent for effort and working conditions. Applying this to a labour force consisting of skilled and unskilled workers, this distribution of weightings would ensure that the skilled workers would be given the higher ratings.

The tradition of weighting factors into skill, responsibility, effort and working conditions which previously demarcated skilled and non-skilled workers has tended to be carried over into job evaluation systems which deal with production workers only, and excluding craftsmen. In this range, few, if any of the jobs require the same specialized training and experience of traditional craftsmen. Most of them can be learned by workers with normal intelligence and physical fitness in the space of a few months, and sometimes weeks. Proficiency depends merely on intelligent application to the job.

"Skill and knowledge" tend to become translated into "mental requirements" in a situation where there is no job included which requires formal skills in the traditional sense. The evaluation of production jobs into factors like "responsibility" and "mental requirements" tends to be very arbitrary. "Responsibility" in unskilled manual processes tends to be associated with workers who have to take action irregularly and actually apply themselves to their jobs on a relatively limited number of occasions.

The responsibility of a worker (usually a woman) who has to apply herself to her work continuously tends to be given a lower value. Yet her responsibility in this sense is, like her work, continuous. The *point would emerge more* clearly if, instead of the description "responsibility" being given to this factor, it were redesignated "concentration". Under this designation it would be much harder to allot higher values to those jobs which were manifestly less exacting. "Responsibility" has a prime status in job evaluation sc *which* men and wo working on broadly jobs and is invariab weighted. "Concei where it occurs at all factor and tends to g lowly weighting.

The variation in th ing of factors, when s unskilled men's wage under considerations, objective consistency reflected the strengths and labou conditions of the pa cerned. It is more d use this criterion for applied to men an production workers. W to happen is that the of conservatism—the tion in broad term existing wages str here called upon to p basic rationale.

One method of doi called "paired com Some 15 to 20 bench are selected as being r tive of the whole ran in the job structure. to 20 jobs are then a pairs so that each jc pared individually wi the others. Assess decide which of eac the more important whole set of pairs and jobs can be ranl weightings can be adj result, with the help puter, so that the job the new system of a reproduce the order of worked out by pairec sons. The method direct attention away *specific job content to* relationship of the other jobs.

Judgment is likely fluenced by the exis attached to jobs, whi strongly influenced place in the prevail structure.

The "paired cor method has the effe forcing existing valu jobs, and of reaffi bias given to men's women's work. The conservatism of this partly shrouded by t ment of the compu ducing the final weig computer still carri some of the mystiqu more innocent days c motion study used tc ated with ratings an study engineer's s More sophisticated now required for a u ticated age. The com is simply to apply error methods to fi which will suit the people mastermin scheme. It does more quickly and than management a ants could do on th a back room with drawn down. But th are identical.

Those who negoti half of women and campaign for wom should ensure that t which jobs are comp preconceived views o ance" or "value to *but how much has* into them by the w cerned. In this way quo on earnings fo which women do no still be doing in lar even granted equali ing and opportunity work—can and must

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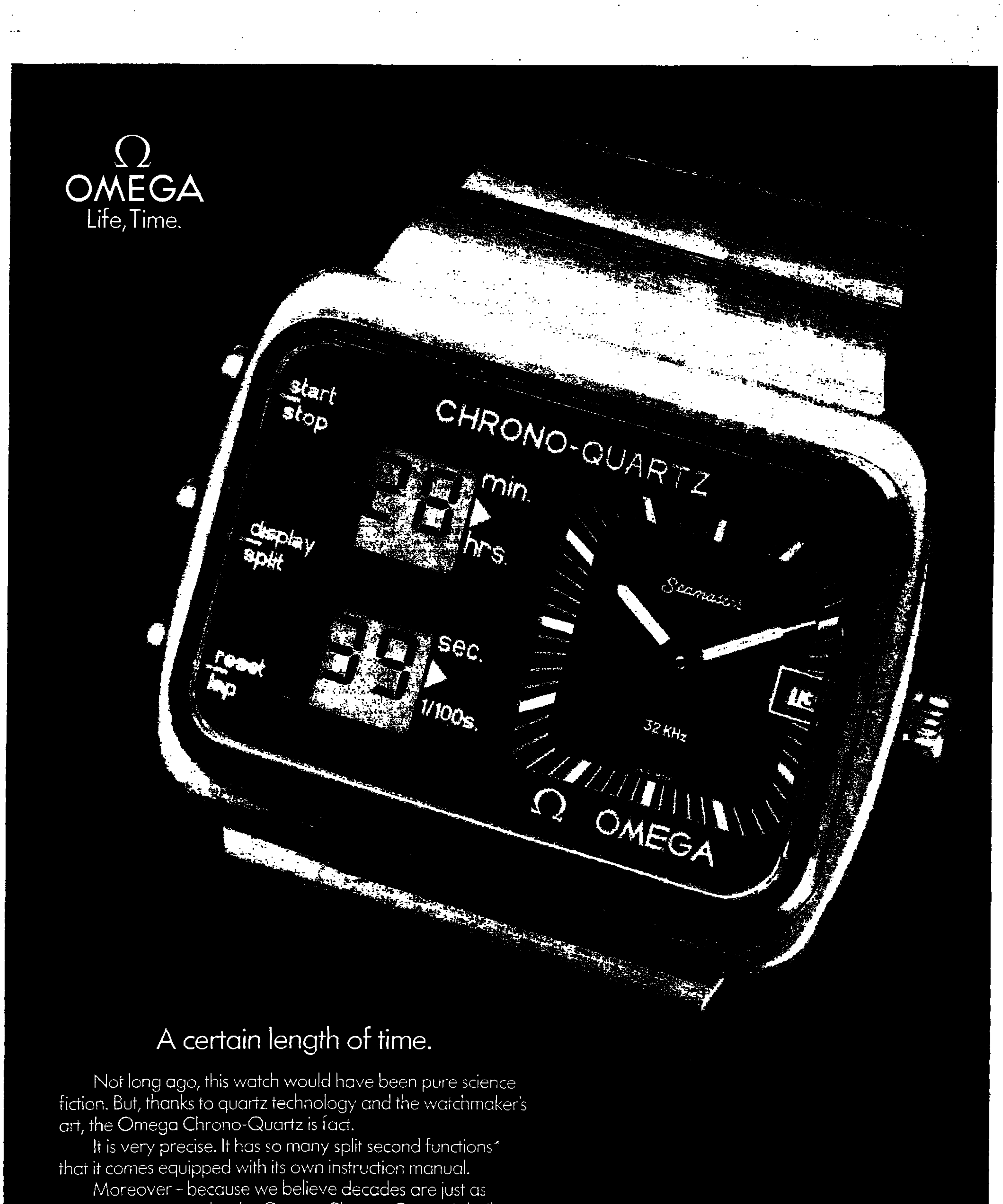

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Unseen perils of the motorway

John Tyme is a zealot. He is self-righteous and intolerant. He revels in publicity, and clearly loves the sound of his own voice. His hatred of roads and motor vehicles verges on paranoia. Yet *almost* all of us who have met him seem to like him.

His public position is of course a romantic one, that of the little man standing up to insensitive authority. His manner and eloquence are impressive, particularly compared with some of the perspiring inarticulate bullyboys who, at public inquiries, appear to assume the role of self-appointed spokesmen for the road haulage lobby.

Yet that does not entirely explain the attraction of Tyme the man. Part of his secret is his obvious conviction of the virtue of his cause. Another is the suspicion which he succeeds in fostering among his audience that he might well be right.

Sadly, in his book published last week, he fails to do himself justice. For the most part it is no more than a reprint of his own *submissions* to the more notorious recent road inquiries—Aire Valley, Winchester, Archway and so on.

Mr Tyme does apologise for producing a largely personalized account, but claims that that is inevitable. "Space does not allow adequate mention of the work of the many highly intelligent and dedicated people with whom I have been associated", he writes.

More is the pity, since what we might have been given is a broad and persuasive case against government road policies. Instead we have the collected works of John Tyme, compiled and *edited* by John Tyme.

Far and away the most *effective part of* the book is the final chapter, entitled "Corruption of Government", in which the author summarizes his belief that present road building procedures are undemocratic.

He argues that t citizen is denied e formation, that Par inadequate control policy, and that the of Transport is, in f of the sort, but a De *Highways*, under th fluence of one parti trial and financial l

That lobby, he s marily composed of motor industries, and road haulage and trade unions, s scientists and engir careers are depen panding road trans "*hack*" economist tailor their *predic* policy imperatives.

The argument th *quiries are not equi* cuss policy, which rogative of Parliam *claims*, nullified by Parliament has beer opportunity for a bate.

Joh

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INGHAM PALACE

er 31: Miss Ruth Dobson Majesty's Ambassador Extra- ary and Plenipotentiary for alia at Dublin) had the r of being received by The this morning.

Excellency Monsieur Roger t was received in audience er Majesty and presented etters of Recall of his pre- or and his own Letters of nce as Ambassador Extra- ry and Plenipotentiary from rand Duchy of Luxembourg Court of St James's.

Excellency was accompanied following member of the sy who had the honour of presented to The Queen: eur Jean Welter (First Sec-).

ame Hastert had the honour ng received by Her Majesty.

Michael Palliser (Permanent -Secretary of State for n and Commonwealth s), who had the honour of received by The Queen, esent and the Gentlemen of usehold in Waiting were in ance.

Excellency Mr Paul John ey Keating and Mrs Keat- re received in farewell audi- by Her Majesty and took upon His Excellency relin- ng his appointment as Am- or Extraordinary and Pleni- iary from the Republic of d to the Court of St James's.

Right Hon James Callaghan, rime Minister and First Lord Treasury) had an audience Queen this evening.

Prince of Wales arrived at row Airport, London, this g in an aircraft of The 's Flight from West Ger-

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark s, Colonel-in-Chief, this oon received Lieutenant A. Gumbley and Lieutenant Kie, who made a presenta- o Her Royal Highness on of the Royal New Zealand of Signals.

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark s was present this evening harity Fashion Show in aid Hotel and Catering Benevo- Association at the Carlton Hotel, London.

Malcolm Innes and Major as Lawson were in atten-

command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the departure of Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy and the Hon Angus Ogilvy for the Arab Republic of Egypt and bade farewell to Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 31: The Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened the Cromwell Special School, Denton, Tameside, and as President of National Children's Home later opened Gloucester House, Salford.

Her Royal Highness was entertained to luncheon by the Chairman of the Greater Manchester Council (Councillor Walter Walsh) at County Hall. In the afternoon the Duchess of Gloucester, President of the Princess Christian College, Manchester, attended their Annual General Meeting.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Susanna Cryer was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

October 31: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, attended by the Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard, left Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon in a VC10 aircraft of British Airways to visit Egypt.

Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were received upon arrival at the Airport by Mr Antony Cooke-Smith, Deputy Director (Airside Safety and Operations), Heathrow Airport, His Excellency Mr M. Samih Anwar, Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Sir Donald Logan, Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mr John Jennings, Head of Ground Operations, British Airways.

The Duke of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief of The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, will attend the regimental dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, on November 17.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the National Society for Cancer Relief, will attend the Royal Gala Charity Premiere of *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat* at the Westminster Theatre, on November 28.

Princess Alexandra will open Sir Nicholas Garrow House, the hostel of the Royal National Institute for the Blind maintained for blind people working in the Greater London area, at Kensal Road, North Kensington, on November 27.

Owing to the State Opening of Parliament on November 1, the thanksgiving service for the life of the Second Viscount Rothermere will be held on November 2 at St Margaret's, Westminster, at noon.

kingham Palace heon

ueen and the Duke of Edin- held a luncheon party at gham Palace yesterday. The were:

Sheila Hancock, actress; the of Coventry, the Right Rev ibbs; Mr Eric Irons, organizer ucational activities for ethnic ies in Nottingham; Sir uel Kaye, chairman and govern- rector, Lansing Bagnall Ltd; Dow Marmur, North Western Synagogue, London; Sir Patrick Permanent Secretary, Depart- f Health and Social Security; or Francis Pantridge, professor iology, Royal Victoria Hospital, and Sir Francis Pemberton, partner, Bidwells, chartered es.

days today

Balfour of Inchrye, 81; sor Sir Hermann Bondi, 59; Lord Brockway, 90; ight Rev L. A. Brown, 71; al Sir John Bush, 64; Air al Sir Edward Chilton, 72; rence Cuneo, 71; Sir Eric h-Jones, QC, 65; Lord r-Nicholls, 66; Professor Jackson, 67; Mrs Naomi son, 81; Lord Noel-Baker, r James Ramsden, 55.

se of Brazil

ture in Portuguese, illus- with slides, has been ed by the Miranda Prize rs 1977, Mr Reginald Phipps r Bill Wareing, who were d a visit to Brazil last June.

Today's engagements

- The Queen opens Parliament, 11.30; attends a lieutenancy reception by City of London Commission, Mansion House, 6.30; with Duke of Edinburgh, attends reopening of Wesley's Chapel, City Road, 3.
- The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of Maritime Trust, attends reception, Tower Hotel, St Katherine's Way, 6.15; as president, attends dinner of Technician Education Council, Café Royal, 7.30.
- Princess Anne, as Colonel-in-Chief, visits Training Group, Royal Signals, Catterick, 10.30.
- Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opens Queen Elizabeth Military Hospital, Woolwich, 3.30.
- The Duke of Kent visits Standard Telephones and Cables, Greenwich, 10.30.
- Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend reception of SSAFA, Banqueting House, Whitehall, 6.50.
- Talks: "I believe" by Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.15.
- Exhibitions: Postcards from the Nursery, 1900-1940, Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, 10-5.50. "A brush with the famous", art work of famous personalities, Embankment Gallery, Tattershall Castle, Victoria Embankment.
- Antique Fair: Olde Gate House, Highgate Village, 10-4.
- Walk: Ghosts of the City, meet St Paul's station, 7.30.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. M. Peck and Miss L. V. Macnair

The engagement is announced between Donald, son of Sir Edward and Lady Peck, of Tomintoul, Banffshire, and Lucy, elder daughter of Judge and Mrs Peter Macnair, of Chelsea.

Mr G. A. Fleming and Miss E. Owen

The engagement is announced between George, son of the late Major R. E. Fleming and the Hon Mrs Fleming, of Leygore Manor, North Leach, Gloucestershire, and Elaine, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Owen, of The Old Rectory, Mixbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr D. W. Holder and Miss R. M. T. Forte

The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs Frank Holder, of Newick, Sussex, and Rosina, daughter of Mr Alfred Forte and of the late Mrs Carmela Forte, of Hove, Sussex.

Mr T. M. S. Hughes Hallett and Miss J. Rugge-Price

The engagement is announced between Thomas, younger son of Mr and Mrs Michael Hughes Hallett, of Barton-on-the-Heath, Gloucestershire, and Juliet, daughter of Colonel and Mrs Anthony Rugge-Price, of Weedon, Buckinghamshire.

Mr R. C. I'Anson Banks and Miss S. E. L. Clark

The engagement is announced between Roderick, son of Mr and Mrs C. I'Anson Banks, of Tall Trees, Coombe Bank, Kingston upon Thames, and Susie, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. W. Clark, of Coombe Cottage, Renfrew Road, Kingston upon Thames.

Mr R. M. Jeffs and Mrs C. M. Ferguson

The engagement is announced between Robin Morton, son of Mr W. A. Jeffs and the late Mrs Jeffs, of Osterley, Middlesex, and Cynthia Mary, eldest daughter of Mr K. J. Lawton, of Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, and of Mrs E. Pinder, of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Mr P. M. Latham and Miss P. V. Copeman

The engagement is announced between Morris, only son of the late Wing Commander J. de L. Wooldridge, DFC, DFM, and Mrs A. L. Thomas, of Tonbridge, Kent, and Priscilla, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs T. N. S. Copeman, of Brook House, Crowborough, Sussex.

Mr D. B. P. McKinley and Miss D. J. Brice

The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs D. C. McKinley, of Fawley, Hampshire, and Diana, only daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs E. J. Brice, of Boldre, Hampshire.

Mr W. M. Sansom and Miss S. E. Hargreaves

The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr and Mrs C. J. Sansom, of Cambridge, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. C. Hargreaves, of Peterborough.

Mr R. G. C. Saunders and Miss C. E. Gill

The engagement is announced between Rupert Guy Cavendish, son of Mr M. J. C. Saunders, Fiji, and Mrs Daphne Harley, Hampstead, NW3, stepson of Dr J. Harley, and Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stanford C. Gill, 27 Hollies Drive, Edwalton, Nottingham.

Eve of Session

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister was host at a reception at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening for government ministers held on the eve of the opening of Parliament.

United and Cecil Club

The United and Cecil Club and the Carlton Club held a reception yesterday to mark the state opening of Parliament. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Conservative and Unionist Party, received the guests.

Liberal Party

An eve-of-session reception and dinner to Mr David Steel, MP, and other members of the Liberal Parliamentary Party in both Houses of Parliament were held at St Ermin's Hotel yesterday.

Items in the "Postcards from the nursery 1900-1940" exhibition opening today at the Museum of Childhood, Bethnal Green, London.

Market in Dutch nineteenth-century paintings seems to have collapsed

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The market in Dutch nineteenth-century paintings seems to have collapsed once again, to judge by Christie's three-session picture sale at Laren in Holland, on Monday. The 470 lots brought a knock-down total of £720,010 but two fifths of that represents unsold lots. The pictures, drawings and watercolours offered for sale in fact spanned 400 years, from the sixteenth to the twentieth century but most of the works dated from the nineteenth century and it was there that the expensive failures were concentrated.

The buyers of the more expensive works that were sold had asked the auctioneers not to reveal their identities. A panel of "Figures skating on a frozen lake" by Andreas Schelfhout, one of the most popular of Holland's Romantic landscapists, made 55,000 guilders (£14,102), and a "Winter landscape" by his pupil Charles Leickert made 49,000 guilders (£12,564).

Christie's published estimate sheet had not included a suggested price range for either picture; on each they had advised potential buyers to "refer department". That implies that there had been some special difficulty over guessing in advance what the pictures were worth, though both artists are frequently represented in the sale room.

The second session of Sotheby's sale of scientific books and manuscripts from the Honeyman collection brought £190,840, making a two-day total of £408,691 with only ½ per cent unsold. The two sessions have included only books by authors whose names begin with A or B; Sotheby's expect to take four years to get through to Z. The auctioneers have bought the collection en bloc from Mr Robert B. Honeyman, of California, and are selling it on their own behalf.

The top price of the sale was £16,000 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) for a first edition of the great astronomer Tycho Brahe's *Astronomiae instauratae Mechanica* of 1598. A first edition of Boyle's *The Sceptical Chymist*, of 1661, made £12,000 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000).

This is now the most expensive of all English scientific books, Boyle being well known to schoolchildren as the originator of Boyle's Law. A copy with a dedication from Boyle to John Evelyn made £13,000 at Christie's last season; yesterday's copy was in better condition but had not the romance of that historic association.

While prices in the main ran more or less in line with expectations, there was quite a dramatic jump in the value of works by Giordino Bruno. Bruno's combination of philosophy, magic and science seems to be very fashionable, and prices multiplied estimates four or five times. Most expensive was *De Monade Numero et Figura* of 1591, dedicated to Henry Julius of Brunswick, at £4,000 (estimate £500 to £800).

At Watsons, of Bishop's Stortford, an eighteenth-century Dutch marquetry bureau bookcase made an exceptional price at £16,000 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000). It was apparently a particularly fine example of an ever popular form of furniture, but the price has hardly been matched in this field.

At Christie's yesterday a sale of antiquities made £65,452, with 11 per cent unsold and a sale of English drawings and watercolours £37,936, with 8 per cent unsold.

Luncheons

British Council

Sir John Llewellyn, Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon held at 10 Spring Gardens yesterday in honour of Dr Carl-Heinz Schiel, Secretary-General of the German Research Society, and Dr Joachim Wiercimok, head of the foreign department of the German Research Society.

Ministry of Overseas Development

Mr John Tomlinson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development, was host at a luncheon held in honour of Mr John Compton, Premier of St Lucia, at the Gay Hussar Restaurant yesterday. Other guests included Mr Georges Girard, Financial Secretary, St Lucia and Dr Claudius Thomas, Eastern Caribbean Commissioner.

National Union of Townswomen's Guilds

Mrs Eileen Coram, national chairman, received the guests at a National Union of Townswomen's Guilds luncheon held on the occasion of a conference on the challenges of a multi-racial society at the YWCA, Great Russell Street, yesterday. Among those present were:

Mary Duchess of Roxburghe (president), Miss Jocelyn Barrow and Miss Mary Stott (vice-presidents), Dame Margery Corbett Ashby (founder); Lord Pitt of Hampstead, Mr Clifton Robinson, Miss Joan Lestor, MP, Miss Shelagh Roberts, Dr Jean Bainbridge, Mr E. J. Bolton, the vice-chairmen, the treasurer and members of the national executive council of the union.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain

The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, President of Zanu and member of the Rhodesian Executive Council, was guest of honour at a luncheon held at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain. Mr Rory MacPherson, president, was in the chair.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Mr R. A. Huskisson, chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, and senior staff entertained Sir Norman Statham, British Ambassador to Brazil at luncheon at the society's headquarters in Fenchurch Street yesterday.

National Club

The Archbishop of Canterbury, president of the National Club, and Mrs Coggan were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the committee and trustees of the club at the Carlton Club yesterday.

Service dinners

The London Scottish

The London Scottish Regiment held their annual Hallowe'en reunion dinner at Regimental Headquarters, 59 Buckingham Gate, last night. Colonel A. F. Niekirk presided and Major-General John Swinton, General Officer Commanding London District, was the principal guest.

University of London Air Squadron

The University of London Air Squadron held their annual dinner yesterday at their Squadron Headquarters. The Commanding Officer, Wing Commander R. P. O'Brien, presided, and the guests of honour were Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, Chief of the Air Staff, and Sir James Menter, Principal of Queen Mary College, London University.

Dinners

HM Government

Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mrs Owen were hosts at a dinner held at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of the Ambassador of Lebanon and Mme Nadim Dimechkie. The other guests included:

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Elwyn-Jones, the Cypriot High Commissioner and Mrs Costas Ashiotis, the Algerian Ambassador and Mrs Lakhdar Brahimi, the Egyptian Ambassador and Mrs Mohamed Anwar, Lord and Lady Greenhill of Harrow, Mr Peter Shore, MP, and Dr Shore, Mr Roy Hughes, MP, Miss Hughes, Mr Reginald Maudling, MP, and Mrs Maudling, Mr and Mrs R. W. H. du Boulay, and Mr and Mrs Kieran Prendergast.

Eton Ramblers

Sir John Hogg, president, was in the chair at the Eton Ramblers' dinner held at the Savoy Hotel last night. The Hon William Douglas-Home proposed the toast of cricket, to which Mr Brian Johnston replied.

Glass Sellers' Company

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, were present at the annual dinner of the Glass Sellers' Company held at the Mansion House yesterday. The Master, Mr S. T. Gray, accompanied by Mrs Gray, presided, assisted by the Wardens, Mr H. C. Cottrell and Mr P. C. Feather, and their ladies. Among others present were:

The Earl and Countess of Selborne, the Earl and Countess of Chichester, the Bishop of London and Mrs Ellison, Lord and Lady Iliffe, the Master of the Tallow Chandlers' Company and Lady Lloyd of Kilgerran, General Sir John and Lady Gibbon, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh and Lady Cunningham, Major-General Sir Philip and Lady Ward, Sir Edward and Lady Caffyn, Mr and Mrs S. A. Field, the Masters of the Innholders', Stationers and Newspaper Makers', Glaziers', Barbers', Chartered Surveyors' and Distillers' companies and their ladies and the honorary clerk to the company and Mrs Willoughby.

Dance

Middlesex County Association

The Middlesex Ball, given by the Middlesex County Association, was held at Brent Town Hall yesterday in aid of St John Ambulance and the National Society for Cancer Relief. Lord Pargiter, president of the association and Mr Ronnie Politeyan, chairman, who were accompanied by Lady Pargiter and Mrs Politeyan, welcomed the guests. Among those present were:

The Mayor and Mayoress of Brent, Group Captain and Mrs David Atherton, the Mayor and Mayoress of Barnet, the Hon Mrs Cooper-Herman, Mr Hugh Dykes, MP, and Mrs Dykes, Major and Mrs C. H. K. Fisher, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs E. J. Gottlieb, Colonel and Mrs W. D. Morris, Mr John Page, MP, and Mrs Page, Brigadier Mike Popplatt, and Mrs Rex White.

OBITUARY

HERR HERBERT ALSEN

Exponent of Wagner roles

Herr Herbert Alsen, the noted German born Austrian bass, died on October 25. He was 72. He had a long career based on the Vienna state opera with whom he made his only Covent Garden appearances as Don Fernando in *Fidelio* when that company visited London in 1947.

He was born at Hildesheim in 1906, and studied at the Berlin Music Academy. His early appearances were in the German provinces. A guest appearance at Gurnemanz at Vienna in 1935 led to his regular engagement there, and soon after, Bruno Walter invited him to appear at the Salzburg Festival, where among other parts he sang Pogner in Toscanini's *Meistersinger*. Indeed, he was particularly noted for his assumption of all the main bass roles in Wagner's operas, but he could also adopt the comic muse as Mozart's Osmin and in Cornelius's *Barber of Bagdad*. Another of his parts was Sarastro in *The Magic Flute*, and it was in that role that he made his British debut at Glyndebourne in 1937.

His voice was a dark rich bass capable, as some of the parts mentioned would suggest, of a good deal of flexibility.

THE RT REV HERBERT BYRNE

The Rt Rev Herbert Byrne, OSB, who was for 24 years Abbot of Ampleforth and for 20 years president of the English Benedictine Congregation, died on October 26 at St Mary's Priory, Leyland in Lancashire. He was 94.

Born in Rock Ferry, Cheshire, on September 7, 1884, Herbert Byrne was educated at Ampleforth College and followed his brother Ambrose into the monastic community in September, 1902. He read Classical Mods and Greats at St Benets, Oxford and after returning to Ampleforth taught Classics in the School and became Senior Classics Master. He was ordained priest in 1911 and from that time on held many posts within the school and monastery. From 1935 to 1939 he worked in the Benedictine parish of St Peter in Seal Street, Liverpool.

In 1939 he returned to Ampleforth on being elected Abbot by the Community. In 1963 he was succeeded by Dom Basil Hume, later to become Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. From 1941-1961 he was President of the English Benedictine Community until succeeded by Dom Christopher Butler.

He held office as Abbot throughout wartime difficulties and the religious upheavals which followed. Yet in that time he accepted 138 novices into the monastery and saw the community at Ampleforth grow from 130 to 158 monks. As Abbot he saw the completion of the Abbey Church at Ampleforth as well as the foundation in America of the St Louis Priory.

After retiring as Abbot he went to St Mary's, Leyland, where he worked until earlier this year as an assistant priest with an energy and zeal a much younger man might envy.

He was a monk of evident holiness and his personal dedication to the monastic life made a lasting impact on his own community and on many other Benedictines. He was gifted with a penetrating mind and was a man of great affability, a brilliant and witty speaker. Many will recall monastic and social occasions greatly enhanced by his presence.

Cardinal Hume writes:

He continued to be our master long after 1963. As Abbot he had spoken to us often of the fundamental and timeless values of the monastic way. As he grew old, he developed a wonderful serenity; he was totally selfless, genuinely humble, waiting upon God's will. He showed us how we too should grow old with grace and gratefulness. We mourn a very holy monk and a deeply respected and much loved father in God.

DR G. C. CHESHIRE

Lord Edmund-Davies writes: Perhaps you will allow me to add a postscript of a more personal nature to your excellent obituary notice of Dr G. C. Cheshire. A superlative tutor, he was quick to realize the latent abilities—and weaknesses—of his students. Wearing an air of apparent lethargy and puffing away at a minute pipe throughout a tutorial, he would lead on, entrap and then enlighten, and all this with lightning quickness. By the time he had finished, you were left stimulated and provoked and very, very humble. Not that he ever scored off you. On the contrary, a quiet "Ye Gods!" would be as far as he ever went in expressing condemnation of a poorish paper, and it would preface a patient probing of the process which had led to your unacceptable conclusions.

His outstanding quality as tutor, lecturer and writer was clarity. He wrestled with a problem until in his own mind he had reached as satisfactory a solution as he felt he could attain. There followed the task of working out the best way to communicate that conclusion. It was often a long process, for he was always his sternest critic, but the results were admirable.

As a lecturer, his was the *quietest* manner I ever came across. But his audibility was nevertheless as admirable as the clarity of his material, and in this respect, as in so many others, he was the model academic. The distinction he gained with great, culminating in a regrettably brief tenure of office as Vinerian Professor of English Law. But none of the high honours bestowed on him was more deserved than the admiration, gratitude and affection he evoked from his students. Someone has said that education is what survives when most of what was once learnt has been forgotten. Many of us who had the privilege of being taught by Geoffrey Cheshire have unfortunately forgotten a good deal of the substantive law we then learnt. But we have not, I hope, lost sight of the value of clarity of thought and of expression which was the outstanding quality of his contribution to legal education.

His influence upon several generations of students was immense, and in my own case he bore the heavy responsibility of having markedly propelled me along the road leading to the Bench. Our friendship forged fifty years ago remained close to the end, and I am but one of many who have sustained a heavy personal loss by his passing.

MR FELIX GADE

Mr Peter Harman Jones writes:

Felix Gade, who died on Lundy, aged 88, on October 28, will be identified by his many friends worldwide with Lundy, to which he gave so much and knew so well. He went there as agent for the Harman family in 1926 and continued as such—with one short break—until 1959, when the island passed to the National Trust. After a spell as agent for the Landmark Trust, in whose care the island rests, he was enabled to spend a happy retirement on Lundy to which he was devoted.

He was a large man, in stature and character. His knowledge of the island, of its nature and of its moods, will probably never be rivalled. He defended its integrity fiercely and resisted the unwelcome encroachments of "the adjacent island". His recollections of life on the island in all its aspects were a joy to all who knew him and who were drawn to him repeatedly. He will rest, as is right, on Lundy.

Dr Donald Wilson, FRCP, who died on October 20, was for many years consultant in rheumatology and physical medicine, Chichester Group of Hospitals. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine and a former president of the section of Physical Medicine.

HS autumn show finer than ever this year

r Horticultural
pondent

te autumn show of the Royal ultural Society in the new Westminster is better than his year. There are many ting plants and those shown utumn flower and foliage are particular effective. In n are 21 flower artists ex- g many different types of tive and botanical paintings. e gold medals have been d. One to J. C. Allgrove Langley, Buckinghamshire, re exhibiting 107 different es of apples, pears and s. Their display contains older varieties not often seen ays, but Allgroves specialize intaining a good stock of

hton parks and gardens de- ent has been awarded a gold for a large display of s types of chrysanthemums, include the intermediate es 'Primrose Poitevine' and he Poitevine', as well as a r of 'Charm' and 'Cas- varieties.

The third gold medal has been awarded to Hilliers, of Winchester, for an excellent display of autumn flowering, fruiting and foliage colouring plants. Outstanding are the bright pink berries of *Pernettya mucronata* 'Cherry Ripe', the blue berries of *Cornus amomum*, and the pink-sepalled, purple-petalled flowers of *Tibouchina urvilliana*.

The committees did not receive many plants for judging and awards of merit were given to the following:

Blechnum penna-marina, low growing cut-leaved fern, from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Rhododendron luteum, yellow flowers and red autumn foliage, from Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor. Pennisetum orientale, flowering grass, from Lady Jessel, Goudhurst. Cuphea cyanea, red and yellow tubular flowers, from C. Lloyd, Great Dixter. Begonia hiemalis 'Tivoli', deep pink, Bh 'Rose Vuurgloed', deep salmon, Bh 'Galazza Vuurgloed', deep scarlet, Bh 'White Vuurgloed', white, Bh 'Orange Vuurgloed', glowing orange, and Bh 'Yellow Vuurgloed', cream touched pink, all from Brighton parks and gardens department.

The competitive classes for trees and shrubs in bloom or with autumnal fruits or foliage from the open were extremely well supported, with many highly colourful as well as unusual plants exhibited. The Stephenson R. Clarke Cup (awarded for the first time) and first prize in the class for four trees and/or shrubs of different genera with autumnal fruit were won by the Crown Estate Commissioners, Great Park, Windsor, who showed excellent examples of *Viburnum betulifolium*, red fruits, *Sorbus hupehensis*, white fruits, *Decaisnea fargesii*, blue "bean" pods, and *Cotoneaster* x *wateri*, red berries. First prize in the class for four trees and/or shrubs of different genera with autumnal foliage was awarded to Sheffield Park Gardens and the National Trust, Sheffield Park, with *Fothergilla major*, yellow, *Acer nokoense*, red, *Vaccineum corymbosum*, red, and *Nyssa sylvatica*, red.

Other plants to look for are interesting collections of rare and unusual conifers of dwarf habit in various forms and with different coloured foliage, house and greenhouse plants, alpines, ivies, garnette roses and cyclamen.

The show is open today from 10 am to 5 pm.

Urgent call for money to support arts in Scotland

By Our Arts Reporter

The Scottish Arts Council said yesterday that there might be alarming consequences for the performing arts in Scotland unless financial support was increased.

"Major opera, ballet and drama companies and orchestras are suffering a serious shortfall in local authority support", it said in a statement. "It is no exaggeration to say that the current financial situation of the performing arts is quite unprecedented."

The warning was linked to a recent circular to all Scottish local authorities from the Secretary of State for Scotland. It asked them to restrict public spending to a maximum of £1,269m and suggested that a large part of the cuts should be made in leisure and recreation.

The council's statement said that although it was sympathetic to the pressures on local authorities, it felt that it must make it clear that the arts were in danger and that local authorities should urgently be encouraged to maintain, if not increase, their support for the arts.

Scottish local government gave £895,000 to the arts in 1975-76, £874,000 in 1976-77 and £962,000 in 1977-78, the last increase being overtaken by the rate of inflation.

The council's statement said: "We are extremely worried if this trend continues."

Local authorities spent about £40m on leisure and recreation last year, less than 2 per cent of their budgets. The Scottish Arts Council's contribution to supported companies had increased from £2.27m in 1975-76 to £3,62m in 1977-78.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Oct 31, 1953

Atomic power

The prospect of an English atomic power station generating electricity "which will be pumped into the grid system of the country within the next few years" was forecast in New York yesterday by Sir Christopher Hinton, head of the Ministry of Supply's Atomic Energy Production Establishment at Risley. He was discussing plans for the development of atomic energy for industrial purposes in Britain at a meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board, Incorporated.

gland retains d in ess Olympiad

enos Aires, Oct 31.—Jesus del Corral, the Spanish master, provided a major at the twenty-third Chess piad here last night by ting Lajos Portisch, of ary, in a fourth round

z del Corral, who ted the Hungarian grand- r in 31 moves, trembled excitement at the end of game and said Portisch d passively. Portisch com- ed that the noise and al conditions of the play- venue affected his style made him play poorly.

ctor Korchnoi, the Soviet tor, who earlier this h failed in his attempt to Anatoly Karpov of the l chess title, arrived here rday to join the Swiss from his adopted country, appeared certain of victory s adjourned game against Chen-hsuan, of China.

gland maintained its over- ead with 12½ points, only a point ahead of the Soviet n, but the Russians have game adjourned, and a win adjourned games resume today could put them d.—Reuter.

University news

Oxford

ST ANNE'S COLLEGE. Professorial fellowship: Professor J. F. C. Kingman, MA, DSc (MA, ScD Cantab), FRS, professor of mathematics. Honorary fellowships: Nicholas Davenport, Mrs H. H. Gray.

St Andrews

Appointments

Lecturers: Dr C. J. Given-Wilson, MA, PhD St And, medieval history; Dr P. E. Jupp, BA, Ph D Cantab, statistics; R. A. Kimber, MA Cantab, Arabic; D. W. Lovegrove, MA, BD Edin, ecclesiastical history.

Aberdeen

Mr P. Wilkinson, MA (Wales), has been appointed to the new chair of international relations, and Dr T. H. Pennington, MB, BS, PhD (Lond), to the chair of bacteriology. Mr J. W. Anderson, BSc(Manc), is to be director of the computing centre.

Manchester

Grants

UMIST: Science Research Council: £20,000 for research on extrusion of thermoplastic pipe using a rotating die system under Dr W. G. Harland, H. El-Sobky and Dr R. A. Worth. From Science Research Council and Department of Industry: £75,600 for teaching company programme with Platt Saco Lowell and £89,800 for teaching company programme with Asquith division of Staveley Machine Tools, both under Professor B. J. Davies. From Wolfson Foundation: £44,800 for development of textile design conversion system, department of textile technology. From Department of Employment: £19,375 to investigate developments in employee participation in North-west, under Professor J. F. B. Goodman and D. A. Gotting.

Birmingham

Professor E. R. Hitchcock, reader in surgical neurology Edinburgh University, has been appointed professor and head of the department of neurosurgery, in succession to Professor E. Brodie Hughes, who has retired.

Other appointments:

Fellowships: Sir James Knott fellowship, Dr I. C. Prentice; Sir Sadler Forster fellowship in regional development studies, Mr I. J. Smith; Ridley fellowship in science and engineering, Mr D. Roumeliotis; Ridley fellowship in any faculty, Miss C. M. Ross. Lecturers: J. B. Healy, orthopaedic and traumatic surgery; Dr P. D. Scott, B. A. Wright, pathology in dental school; The Rev S. Lash religious studies; G. McGregor, English language; P. Powrie, French studies; Miss A. E. Redgate and D. B. Saunders, history; A. G. Tipple, town and country planning; D. J. Fairbairn and Dr D. Parker, surveying; Dr S. J. Yeaman, biochemistry.

Dr J. Attikiouzel and Dr J. W. Finch, electrical and electronic engineering; Dr M. D. R. Hargreaves, marine engineering; G. E. Hearn, naval architecture and shipbuilding; Dr J. A. Mawdsley, civil engineering; J. Cotton and Dr J. A. Wiseman, politics; W. Morgan, social work studies; A. R. Shah, J. R. Shannon and Dr L. Thompson, economics; J. W. Barker, agricultural marketing.

Grants

From Department of Health and Social Security: £6[illegible],000 for analyses of different patterns of hospital care for the elderly, under Professor J. Grimley Evans.

From Medical Research Council: £135,146 for research into the kidney and its disorders in frequency, under Dr J. M. Davison and Dr W. Dunlop. £169,686 for research into maternal physiological adaptation during normal and abnormal pregnancy and their relation to fetal growth and development, under Dr T. Lind. £45,239 for research into purification synthesis and possible clinical application of pancreotone, under Emeritus Professor A. A. Harper and the School of Pharmacy, Sunderland Polytechnic.

From Science Research Council: £22,400 for project on ultrahigh resolution scanning electron microscopy of porosity of carbons, cokes and graphites, under Dr H. Marsh, Northern Carbon Research Laboratories; £31,285 for project on cells based on lithium ion conducting solid electrolytes, under Dr T. Dickinson and Dr R. D. Armstrong; £17,878 for project on traffic control management and routing in relation to urban road networks, under Professor P. J. Hills; £48,950 for project on dynamically tuned gyroscopes, under Professor L. Maunder; £25,300, for project on aerodynamic investigation of ducted propellers with uniform and non-uniform approach flow, under Professor R. I. Lewis; £37,300, for project on design and analysis of highly parallel distributed systems under Dr P. E. Lauer; £21,350 for SRC-CREST-ITG computing systems reliability work, under Professor B. Randell; £237,500 for project on reliability and integrity of distributed computing systems, under Professor B. Randell.

From Department of Energy: £50,887 for project on development of offshore oilfields by tunnels and underground excavation under Professor E. L. J. Potts.

From Department of Industry: £55,050 for project on computer-aided design of cam and linkage mechanisms, under D. A. Holmann; £58,490 for project on investigation of the preparation and processing of thin films to provide stable precision resistors, under Dr C. A. Walley.

From International Marine Coatings: £17,040 for project on the economics of ships' bottom maintenance, under Dr R. L. Townsin.

From Wm Dawson & Sons: £35,109 for project on historical biobibliography, under P. J. Wallis.

From Wellcome Trust: £30,000 for project on aspects of digestion and metabolism in the ruminant, under Professor D. G. Armstrong.

From Tropical Products Institute: £17,583 for project on grain storage: a model of heat and moisture transfer, under D. J. Greig.

From Agricultural Research Council: £17,758 for project on thermophilic oxidation of pig slurry, under Professor J. R. O'Callaghan and Dr J. L. Woods.

From Natural Environment Research Council: £30,600 for project on PH measurements and control in natural waters, under Dr A. K. Covington, £17,400 for project on manganese and copper production, under Professor F. Goodridge.

From National Research Development Corporation: £30,910 for project on electrochemical moisture meter, under Dr J. V. Dobson and Dr T. Dickinson; £21,000 for project on electrochemical hydrogen sensor, under Dr J. V. Dobson and Dr T. Dickinson.

From Wolfson Foundation: £17,700 for project on gasification of petroleum coke and factors influencing mechanical and chemical properties of resultant graphite in industrial environments, under Dr H. Marsh.

From Daresbury Laboratory Science Research Council: £23,500 for project on photoionization of positive ions, under Professor K Dolder.

Church news

New Bishop of Leicester

The Right Rev C. R. Rutt, Bishop Suffragan of St Germans, Cornwall, is to succeed Dr Ronald Williams as Bishop of Leicester when he retires at the end of the year, it was announced yesterday. Other appointments include:

The Ven Conrad Meyer, aged 56, Archdeacon of Bodmin, succeeds the Right Rev Peter Walker, now Bishop of Ely, as Bishop Suffragan of Dorchester, and the Rev David Tustin, aged 43, Vicar of Tettenhall Regis, will succeed the Right Rev Gerald Colin as Bishop Suffragan of Grimsby, at the end of the year.

Latest wills

Miss Florence Haley, of Eastbourne, left £38,388 net. She left all her property equally among the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, RNLI, and St Joseph's Hospice, Hackney.

Mr Henry Albert Fowle, of Henley, left £126,798 net. He left a fifth of the residue to the Cancer Research Campaign.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid, tax not disclosed):

Brown, Mr Thomas, of Mayfair, £231,340
Gibson, Mr James Munro, of Newbury, jeweller £156,047
James, Mr Hugh, of Watford, £139,823
Leonard, Mr Julian Maycard, of Saffron Walden, chemical manufacturer £808,390

Science report

Physics: Paranormal phenomena doubts

By the Staff of *Nature*

Five years ago many scientists were intrigued by the feats of Mr Uri Geller, around whom extraordinary things seemed to happen. Some claimed it was conjuring, some remained puzzled and a small number of scientists tried to put the alleged paranormal phenomena to some form of scientific analysis.

Professor J. G. Taylor, of King's College London, was in the last category, and now he and a colleague, E. Balanovski, report on their finding in *Nature*. After examining a very wide range of phenomena they conclude that on many occasions simple scientific explanations can be found. But even when no obvious causes could be identified they still prefer a natural explanation to a paranormal one.

Professor Taylor has consistently maintained that the only known force that could conceivably be involved in phenomena such as psychokinesis, metal bending, psychic healing and dowsing is that associated with electromagnetic radiation. Although we are most familiar with such radiation as light or radio waves, it can exist at all frequencies and is a way of transferring energy or information.

Balanovski and Taylor invited subjects who claimed paranormal powers to be monitored for the emission of electromagnetic waves across a very wide range of frequencies from zero up to the ultraviolet. Subjects and the detecting instruments were continuously scanned by video cameras.

In one experiment two subjects were regularly able to rotate a needle suspended inside a cylinder simply by passing their hands back and forth at about five centimetres distance away from the cylinder. The effect gradually built up over half an hour. Even two control subjects (who claimed no special abilities) were able to do it. There was little or no evidence of any electromagnetic radiation from the subjects, however, and it was eventually found that they inadvertently touched the cylinder, producing small electric charges which caused the rotation.

In a second experiment a drinking straw fixed on a plastic disc was floated on top of a glass of water enclosed in a large glass dome. The subject sat quietly while the straw turned by up to 20 degrees in seven seconds. Again no untoward electromagnetic radiation seemed to be emitted, but eventually it turned out that an electric fire behind the subject was causing convection currents in the air inside the dome. When the fire was turned off the rotation stopped.

More than 250 trials of people who claimed to be able to bend metal were conducted. In the presence of electromyegraphs attached to the subjects' skin and video cameras, not a single piece of metal was bent. When subjects were allowed to operate in a more relaxed environment without electrodes in the skin or cameras running, occasionally something happened, but never to the accompaniment of unusual levels of electromagnetic radiation.

In further trials on psychic healers, dowsing and telepathy the same result continued, that there was no associated electromagnetic wave activity. What is more, when subjects were exposed to electromagnetic radiation or to magnetic fields (dowsers claim to be aware of tiny field changes) they showed no significant sensitivity towards these external influences.

Balanovski and Taylor put their experiments into four categories. In the first, an effect occurred (such as the needle rotation) but there are normal scientific explanations. In the second an effect occurred, such as dowsing or faith healing, which on the face of it could be paranormal. In the third, things only happened in imperfect conditions (metal bending). And in the last nothing happened at all.

They conclude: "The consistent absence of any unusual electromagnetic radiations associated with phenomena in all the above categories, in which all the subjects always claimed to be in a good psychic state, causes us to question the paranormal nature of those in the second and third categories, because we contend that electromagnetism is the only known force that could have been involved in the phenomenon

"We therefore conclude that phenomena in the second category have their natural explanation, dowsing as muscular twitches brought about by subconscious mental activity, faith healing as the purely, albeit complex, psychological effect of the healer on the patient; in particular, metal bending does not come into this second category in the cases we have investigated."

Source: *Nature*, November 2 (vol 276, p 64-67: 1978).

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THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME
The Buchanan Blend

Stock Exchange Prices

Markets in decline

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 30. Dealings End, Nov 10. § Contango Day, Nov 13. Settlement Day, Nov 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1977/78 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
107	93½	Treas	11½% 1979	100¾	-⅛	11.464	10.433
97¾	34⅞	Treas	3% 1979	95¾	..	3.133	8.111
98¾	85½	Elec	4¼% 1974-79	96¾	..	4.392	9.049
108⅛	97⅞	Treas	10½% 1979	100	..	10.500	10.498
97½	84¾	Elec	3½% 1976-79	95⅞	..	3.649	7.658
106¾	87⅞	Treas Cnv 9%	1980	97⅛	+⅛	9.231	11.079
105¾	88¾	Treas	9½% 1980	97¾	+⅛	9.738	11.315
96	83¾	Treas	3½% 1977-80	93¾	+⅛	3.747	7.844
96¾	83⅞	Fund	5¼% 1978-80	94¾	+⅛	5.562	9.062
112⅞	98½	Exch	13% 1980	102	..	12.745	11.898
108⅞	92¾	Treas	11½% 1981	99	..	11.616	11.984
94¾	77⅞	Treas	3½% 1979-81	88¾	..	3.922	8.777
104	88⅞	Treas	9¾% 1981	95⅞	..	10.176	11.793
97¾	81⅞	Exch	8¼% 1981	91⅞	..	8.974	11.928
110⅞	93⅞	Exch	9¾% 1981	93⅞	..	10.113	12.141
92¾	85½	Exch	3% 1981	86¾	..	3.473	8.874
113⅞	96¾	Exch	12¾% 1981	101¾	..	12.677	12.207
100¾	83¾	Treas	8¼% 1980-82	91¾	..	9.303	11.787
93¾	72¾	Treas	3% 1982	84¾	..	3.540	8.397
119⅞	101¾	Treas	14% 1982	104¾	..	13.391	12.287
96¾	89¾	Treas	8¾% 1983	89⅞	+⅛	9.349	11.968
103¾	90⅞	Exch	9¾% 1982	90¾	+⅛	10.193	12.307
96⅞	85¾	Exch	8¼% 1983	88¾	+⅛	9.559	12.263
87¾	79¾	Exch	3% 1983	81⅞	..	3.667	8.082
114¾	95¾	Treas	12% 1983	99¾	+⅛	12.000	12.231
101¾	89	Treas	9¾% 1983	88⅞	+⅛	10.357	12.290
97⅞	93	Exch	10% 1983	94¾	..	10.961	12.363
93	72¾	Fund	5½% 1982-84	83	..	6.769	10.200
90¾	77¾	Treas	8¼% 1984-86	88¾	..	9.876	11.949
87¾	67	Fund	6½% 1985-87	77¾	..	8.416	10.644
92¾	68¾	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	81¾	..	9.745	11.390
73¾	49¾	Trans	3% 1978-88	63¾	-⅛	4.831	8.912
73¾	54¾	Treas	5% 1986-89	65¾	-⅛	7.707	10.462
120½	90¾	Treas	13% 1990	105½	..	12.380	12.650
93½	67¾	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	81¾	..	10.081	11.776
111	90¾	Treas	11¾% 1991	97½	..	12.526	12.751
77¾	54	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	64½	..	8.976	11.168
117	96¾	Treas	12¾% 1992	102¾	..	12.559	12.669
96¾	84¾	Treas	10% 1992	85¾	..	11.988	12.551
113	89¾	Exch	12¼% 1992	98¾	..	12.770	12.881
113½	84¾	Treas	12½% 1993	101¾	..	12.840	12.909
72¾	51½	Fund	6% 1993	61¾	..	9.863	11.579
126	96	Treas	13¾% 1993	104	..	13.181	13.021
128¾	99	Treas	14½% 1994	111½	..	13.252	13.085
114¾	94¾	Exch	13½% 1994	98¾	..	12.889	12.857
104¾	80½	Treas	9% 1994	77¾	..	11.614	12.237
110¾	93	Treas	12% 1995	97¾	..	12.770	12.881
51½	32¾	Gas	3% 1990-95	44½	..	6.743	9.897
91¾	82¾	Exch	10¼% 1995	86¾	..	12.320	12.897
119¾	87¾	Treas	12¾% 1995	98¾	..	12.833	12.869

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	101	..	9.3	9.2	7.0
45	26	AC Cars	40	..	1.4	3.6	8.4
131½	29½	AGB Research	165	-1	5.8	3.6	16.5
257	134	APV Hldgs	214	-6	9.1	4.3	7.9
70¼	49¾	Aaronson Bros	66	-1	5.3	8.0	6.7
138	62	Acrow	130	-3	3.8	2.9	10.7
111	52	Do A	98	-1	3.8	3.9	8.1
54½	11	Adda Int	49½	-1	1.1	2.2	9.1
310	190	Adwest Group	302	..	15.2	5.0	5.0
130	34	Aeron't & Gen	105	-3	3.9	3.7	11.8
62	42	Airfix Ind	51	-1	4.9	9.6	4.9
12¾	7¾	Akzo	22¾	-⅛	..	..	..
166	142	Alcan Ord	142	-3	15.0b	10.6	4.5
96	69	Do 10½%	£85	..	1050	12.4	..
302	205	Alginate Ind	218	-2	21.2	9.7	6.4
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	54	+1	6.6	12.1	3.9
60¾	23	Allen W. G.	46	..	3.8	8.2	4.1
100¾	44¾	Allied Colloids	70	+1	2.6	3.7	12.9
74	43	Allied Insulators	64	..	6.5	10.1	4.9
18½	7½	Allied Plant	18	..	1.2	6.4	7.9
118	14¾	Allied Retail	96	+1	4.4	4.6	12.2
79	19	Alpine Hldgs	71	-2½	4.2	5.8	18.3
303	210	Amal Metal	290	-6	24.7	8.5	11.5
171	57¾	Amal Power	134	..	8.8	6.6	3.6
54	21	Amber Day	50	..	3.8b	7.6	8.8
28	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	26	..	0.8	3.2	4.4
96	41	Anchor Chem	71	-1	6.3	8.9	4.6
71	28½	Anderson Strath	67½	..	4.0	5.9	7.3
96	48½	Anglia TV 'A'	84	..	6.7	7.9	5.9
640	390	Anglo Amer Ind	490	..	43.1	8.8	5.3
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	..	..	..
105	49	Appleyard	91	..	9.5	10.4	7.3
51½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	45½	..	2.3	5.1	9.5
80	20	Arenson Hldgs	78	-1	3.0b	3.8	16.6
137	66¾	Arlington Mtr	111	..	11.7	10.5	4.4
77½	38	Armitage Shanks	72	..	6.5	9.1	12.6
73	30	Armst Equip	65	-1	3.4	5.3	7.6
94	53¾	Ass Biscuit	74	-2	5.3	7.1	5.0
280	85	Ass Book	228	-4	6.8	3.0	7.5
78	48	Ass Brit Food	72	-1	3.5	4.9	7.4

هكذا من الأصل

John
machinery

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Foord
valuers

'ighter Fed olicies on 'ay to defend ne dollar

Caroline Atkinson
ndon

'rank Vogl in Washington Chase Manhattan Bank w York raised its prime g rate yesterday from 10¼ ½ per cent and bankers, expecting much tighter al Reserve policies now, pate not only that other will swiftly follow Chase's but that before long the rate will go to 10¾ per

Federal Reserve Board is to increase the discount g rate from its current high level of 8½ per cent per cent and to arrange oreign currency swap faci- to strengthen its resources can support the dollar in reign exchange market.

kers in New York said he discount rate increase eemed certain, as did the thening of the Fed's swap with foreign central banks. er, they said it now ap- d that the Fed had moved again to raise the rate for al funds, taking it to about r cent from a previous level of close to 9¼.

nours were circulating in York banking circles that IS is to arrange a major swap deal, possibly with undesbank, through which borrow hard currencies pport the dollar.

dollar came under fresh eavy selling pressure in Pork late yesterday, after ring against most foreign ncies earlier. The selling nspired by condemnation e major United States union, the AFL-CIO, of new anti-inflation pro- ne. The union statement sparked a heavy selling on the stock markets, and ow Jones industrial share ge dived below the 800 to close at 792.26—a e of 19.58 points.

foreign exchange markets er parts of the world, con- central bank interven- helped push the dollar up from its record lows londay. Its value rose sharply in Europe and in recovered slightly against en, closing 2 yen up at

erally, however, many s believed the rise to be y based on technical fac- and that the dollar may again before the week is

foreign exchange markets breath yesterday after the dealing of Monday. Mar- were extremely thin, with lly no afternoon trading urope. Many European s will be closed today for aints Day.

ling fell sharply in the fternoon in London on a selling order out of New As the pound dropped nly by more than 3 cents s thought the Bank of nd stepped in to support e pound closed in London down 2.4 cents on the day at $2.075. The effective rate index, measured against a basket of currencies, dropped to 62.1 per cent of its end 1971 value from 63.3 in the morning and 63.2 on Monday night. However, the calculation of the index was done before the pound's last-minute fall. In early New York trading it was below $2.07.

The German mark fell back against the dollar to DM1.755 at the *London* close, a drop of more than 3 pfennigs on the day. Dealers believed that the German central bank was intervening heavily in the market to push the dollar higher.

The Swiss franc closed at Sw fr 1.4975 to the dollar from Sw fr 1.47. The gold price also slipped back in dollar terms to $242⅛ an ounce in London from $245⅛.

One reason given for the sharp dollar rise—coming on the last day of the month—was that the central banks were making a determined effort to push the dollar up and thus minimze their recorded monthly loss on dollar reserves. This was followed by some rushed book-squaring by private concerns.

Dealers were divided over whether the recovery will be shortlived and merely technical.

The stock market clearly is being affected by the uncertainties surrounding monetary policy. There is no question that interest rates will go still higher and Fed policy become still tighter, but there is a great deal of anxiety about the timing of the interest rate increases.

Another factor that appears to be having an increasing influence on market trends is the distinctly negative reaction to President Carter's policies by bank economists, and the growing number of reports suggesting a modest United States recession next year.

In a report yesterday the head of Chase Econometrics Associates, Mr Michael Evans, predicted that interest rates might peak at 11 per cent and that the tightening credit conditions, with sustained high *inflation*, will see new housing starts in 1979 fall 17 per cent, with sales of all consumer durables rising by just 2 per cent in real terms and a fall of close to one million in new car sales.

Recovery predicted: Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank and formerly executive director of the Bank of England, predicted in London yesterday that the dollar would stage a major recovery in six to nine months.

In a speech to the Royal In*stitute of International Affairs* Sir Jeremy said it now seemed likely that the United States would take the fiscal and monetary measures necessary to counter the recent rapid increase in inflation.

Time for bold action, page 23

umber bridge dispute settled

vid Hewson

k is to continue on the troubled £68m Humber after a compromise to ispute between the con- rs and client which ened to halt the project. solution appeared afer a ng of all the parties, d by Mr William Rodgers, cretary of State for Trans- in London last night.

contractors, British Builders, were thought on the verge of ceasing because the Humber e Board, on the advice of consultants, Freeman Fox rtners, had withheld pro- payments of nearly 00 on the grounds of d poor performance on te.

immediately after the n with Mr Rodgers the of BBB, a consortium of e Chapman, Cleveland e, and Redpath Dorman agreed to continue with ontract.

Rodgers said: "I believe a frank discussion has ed the air. There is ng in the situation that onsense cannot solve. Everyone is now committed to the completion of the bridge at the earliest date."

The bridge's future now depends on the ability of the workforce to maintain its current productivity levels, which have increased considerably since Freeman Fox & Partners first expressed their misgivings.

A BBB *spokesman* said: "It has been agreed by all parties that the bridge should be completed as economically as possible. As a result, the engineers are reconsidering their criteria and the deductions have been reduced."

The main union involved in the project, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, was also represented at the meeting with Mr Rodgers. *Workers had been told that* they could lose about £50 a week in bonuses if work levels were not met.

The structure will be the world's largest single-span bridge when completed and the prospect of a halt to the project has caused concern to local politicians in Humberside who see it as a vital industrial asset for the area.

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Companies perturbed over sliding value of dollar

Exporters struggling to hold US markets

By Our Industrial Staff

Britain's big exporters, while experiencing few immediate effects, are becoming increasingly perturbed over the sliding value of the dollar. They say industry's competitiveness in the important American market has been reduced by almost a quarter in the past 24 months.

The United States is still British industry's largest single market and United Kingdom exporters say they will need to fight much harder to hang on to existing market shares, or take strategic decisions to divert some business effort to other countries, particularly in Europe.

Commercial directors and managers of export departments apparently take the view that further depreciation of the dollar might open up new business opportunities in Europe, where the value of sterling has lessened. A lower dollar has made some raw materials cheaper for British industry to buy, while increasing competitiveness in certain markets, such as West Germany, for finished British goods.

Chemicals producers appear to be taking a total view of the impact of the latest run on the dollar, arguing that any loss of exports and profits in the American market can be made up elsewhere. One industry expected to gain is tobacco, for Britain buys a large amount of dollar leaf.

A spokesman for Imperial Chemical Industries said: "As far as we are concerned there has been little effect on our business but, obviously, we are watching developments very closely."

Major insurance companies, which transact considerable business in the United States, said they had learnt to live with appropriate adjustments to asset values and premium income. None the less, there seemed to be disguised concern that the absence of effective action to stabilize the dollar might eventually cause more than any presently marginal problems.

Most immediate is the impact of a falling dollar on the tourist industry. Britain is becoming a less attractive place in terms of purchasing value for American visitors. Problems are also created for United States businessmen *working in Britain.*

Airline operators said they had lived with a depreciating dollar for some time and, unless the decline was accelerated and sustained, they could cope with the consequential pricing and remittance problems.

The British Tourist Authority said the fall in values presented a "worrying factor" for future prospects. Nearly two million Americans visited Britain last year and spent more than £300m.

Some exporters were pointing out yesterday that the troubles of the dollar posed greater problems for some important competitors, such as Japan and West Germany, since the depreciation in their currencies was steeper. Nonetheless, the British Overseas Trade Board, for example, points out that some diversion of Japanese and German exports away from the United States market could impact on Britain if flexibility in export pricing was not maintained and domestic costs in home markets were not held down in the face of a diversion of exports to other markets, including Britain.

Leyland is coming under strong pressure to push harder into European markets, the basis of its reorganization strategy. Nonetheless, its competitive position in United States car markets has been worsened by sterling's technical rise. Much of Jaguar, Rover, and *Triumph output goes to the United* States.

Some 10 per cent of all Britain's exports go to America. But one exporter pointed out yesterday that problems were posed in third markets where United States companies and British concerns competed and the Americans now had a price advantage flowing from a devalued currency.

One industry running into problems is shipping. Rates do include currency adjustment factors, but the sustained fall in the dollar has not been fully anticipated. There is even talk of moving away from the dollar in fixing international rates if the currency turbulence continues unabated.

Generally, the effect on the construction industry has been negligible. Few overseas contracts are quoted and paid in dollars and, in any case, most are over long periods.

Few contractors are actually working for others in the United States, although some like Taylor Woodrow have considerable business interests on their own account.

The United States is a major manufacturer of construction plant and equipment, but so far there is little evidence that contractors are taking advantage of the increased price competitiveness of American goods.

Undoubtedly, the slump in the value of the dollar makes it an opportune *time* to expand interests in America, and there was great interest in the recent swallowing up of the American contractor J. A. Jones by the West German company Phillip Holzmann.

A number of British companies, either in or serving the construction industry, like Redland, have made moves to expand in the United States: while others, like Murphy Brothers, the open cast mining specialists, are actively considering it.

Financial Editor, page 23

Industrialists fear trading losses on the rising value of sterling

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Industrialists fear that recent encouraging gains in Britain's export volume may falter if the currency crisis triggered by the slump in the dollar continues to push up the effective exchange rate for sterling.

The worry is that a stronger pound will make British goods more expensive relative to those of their overseas competitors.

Sir Raymond Pennock, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's Economic Situation Committee, said yesterday that exporters' profits would suffer if the trade-weighted exchange rate for the pound went up too much.

At the same time he stressed that the main aim must be to ensure that unit labour costs of British goods do not rise faster than those of their foreign competitors.

Poor price competitiveness of United Kingdom manufacturers in export markets is already the main worry in the present economic situation. The CBI's Industrial Trends Survey for the end of October shows an increase in the proportion of companies which cited prices as the main factor limiting export orders, to 65 per cent compared with 57 per cent three months ago.

The survey adds that the position is "about as serious now as at any time since the mid 1960s". This is so despite the fact that companies have been "rather slow" in increasing export prices. "There seems little doubt that profits have suffered as exporters sought to preserve the maximum degree of price competitiveness."

High unit labour costs relative to those of other countries are regarded as the main factor in keeping British export prices high relative to those of their main competitors. They are expected to rise further during the next three months.

"While the last 12 months have seen the rate of retail price inflation reduced to around the average of industrial countries, our increase in unit labour costs has remained among the highest", says the survey. "This reflects high pay and low productivity."

It adds that price competitiveness would have been worse had it not been for the fact that profits, already poor, had taken much of the strain.

At the same time the CBI accepts, in a submission made to the Government earlier this month that, even assuming moderate pay settlements in Phase 4, some reduction in effective *sterling* exchange rates may be needed if growth is to be maintained.

Industrialists, however, see uncertainty created by big exchange fluctuations as acting as the chief immediate brake on exports orders.

Apart from concern about exports, business leaders are cautiously optimistic about the industrial outlook generally. In some respects the survey, compiled from the views of nearly 2,000 manufacturing concerns, is the most buoyant for four years.

A marked strengthening in consumer demand is starting to edge back into manufacturing. A smaller proportion of companies are reporting that total order books are below what they were earlier in the year. Fewer companies are working below capacity.

Lack of demand remains the main constraint to output, but shortage of skilled labour is starting to become more of a problem as trade picks up. A total of 27 per cent of respondents cited skill shortages as a curb to production during the next four months—a sharp increase on the 19 per cent who reported this to be a problem a year ago.

Delta TriStar order worth £150m to Rolls

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Delta, the major United States airline with a large domestic network and a route between Atlanta and London, are to buy a further 20 Lockheed TriStar wide-bodied airliners powered by Rolls-Royce RB 211 engines.

Rolls said last night that their part of the deal will be worth, with spares, around £150m.

The Delta order is for five TriStars with a further 15 aircraft on option to purchase. Those in the firm order will be delivered between 1980 and 1981 and those on option between 1982 and 1984. Their TriStar fleet will, by then, number 35.

Lockheed have logged 55 orders for TriStars, all with RB 211 engines, in 1978, including a contract from Pan American for the 500 series long-range aircraft.

Short Brothers, the Belfast-based aerospace company, said yesterday they have sold seven more Skyvan light transport aircraft.

Tories 'would change role of BNOC'

British National Oil Corporation's role as an adviser to the Department of Energy would be ended if the Conservative Party wins power, Mr Peter Viggers, vice-chairman of the Conservative Energy Committee, said yesterday.

Recent comments from Lord Kearton, the chairman of BNOC, that the Conservatives would make very little change to the state oil group were quite wrong, Mr Viggers said.

"The Conservative Party will remove BNOC's role as a regulatory agency", he said. "In its remaining function as an oil company BNOC will be expected to operate commer*cially.*"

Ferranti shareholders take up 98pc of offer

The National Enterprise Board announced last night that Ferranti shareholders had accepted 98.6 per cent of the 2.7 million shares offered for sale by the NEB at 101p a share.

The total number of shares *represents 12½ per cent of the* company. The unsold balance was sold at a premium of 247p per share and the proceeds distributed to entitled shareholders.

World supply threat as Iran oil stops flowing

By Nicholas Hirst

The strike of 37,000 oil company workers in Iran, which has halted oil production, could have a drastic effect on the world's oil supplies.

There are reports of a build-up of tankers waiting for supplies they cannot get, and there is no sign of an early end to the unrest which has generated the strike.

It will take time for the full effect of the fall in Iranian supplies to show in most countries. The United States Administration said there would be no immediate effect, but as the 900,000 barrels a day imported from Iran accounts for 10 per cent of total imports and 5 per cent of consumption, some effect is bound to be felt.

Iran usually exports about five million barrels a day, equal to around a tenth of the world supply. Earlier in the year, a drop of nearly all this supply could have been made up from the glut on world markets.

In the third and fourth quarters the position has changed totally. Saudi Arabia has been holding back production, stockbuilding has been taking place in advance of a likely Opec price rise in December, supplies have become tight and prices have hardened.

Iranian oil goes all over the world. It is good quality, and its loss would cause problems everywhere.

Pressures mount in Opec

The sharp fall in the dollar is putting increased pressure on the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to increase oil prices at their half-yearly meeting at Abu Dhabi in December.

In the meantime, as a net importer of crude oil, Britain will continue to benefit from the dollar's decline.

In real terms the price of petrol to the motorist is almost back to the level it was before Opec quadrupled prices in 1973-74. The 35p it was on average then, is equal to about 72p now.

The revenues of the Opec members have suffered correspondingly. A rise of at least 10 per cent is expected to be instituted by Opec for 1979.

Sime's accountants spell out concern at move to replace them

By Michael Prest

Turquand, Youngs & Co, whom *Sime Darby, the Far East* trading company, wants to replace as its auditors, has published details of the reasons which it claims Sime gave for the change.

The move is unprecedented in relations between a company and its auditors, and takes the extraordinary saga of Sime's attempt to dismiss Turquand's another step down the road towards being an all out row.

Tun Tan Siew Sin, chairman of Sime, is to make a statement in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow. It is expected that it will comment on Turquand's defence of its position as auditors despite an earlier declaration by Sime that it would reserve its position until the shareholders' meeting on November 17.

The reasons published by *Turquand's, which it says were* mentioned twice verbally by Sime and have been verified with Mr J. R. Scott, Sime's chief executive are: that Turquand's should have been removed after the Pinder affair in 1974; and that the firm should not have been appointed to investigate and settle the company's tax affairs in the wake of revelations about Mr Pinder.

Mr Denis Pinder was the chief executive of Sime. In 1974 he was found guilty in Singapore of defrauding the company and jailed. Turquand's were responsible for uncover*ing the irregularities and per*suading the board that they should be investigated.

Mr Dennis Garrett, senior partner of Turquand, Youngs & Co in London, said last night that it was "rather an innuendo" that his firm should have been removed as auditors in 1974.

He also pointed out that the Sime board appointed Turquand to examine the tax position in the wake of Mr Pinder's *departure* and that "they could have made their play then and said their piece many times."

But what really concerns Turquands, in Mr Garrett's words, is "to keep our name clean". Ever since Turquand first revealed on October 3 that Sime wished to replace it with Price, Waterhouse & Co, because the latter was supposed to have a wider international *spread more suitable to Sime's* expanding interests, Turquand has insisted that its competence and international capability are not the main reasons for the change.

The auditors have taken the view that they have the right under the companies act to be given full and proper reason for dismissal and that the shareholders should also be told.

The question now arises as to whether Turquand's has acted out of turn in publicly revealing the substance of private conversations

Niarchos gains price cuts on tankers

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Legal action by the Niarchos Group over the nine-month delay in delivery of a supertanker being built by British Shipbuilders has been dropped, but the state-owned organization has agreed to a revision of the purchase terms.

BS is understood to have reduced the purchase price of the 285,000-ton deadweight tanker by *between £3m and* £3.5m, and the ship is due to be taken over by the Niarchos company at Lisbon on Friday of this week.

A spokesman for the shipbuilding corporation said last night that he was unable to confirm or deny the reported price cut and said: "This is a commercial transaction with a customer.

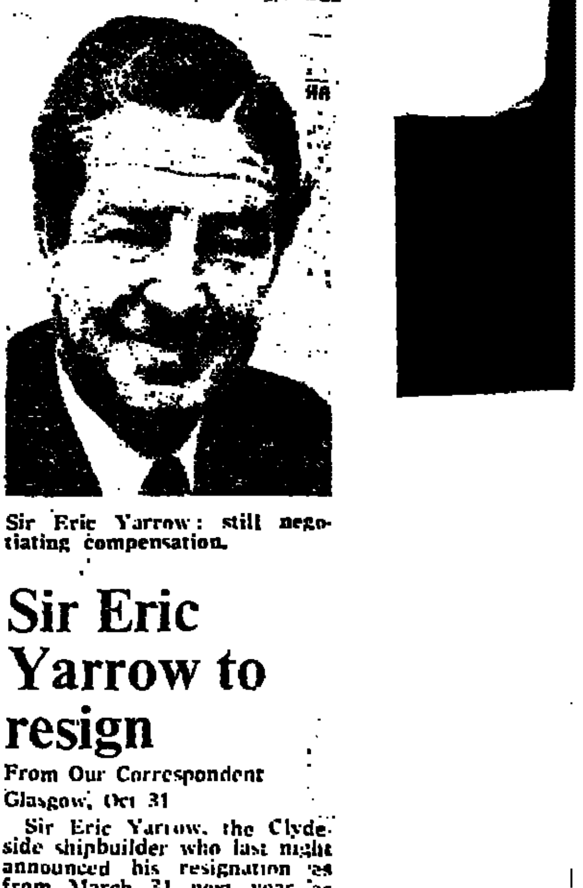
"We have concluded what to us is a very satisfactory arrangement, taking into account the current world market situation."

A spokesman for the Niarchos Group said: "We have achieved a settlement of all the outstanding issues between us and I hope that everyone is now happy".

The ship, the World Score, will be traded as soon as a charterer for it is found and she will fly the Liberian flag.

Intensive behind-the-scenes discussions between BS, Niarchos and brokers have been taking place in the past three months following the writ served on BS by Niarchos in July for the late delivery of the ship.

British Shipbuilders' subsidiary, Scott Lithgow, on the Lower Clyde, had insisted that the ship would be completed and would be offered for delivery, and blamed the delay in completion on technical problems outside the yard's control.



Sir Eric Yarrow: still negotiating compensation.

Sir Eric Yarrow to resign

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow, Oct 31

Sir Eric Yarrow, the Clydeside shipbuilder who last night announced his resignation as from March 31 next year as chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) of Scotstoun, Glasgow—the century-old family company which moved from the Thames to Glasgow early this century—said he was still negotiating with the Government over the amount of compensation they should pay for bringing Yarrow Shipbuilders under state control.

"This is still very far from being honoured by the Government", he said. He would not say what amount he was looking for, but he did admit that the difference between what the Government was prepared to pay and what he wanted was "substantial". "We want the politicians to honour what they said they would do and that is to give us a fair and reasonable price."

Sir Eric said the money would go into generating new jobs which were badly needed, but until they got it they had difficulty in planning ahead.

These new jobs will be associated with Yarrow and Company which has engineering interests both in this country and in South Africa and of YARD, the Admiralty research establishment with which Yarrow has been associated on prototypes for many years. Sir Eric said that he would continue to be chairman of Yarrow and Company and chairman of YARD.

Mr Robert W. S. Easton will become chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) with effect from April 1 next year. In a statement on the changes Sir Eric said: "It was never my intention to remain for any length of time in the nationalized shipbuilding industry nor did I wish to leave until the new team had more or less played themselves in at Yarrow (Shipbuilders).

"I consider the time for change is now approaching when I should devote myself more fully to the affairs of Yarrow and Company as well as to my other business activities but with the company.

So with the agreement of British Shipbuilders and the Ministry of Defence, I will be hanging up my boots at Scotstoun at the end of the current financial year next March and handing over the chairmanship to Mr Easton who joined the company in 1951 and became managing director on July 1, 1977, a position he will continue to hold.

"I will leave my Scotstoun association after a period extending over half a century, with far more happy memories than unhappy ones and more than anything else it gives me tremendous satisfaction to know that contrary to the general trend in the shipbuilding industry the number of employees has steadily risen at Yarrow Shipbuilders during the last decade or so.

"It is indeed pleasing to me that my happy and long association with the Ministry of Defence will continue at YARD a non-nationalized subsidiary of Yarrow and Company,

How the markets moved

The Times index: 212.64—2.73
The FT index: 478.9—5.5

Rises

Castlefield	3p to 267p	Rush & T'pkins	3p to 115p
Guthrie Corp	6p to 364p	Saint Piran	8p to 87p
Leigh Int	4p to 120p	Standard Chart	6p to 410p
Peko Wallsend	*4p to 438p*	*Tyndall O'seas*	*25p to 825p*
Plysu	6p to 108p	Vickers	5p to 193p

Falls

Beecham Grp	12p to 638p	Kloof	12p to 485p
Bell A.	10p to 234p	Libanon	10p to 474p
Bk of Ireland	15p to 415p	Paterson Zoch	10p to 180p
Brown J.	10p to 422p	Pilkington	10p to 290p
E Driefontein	26p to 645p	Racal	10p to 318p
Elsburg Gold	10p to 88p	Reckitt & Clmn	15p to 455p
Heath C. E.	12p to 230p	Seccombe Mar	10p to 200p
ICI	9p to 369p	Thorn Elect	9p to 351p
Jersey Ext	10p to 165p	Winkelhaak	9p to 539p

Equities fell back.
Gilt edged securities were little changed.
Dollar premium 71.75 per cent (effective rate 38.06 per cent).
Sterling fell by 2.4 cents to $2.0750. The effective exchange rate index was at 63.1.

Gold fell by $3 to *$242.125* an ounce.
SDR-$ was 1.34879 on Tuesday while SDR-£ was 0.645354.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1,529.6 (previous 1,531.1).

Reports, pages 24 and 26

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.81	1.75
Austria Sch	28.00	26.00
Belgium Fr	*61.00*	*57.50*
Canada $	2.50	2.43
Denmark Kr	10.43	9.93
Finland Mkk	8.19	7.84
France Fr	8.66	8.26
Germany Dm	3.78	3.56
Greece Dr	76.50	72.50
Hongkong $	10.10	9.65
Italy Lr	1700.00	1615.00
Japan Yn	392.00	367.00
Netherlands Gld	4.09	3.86
Norway Kr	10.09	9.64
Portugal Esc	94.50	89.00
S Africa Rd	1.95	1.80
Spain Pes	151.50	144.50
Sweden Kr	8.88	8.48
Switzerland Fr	3.26	3.04
US $	2.14	2.08
Yugoslavia Dnr	43.50	41.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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First National Securities
Base rate

First National Securities Limited announces that with effect from 1st November 1978 its base rate for lending will be 12%.

First National Securities Ltd., Charlton House, Kenton Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA3 9HD: Telephone: 01-204 3373.

In brief

Government clears Rank TV merger

Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided not to refer to the Monopolies Commission the new United Kingdom television set manufacturing company being established by Rank Radio International and the Toshiba group of Japan.

Rank is to have a 70 per cent stake in Rank Toshiba, due to begin operations today, and the Government has provided a £1.95m interest relief grant.

Rank Toshiba will combine Rank's three loss-making factories in the West Country with Toshiba's advanced technology, and expects to be producing 350,000 colour sets in 1981. About 40 per cent will carry the Toshiba name and the rest will be marketed under the Bush, Murphy or Rank Arena names. Exports are expected to double by 1981.

Thailand halts Japanese talks

Thailand's abrupt concellation of a high level trade meeting in Tokyo underlines her determination to take a strong stand against Japanese trading practices.

Mr Nam Poonwathu, the Commerce Minister, who was to be Thailand's chief delegate at the talks, cancelled his visit to Tokyo at the last moment. The Thai ambassador advised the Japanese Government by telephone that the Thai delegation would not be coming.

The Thais said possible political changes in the Japanese Government made the postponement necessary, but the real reason is Japan's failure to do anything about her enormous trade surplus with Thailand.

The Japanese embassy in Bangkok has been instructed by Tokyo to find out in detail reasons for the "embarrassing cancellation".

600 laid off in Leyland dispute

Output of th ePrincess range at the Austin Morris car assembly plant at Cowley has again been halted by a dispute at one of Leyland's components plants.

Six hundred workers have been laid off indefinitely because of a shortage of suspension units caused by a work-to-rule by 150 workers at the transmission plant at Drews Lane, Birmingham.

They have begun a policy of non-cooperation following management's moves to stop workers leaving before the shift is complete. The men say that when they have done their work they should be allowed to go home.

UK beer sales up this year

United Kingdom beer consumption in the first nine months of the year was more than 30.1 million bulk barrels, a rise of 2.1 per cent on a year earlier, the Brewers' Society said yesterday. September's consumption remained unchanged on a year earlier at just under 3.3 million barrels.

The society said reports indicated that September retail sales were high because of the improved weather.

Hughes expands in Belfast

A £1.4m expansion of the Hughes Tool Company's factory in Belfast, the third in two years, was announced yesterday by executives of the Houston, Texas, oil drill manufacturers, at a lunch near Belfast attended by Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The expansion will add a further 31 jobs to the present workforce of 400.

Pay dispute stops Dunlop plant

Production stopped yesterday on the Dunlop Rubber Company hose division at Grimsby because of a pay dispute. Four hundred workers came out only a week after production was restarted following a three-week stoppage over the pay of 13 office workers.

Engineers refused to cross the picket line to start machinery. Other workers laid off claim they should have been paid a basic rate during the strike.

President Carter urging EEC to bring Gatt talks to conclusion

Brussels, Oct 31.—President Jimmy Carter is urging the European Economic Community to complete the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) on tariff cutting and removal of non-tariff barriers to international trade on December 15 as agreed at the Western economic summit in Bonn in mid-July.

This is made clear in a letter which Mr Carter sent to Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission and other EEC leaders last week. The text of his letter to Mr Jenkins was made available today.

Mr Carter first explained the anti-inflation measures he had announced in Washington but also dealt with the trade negotiations, the so-called Tokyo Round, held within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) in Geneva.

America, the EEC and Japan are major world trading powers in the 98-nation Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations which the Bonn summit said should bring about a substantially higher degree of equity and discipline in the international trading system.

The Community, at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg on October 17, agreed to continue the trade negotiations but not to conclude them under the threat of possible American countervailing action against EEC products.

Under the 1974 United States Trade Act, the President can waive any countervailing action against subsidized imports, but this "waiver" expires on January 3.

In his letter to Mr Jenkins, Mr Carter noted that the United States Administration had done everything possible but still failed to secure a waiver from the last Congress.

Expressing confidence that the next Congress convening in January would extend the waiver, Mr Carter told Mr Jenkins: "In the meantime, I hope that our countries can move ahead rapidly to complete the trade negotiations by December 15 as agreed in Bonn —with the understanding that European approval and ratification will await American waiver extension."

Mr Carter also signalled the the arrival in Brussels of Ambassador Robert Strauss, his special trade negotiator, to find out "about how best to proceed".

Herbert still 'desperately short of cash'

By Clifford Webb

Alfred Herbert, the state-controlled machine tool manufacturer, has reduced its workforce by 500 of the 720 redundancies it needs by the end of the year but is "still desperately short of cash".

Revealing this yesterday, Mr David Davies, managing director of the machine tool division, added: "There is a hell of a lot of money tied up in the business that has to be stripped out. We need that money to invest in our future—and by God, we are going to get it.

"The National Enterprise Board has said that more money is available for investment but we need to get the cash flow under control first".

Herbert received £10m for this purpose from the parent NEB in April, but within four months was reporting that it had all been swallowed up to stem cash flow problems.

One of the biggest drains was the "very substantial losses", being suffered at Edgwick, Coventry, its biggest plant. All the redundancies are taking place there.

Mr Davies is hopeful that when the outstanding redund- the remaining 900-strong workforce will be able to switch to more advanced machine tools and become profitable within two years.

The first of the new generation machines will be launched next spring, followed by a second in the autumn.

In the meantime the massive stock build-up is being reduced. In June, Herbert had £5m worth of uncommitted stock. That is now down to £2m compared with the £1.5m Mr Davies considers to be necessary to give him flexibility in the market place.

He also reported that compared with four months ago orders were £1m a month up.

£2m Government grant to develop new battery

The Government has given a grant of almost £2m to help meet future development costs of a new battery which it is claimed is a world leader.

Chloride Silent Power, a company jointly set up by the Electricity Council and the Chloride Group, has been developing the battery since 1974. The battery has three times the energy of lead acid batteries now used in battery-operated vehicles.

It would give vehicles a range of well over 100 miles compared with the 60-mile range of present Silent Karrier vehicles. The battery also uses sulphur and sodium, materials which are relatively cheap and plentiful.

The £1.9m grant from the Deparment of Industry is under the Science and Technology Act of 1965 and is made available from the funds of the Government's nedw Product and Process Development Scheme.

Dr Brian Halliwell, general manager of Chloride Silent Power, said yesterday that the basic research and development problems have been overcome and a prototype battery is now being built. "Despite heavily funded programmes in America and other parts of Europe, we believe our own research and development programme gives Britain a leading position in the world race for success in this field", he said.

Plant hire costs 'need revising'

Despite enormous increases in costs, some construction plant hire rates are below what they were seven years ago, contractors were told yesterday.

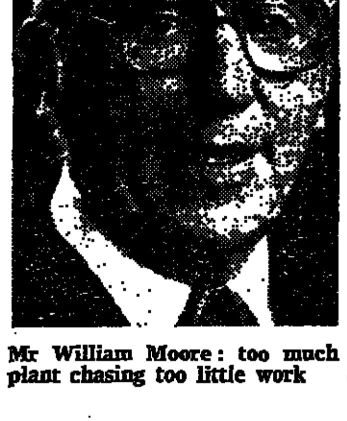
Mr William Moore, president of the Contractors' Plant Association, said that too much plant had been chasing too little work for too long. Rates had fallen below the level required to allow for future replacement of machinery.

The association has attempted to ensure that rates do not become suicidally low by introducing cost indices to show real total costs of operating and replacing plant.

Speaking at the association annual dinner, Mr Moore said that civil engineering, on which the plant hire business is heavily dependent, was in danger of becoming a permanently depressed sector of the economy.

He called upon the industry to launch a campaign directed not at government, but at the public, calling for a creative capital investment programme.

The association believes that renewal of Britain's decaying infrastructure of sewers, trunk and secondary roads and waterways will bring lasting benefit



Mr William Moore: too much plant chasing too little work

Milan court orders picketing to cease at Nuova Innocenti Mini assembly plant

From John Earle
Milan, Oct 31

A magistrate here today ordered the immediate cessation of picketing at the Nuova Innocentie works which assembles Mini motor cars from parts supplied by British Leyland. The picketing has prevented the passage through the gates of finished Minis and parts since October 9.

The magistrate also authorized the employment of police in the event of resistance to his order. He acted following an application by the management, which also seeks damages from those responsible for the blockage of sales. The claim for damages is to be heard within the next two months.

The factory council met immediately to consider the magistrate's decision.

The workers instituted picketing to protest against what they claim is the failure of Signor Alessandro de Tomaso, the Italo-Argentinian former racing driver who took over Innocenti after British Leyland put it into liquidation three years ago, to fulfil an obligation to absorb redundant manpower by diversifying into motor cycle production.

Nuova Innocenti employs approximately 2,150 on Mini assembly. Another 750 workers who are being paid out of a Government relief fund, recently finished a retraining course for motor cycle manufacture. But the unions complain there is no immediate prospect of employment.

German shipbuilders and unions in talks

Bonn, Oct 31.— Graf Lambsdorff, West German Economics Minister, told the cabinet yesterday he will invite representatives of the large shipbuilding firms as well as representatives of IG Metall, the metalworkers' union, for talks on restructuring the German shipbuilding industry.

Herr Armin Gruenewald, the government spokesman, told a press conference, however, that any moves towards the restructing of the industry must come from the companies themselves, and would no be dependent on government spending.

Herr Gruenewald said plans for restructuring the industry are not yet concrete and talks with the shipbuilders will help to establish the proposal.

Representatives to be invited to the talks will be from Thyssen, Krupp and Salzgitter, three of the largest groups with shipbuilding interests.

At the cabinet meeting Herr Gruenewald said Graf Lambsdorff reported on the problem of the industry including international competition and the lack of incoming orders.

Swedish shipyards: Sweden's new minority liberal Government said it wants to reduce the work force at four major state-owned shipyards by 2,850 to 10,000 during the next two years.

In a bill, due to come before Parliament on November 10, it proposes to reduce employees at the Uddevalla Yard in Landskrona to 2,600 from 3,300, at the Arendal Newbuilding and City Repair Yards in Gothenburg to 5,000 from 6,400 and at the Oeresund Yard at Landskrona to 2,500 from 3,250.

In June the previous coalition Government said it wanted to reduce employees at five yards, including the privately owned Kockums Yard, to 11,950

The Bill also proposes that the State shipyard group Svenska Vary AB, which controls these state-owned yards, should obtain further capital contributions from the State

Japanese trade surplus up

Tokyo, Oct 31

Japan had a revised overall balance of payments surplus of $446m in September, up from $346m in August, but down from $511m in September last year, the Finance Ministry said.

The revised surplus was down from a preliminary $450m announced earlier this month.

The revised September trade surplus of $2,620m was down from a preliminary $2,630m, the Finance Ministry said.

September FOB exports rose 30 per cent to $8.710m from $6,670m in September last year, while FOB imports were up 21 per cent to $6,100m from $5,030m a year earlier, the Ministry said.

The September export rise was helped by increased sales of heavy electrical equipment, optical instruments and tape recorders, but sales of vehicles, steel and motorcycles slowed.

The import growth reflected increased imports of textile products

Mitsubishi accuses DoI in plant dispute

By David Felton

Mitsubishi Motors, one of Japan's leading commercial vehicle manufacturers, is still locked in dispute with the Department of Industry oper its plans to set up a manufacturing plant in south Wales.

Both sides blame the other for the lack of progress in the talks, which have been going on for nearly two years; ond Colt Cars, the importer in which Mitsubishi has a 49 per cent stake and which has been handling the negotiations, has said that unless agreement is reached before the end of this month, the project will be dropped.

If this happens, Mr Michael Orr, manoging director of Colt Cars, has said the company would look for another site in Europe for the £8m plant which is expected to employ up to 700 people.

Mr Lloyd Hutchins, general manager of the Mitsubishi Truck and Bus division of Colt, who has ben negotiating with the deartment said yesterday: "The Government has simply got to make up its mind quickly, and I don't know what is holding them back, unless they are worried about an outcry from political extremists."

Metnwhile the department said: "It is not true that the department is dragging its feet as has ben suggested. Our officials have told the company that they need more information before a decision can be taken."

It appeors that the main area in dispute is the company's proposals for the size of United Kingdom content in the trucks manufactured at the site at Wentloog, near Cardiff and the proportion of production which will be exported.

Colt has said that more than 50 per cent of the trucks content will be locally manufactured, and that a large proportion of output will be exported, but it is thought that the department wants guarantees on these points which Colt says it cannot give.

There is an agreement between the British and Japanese Governments that no commercial vehicles above 3½ tonnes will be imported from Japan into the United Kingdom but with a plant in the country in Britain.

Mr Hutchins said that it was essential to prove the trucks—Mitsubishi will be able to sell which will range from 5.5 tonnes to 16 tonnes—in the United Kingdom market be-volume.

He said that the company had given the department "many thousands of words" of fore they can be exported in information which he thought was sufficient for a decision to be taken. Prospects for the plant will be discussed in Tokyo next week when United Kingdom executives visit Mitsubishi management.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Developing 'spin-offs' in the engineering industry

From Mr John Ranelagh

Sir, I was interested to read the article by Mr Pearce Wright in *The Times* supplement "The Engineers" (October 25) about the status of the engineering profession.

There are two poits that have always struck me as being vital when we consider engineering in the United Kingdom, but which are rarely made. The first concerns engineering itself: engineering involves theory, experiment and *practice* as opposed to science which involves theory and experiment. So an engineer is often a scientist plus.

The second point concerns our science budget where we devote the overwhelming bulk of our resources to pure science when in fact we should be devoting these resources specifically to engineering science. Of course the pure science lobby is very powerful and has succeeded in securing the bulk of resources.

But when we examine the arguments advanced by pure scientists (for example, Lord Todd at the Royal Society last year), we find that they justify this on the basis of the "spin-offs" that result. As a country we cannot afford to justify our expenditure on science on the spin-offs. We should be concentrating on obtaining the spin-offs instead, and this means concentrating on obtaining engineering advances and engineering research and developments. Only if we do this now, and provide industry with the engineers of quality that are required, will we be abel to develop the new and renewed industries required in the future, after the oil revenue era. Then we shall be able to afford the pure and basic science upon which much of the future may then depend.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN RANELAGH,
Garner Cottages,
Granchester,
Cambridgeshire.
October 26,

Hazards to pension continuity when changing jobs

From Professor D. E. C. Eversley

Sir, Eric Brunet's article (October 28) on "Protecting public service transfer rights" must have raised wry smiles other than my own. No loss of pension rights on change of job within the public sector—my foot.

I went on leave from my university on my appointment to the Greater London Council in 1969. I resigned my chair in 1971, carried on for another year in local government, then transferred to the Centre for Environmental Studies (financed by the Department of the Environment). So far, my FSSU policies were always reassigned and contributions, and as I thought, benefits, continued. It was only when I left CES and transferred to another institute which was not a member of FSSU (now USS) that I began to discover that no service after I left the university's payroll was "reckonable" for supplementation purposes.

For two years I paid my own premiums as well as the employer's (though these were refunded, tax paid—an expensive business for a charitable organization). I am now negotiating to be readmitted to the University Scheme, but in any case have lost all claims to inflation-proofing except for the relatively tiny amounts earned at sub-professorial salary levels.

There is supposed to be official encouragement for moves such as mine—between academic institutions, the public sector and industry or other private employers. Be warned. It has turned out that the absolute prohibition on granting supplementation rights (and therefore contracting out of the new public pensions scheme) originates from the Department of the Environment, both in respect of its own affiliated organizations and local government.

Yours faithfully,
D. E. C. EVERSLEY,
Hummerstons
Cottered.
Buntingford,
Hertfordshire SG9 9QP
October 30.

Has the Mo
Show killed
exhibition n

From Mr Martin Lee

Sir, I was amaze
suggestion by Peter
on October 20 that th
Exhibition Centre "
the way to anywhe
in terms of time it
very short train
Birmingham city ce
ing a casual visit fo
or two quite feasibl
ther admits that it
the M6 motorway an
ham Airport and t
direct access from tl
Birmingham railway
tion it is on the fr
conurbation with a
of approximately 2,

One of the main r
siting the Motor Sh
NEC apart from it
exhibition halls i
there are large cent
manufacture of car
components in th
Doubtless there wil
people working
establishments wh
involved in the motc
would attend a local
but who would not
a trip to London
purpose.

It is to be hope
Motor Show will l
kill, once and for a
that a major public
must be sited near
station in order
successful.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN F. LEE,
168 Corporation Stre
Birmingham B4 6IIF
October 20.

Cost of a tax demand

From Mr T. W. Bons

Sir, I have today
assessment to pay (
Inland Revenue wit
of date of issue.

What, may I ask
the cost of proce
amount?

Yours faithfully,
T. W. BONSER,
54 Central Markets,
London, EC1A 9AL.
October 23.

Abolition of the road fund licence

From Mr Roger R. Taylor

Sir, Changing the road fund licensing system seems a sensible idea. It will reduce administrative loads on central government and generally will not produce many unfair hardships on car users.

The higher milage motorists are business travellers and, as such, commerce and industry will pay for the new system of taxation.

This will be accepted as fair and reasonable by businesses and particularly the private sector, if those civil servants who have hitherto administered road fund licences are made redundant—certainly not employed elsewhere in the Civil Service.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER R. TAYLOR.
2 Alexandra Road.
Kew,
Richmond. Surrey.

From Mr Michael Shaw

Sir, You present a rather one-sided case as regards abolition of the £50 road fund licence.

While I share your views concerning "intemperate urban motorists" I am surprised that nowhere do you refer to the plight of rural mo
are often compell-
long distances in th
their everyday
people would suffe
from petrol price

The proposed
would perhaps sav
money, but we wo
price in terms of
which is surely a
problem already.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SHAW,
85 Ifield Drive,
Ifield,
Crawley,
Sussex, RH11 0EA.

Business appointments

Williams & Glyn's names new directors

Mr Norman Quick and Mr Adam Thomson have been appointed directors of Williams & Glyn's Bank. Mr Maurice Davenport, at present comptroller and divisional director, becomes an executive director of the Bank.

Mr Ari C. Zaphiriou-Zarifi has been appointed managing director and Mr Martin H. Young a director of The Heritable and General Investment Bank.

Mr Guy N. A. Crawford and Mr Patrick A. F. Gifford have been appointed to the board of Jardine Japan Investment Trust. Mr W. A. Tulloch has resigned.

Mr M. M. Lange, Mr A. S. Jolliffe and Mr A. E. C. Green have joined the board of Marlborough Property Holdings. Mr W. T. Chown and Mr W. F. Poll have resigned.

Sir Eric Yarrow will resign as chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) with effect from March 31. He will continue to be chairman of Yarrow and Company and chairman of Y-ARD Limited. Mr R. W. S. Easton will become chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on April 1.

Mr F. T. Billingham has resigned as a director and company secretary of T. Cowie. Mr M. Butcher, financial director, has been appointed company secretary for the time being.

Mr P. H. Courtney has been appointed a director of A. Kershaw and Sons.

Mr G. J. Sucking has been appointed a director of Abwood Machine Tools.

Mr S. W. Livesey is appointed chairman of Plantation Holdings following the resignation of Sir Kenneth Cork upon his appointment as Lord Mayor of London. Sir Kenneth will remain a consultant to the company in an honorary capacity.

Mr George M. Bannerman has been promoted from deputy managing director to managing director of Compower, the National Coal Board's computer bureau subsidiary. He succeeds Mr Bob Hitchcock who has been appointed managing director of NCB (Ancillaries).

Mr Richard A. Bohee has been appointed to the board of Extel Statistical Services as director responsible to the managing director for production matters.

Mr Tony Brown succeeds Mr Richard G. Lewis as non-executive deputy chairman of Turriff Corporation. Mr Lewis retires on December 31. Mr Peter Wormald, group managing director, is leaving the company from that date. He will be succeeded by Mr Melvyn Greenburg.

Mr V. E. G. Tagliavini has relinquished his position as group chief executive of NSS Newsagents and is now deputy chairman. Mr R. G. Schweitzer is the new group chief executive.

Mr Encik Junus Sudin has been appointed a director of Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria (Holdings).

Mr A. P. Hichens has been appointed to the board of Pye Holdings.

The Hon Ralph Mansfield is now chairman of Hatch Mansfield & Co, and continues as managing director. Mr Owen Hunt, the former chairman, has retired. Mr Harry Van Daesdonk, has joined the board.

Professor R. Coates, Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Nottingham, is to become the new president of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Mr Bernard Norman has been appointed managing director of Thomas Cook. Mr Alan Kennedy who was recently appointed managing director travel operations, of the Thomas Cook Group remains on the board of the Thomas Cook Limited Company.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Extracts from the Chairman's Review by Sir Albert Robinson

Results for the Year
During the financial year to 30th June 1978 the profit after tax available to ordinary shareholders, but before an extraordinary item to which I shall refer later, amounted to R43.3M compared with R27.0M a year ago. During the year the Company obtained additional finance of R40M through a preference share issue to augment its normal cash flow. Largely as a result of this step the net current assets of Johnnies and its financial subsidiaries showed a substantial improvement at the year end and is adequate to meet our commitments.

Future Commitments
The Company will still have to meet calls upon its cash resources in respect of Otjihase Mining Company (Pty) Limited, Shangani Mining Corporation, Limited and Consolidated Metallurgical Industries, Limited. We have reduced our obligations by meeting guarantees of R17.5M in respect of Otjihase's long term loans. The accounts reflect an extraordinary provision of R44.4M. This together with the provisions of R18.2M, in last year's Income Statement, cover the full write-off of Johnnies' investment in Otjihase. With regard to Shangani greater clarity on the political front in Rhodesia during the next year and the prospect of better nickel prices will enable a longer term view to be taken. Johnnies' investment, by way of equity, loans and guarantees in respect of loans raised by Shangani, amounts to R33.1M, of which R3.9M has been written off.

Consolidated Metallurgical Industries Limited has established itself remarkably quickly as a low cost producer of good quality ferrochrome. The company has reduced its output to one of its twin stream operations. Arrangements have been agreed for shareholders to provide R10M of equity and R10M of convertible loan stock.

Provision has been made to meet the calls on Johnnies by these three companies during the current financial year.

Platinum
The Company's investment in Rustenburg Platinum Holdings Limited is once again showing considerable promise with the rapid and satisfactory strengthening of the platinum price. At the low prices that prevailed over the past three years Rustenburg was operating at marginal profitability and was obliged to pass two dividend distributions with the result that Johnnies did not receive any dividend income from this source during the year under review. However since the year-end Rustenburg has published most encouraging results and it has declared a final dividend of 8 cents per share which will be reflected in Johnnies' results for 1979.

Gold
The planned expansion at The Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Witwatersrand, Limited has been completed ahead of schedule. Randfontein is one of South Africa's premier gold and uranium mines and Johnnies is proud to have been involved in its development and operations over so many years.

Western Areas Gold Mining Company Limited recently achieved a record milling rate when it milled 1,072,000 tons of ore in the September quarter. As a low grade mine it is benefiting both from the rising gold price and the increased throughput.

Coal
Tavistock Collieries Limited has enjoyed another successful year increasing its profits after tax to R12.0M.

Antimony
Consolidated Murchison Limited is experiencing difficult trading conditions and it will be difficult to maintain the current level of production. However, the market for antimony has always been cyclical in nature, and the long term demand for antimony oxide as a flame retardant gives reassurance for the future.

Exploration
Our prospecting teams are engaged in the search for uranium ore bodies in the Karoo. We are also active in the search for coal and in the re-examination and re-evaluation of our coal rights in the Eastern Transvaal and in Northern Natal. In the field of base metals we are examining various occurrences to determine whether or not these could be of sufficient size and quality to be of interest.

With the rising price of gold our mineral rights on the West Rand in the vicinity of Randfontein Estates and Western Areas begin to acquire more significance.

Industry
Our industrial investments contributed R11.0M to net attributable earnings for the year, an improvement of 13% over the corresponding figure a year ago.

Future Prospects
Both the Republic of South Africa and Johnnies have weathered a very difficult three years. Although the growth of the United States' economy was satisfactory last year, the persistence of a massive trade deficit and a resurgence of inflation threaten to reduce the rate of growth during the year ahead. The world economy, in fact, appears
to be faced with the possibility of
shift into recession in 1979, befor
Africa has a chance to recover fully f
accumulated setbacks since the end
when the gold price reached its p
peak.

For the Republic I regard the hig
inflation as one of the pressing prol
be overcome if we are to main
trading position in world markets.
problem is the need for a faster
economic expansion to make prov
the employment of the ever in
numbers of those seeking wo
Johnnies, our objectives must be
tinue the policy of reducing the lev
and to improve productivity at the c
levels in all our business activit
investments spread across a diver
of metals and industries, and acc
our results for the coming year wil
to a large extent upon world e
circumstances. Nevertheless we a
ful that the level of profits will per
increase the Johnnies dividend du
current year.

It seems likely that in 197
Rhodesia and South West Africa w
lish non-racial societies run by blac
ity governments. South Africa has
major part in bringing about these
but, in doing so, it has stimul
demand for change at home, and th
challenge that faces the new goverr

The Government is studying n
stitutional arrangements for th
coloured and Indian communitie
share the view of those who believe
impossible to exclude the blac
particularly the urban blacks. If thi
be accepted as official policy, there
chance that a new constitutional fr
could emerge that will gain supp
influential members of the inte
community. To assist in this pr
change and indeed to accelerate i
Africa needs understanding, en
ment and, above all, investme
abroad. As the economy expa
becomes more sophisticated so th
tunities for training and employing
are increased. This leads to high
dards of living for all, which is th
inter-racial harmony. I wonder if th
plead for disinvestment in Sout
pause to reflect upon the unem
and chaos that would result if th
ceeded with their campaign. I have
that the withdrawal of foreign ca
the imposition of sanctions w
counter productive and would slo
the process of change, as those in s
responded by mobilising all their
resources to defend their very e
On the other hand if South Africa ca
political and constitutional stru
satisfy the majority of its peoples th
is no limit to the developmen
economic potential. Where p
Johnnies will play its part in the
and economic fields to assist in the
of constructive and meaningful cha

Copies of the full Stateme
Report and Accounts are
able from the London Secre
Barnato Brothers Limit
Bishopsgate, London EC2M

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Reed remains on schedule

International's interim results show- a slight profits rise to £40.1m match et expectations. But the good news rday came from Canada, where the led Reed Paper subsidiary reported a back into profitability in its third quar-

profit of C$3.3m (£1.34m) for the three hs, cutting the 1978 deficit so far to m, confirms the prospects of break-even achieved by the year-end and in- es Reed's chances of being able to get f Canada without a heavy write-down. e of Reed Paper, negotiations on which roup claims are still on schedule, could lly complete Reed's massive asset dis- programme and bring gearing down the awful 211 per cent level at the end t year to something under 100 per cent. h disposals in Australia, South Africa he sale of the British Columbian Joint re companies, Reed has already man- to reduce debt by some £110m to bring g down to around 130 per cent.

the fact that £13.4m of overseas ting profits of £21.3m was provided ubsidiaries now sold gives a clear h indication of the effects on the pro- rofile of this degearing operation.

n so, with an absence of losses in la and publishing operations in the d Kingdom running into their tradi- strong period, full-year profits could o over £90m against last year's £81m.

ed's shares, down 4p to 160p yester- offer a p/e ratio of over 5 falling to xt year on similar profits as unrelieved barges dwindle and prospective yield per cent. That provides reasonable sup-

rance

llar

ves

he sector most obviously vulnerable e slump in the dollar, insurance shares been notably weak recently, though United States-oriented composites Royal and Commercial Union have their share prices suffer anyway from of an impending downswing in the writing cycle. For leading insurance rs with big interests in United States iums, however, exchange gyrations may much of the sheen off what was ex- d earlier to be a strong performance year. They are now looking at the se side of a foreign exchange picture took the sector's earnings up 120 per in 1975 and 1976.

rling's recovery reduced growth to d a quarter last year and hopes of a r improvement this time have been ed with forecasts of growth as low per cent if the pound stays in the to $2.10 range.

in the long view the currency shift y represents a correction to the freak- 975-76 conditions. Growth prospects n as favourable as ever, and the irony e present situation is that brokers were run up earlier this year when ame clear they would be prime bene- es of the dividend relaxation clause spect of companies whose earnings h exceeded 10 per cent.

y brokers saw dividend cover peak ear and are thus entitled to increase nds in line with earnings. But this prospects now offer precious little for payments above the statutory 10 nt ceiling.

th Sea oil

oming less active

of developing and operating North Sea ields continue to rise. While BP's s Field cost about £2,000 per barrel lay—at peak production—to develop, ond generation fields like Thistle and were costing £4,000 per barrel per nd fields like Magnus, where develop- was yet to start, could cost up to 0.

mates from Edinburgh stockbrokers, Mackenzie, show frightening increases erating costs, which, taken with the led rise in Petroleum Revenue Tax and fects of inflation on capital equipment, ly reduces real rates of return.

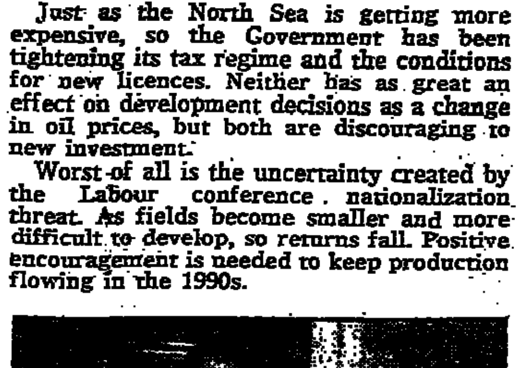
od Mackenzie's estimates of the rise in ting costs—which have more than ed in some cases—may have been over- and even the reduced rates are gener- ery attractive, but the message is clear. The risk:reward ratio looks far less attractive than it did.

WM has the real rate of return on Shell/Esso's Brent field down from its previous estimate of 25 per cent to 17 per cent, BP's Forties is down from 42 per cent to 31 per cent; Piper is down from 49 per cent to 34 per cent and Claymore from 29 per cent to 18 per cent.

The effects on share prices of interested groups is unlikely to be very marked. Estimates have covered such a wide range that precise figures are not very meaningful. But there are more wide-ranging implications.

Just as the North Sea is getting more expensive, so the Government has been tightening its tax regime and the conditions for new licences. Neither has as great an effect on development decisions as a change in oil prices, but both are discouraging to new investment.

Worst of all is the uncertainty created by the Labour conference nationalization threat. As fields become smaller and more difficult to develop, so returns fall. Positive encouragement is needed to keep production flowing in the 1990s.



● *Throughout the shipping crisis, gross overcapacity in bulk trades has been the real bugbear of the industry with the general cargo liner business more or less managing to keep its head above water despite mounting competition on the important Middle East runs. First-half results from Ellerman Lines, whose chairman is Mr Dennis Martin-Jenkins (above), only amplify P & O's trading statement in early September that liner shipping has run into rough water. And Ellerman's difficulties have been exacerbated by the fact that it is concentrated in precisely those areas of the market that have become the softest.*

The upshot is that, with interest charges up from £1.9m to £3m with the big ship replacement programme to fund, pre-tax profits have slumped from £4.1m to only £745,000 with shipping for the first time showing an unquantified loss. The non-shipping interests in brewing and travel mainly will then go on supporting Ellerman for some time to come although unlike Cameron, where profits are up from £1.2m to £1.7m, hefty spending at Tollemache & Cobbold has trimmed profits there by two-fifths to £108,000.

But the major question for the liner trade now is whether the hoped for upturn in seaborne trade next year will prove a mirage if the United States economy goes into reverse while the slide in the dollar is further reducing sterling earnings of the British groups.

J. Hepworth

Volume gains

About 8 million men's suits will be sold this year against 6.9 million last year and 9.9 million in 1973. In view of the sharp and long-lasting cyclical downturn after 1973, the most cautious view would be that this year represents a peak and another downturn is imminent. J. Hepworth takes a more optimistic attitude. It increased profits by 47 per cent to £5.2m last year, exceeding the £4.6m peak of 1973. Volume increased by 17 per cent. Some of this is the effect of Burton's cutback in market share, but menswear has been a greater beneficiary of the consumer boom than was expected and the decline in the made-to-measure market has been halted.

With the number of shops now over 360 and gearing down to 14 per cent from 23 per cent last year thanks to property disposals, Hepworth is obviously ready to take on something new. But having outperformed through last year and by a further 10 per cent this year the shares at 66p, selling at 10½ times earnings and yielding 5.7 per cent, are thus set to no more than mark time until that move comes, even with profits growth to around £7m this year.

Why the City has qualms over insider dealing

The Queen's Speech today will be received with particular interest in the City, not least because of its expected reference to new legislation to curb insider dealing. For after ten years of more or less vigorous campaigning for legislation to make insider dealing a criminal offence, the City is now starting to get cold feet.

Most obvious among the withdrawal symptoms have been Mr Nicholas Goodison's public reflections on the efficacy of criminal investigation—with all the attendant panoply of lawyers for the defence and the prosecution—as against the moral suasion which the Stock Exchange, the Takeover Panel and individual investing institutions can exercise today.

However, the newly expressed doubts are by no means confined to the chairman of the Stock Exchange. Take, for instance, the views expressed by Mr Peter Moody, joint investment manager of the mighty Prudential. He says that the advantages to be gained by making insider dealing a criminal offence will be more than outweighed by the way in which such legislation will inhibit the flow of information which at present exists between investing institutions, like the life assurance companies and pension funds, and the companies in which they put their money.

He can see the attempts of his analysts to obtain a better understanding of the companies in which they plan to invest grinding to a sudden halt in the face of a threat—both to them and to their contacts—of criminal prosecution.

As those opinions indicate, opposition to the proposals to make insider dealing a criminal offence (in so far as such proposals have been formulated in the July White Paper *Changes in Company Law*) springs from several roots. In the first place there are those who say that such legislation will not work—indeed, that *any* legislation against insider dealing will not work.

They point out, first, that suspects will fight much harder if the outcome of an investigation is to be a criminal prosecution (the Goodison argument); secondly, that it will be extremely difficult to secure a criminal conviction anyway—particularly if it is to be a "fundamental requirement" that there should have been criminal intent, and that that is going to be virtually impossible to prove.

They point out, thirdly, that the net result may well be that the seedy characters at present shunned in the City in consequence of a wigging from the Stock Exchange or the Takeover Panel will be free to pursue their lawful (or unlawful) avocations with impunity in the absence of a conviction; and, finally, that the Fraud Squad is grotesquely overworked already.

This school points to the American experience for justification of its pessimism and, at its extreme, dismisses the proposals as "legislation to make people good—and you simply cannot do it".

The second school, to which the heavyweights among the investing institutions belong, holds on the contrary that the proposed legislation may very well work and that, if it does, the consequences could be dire. "The thing that troubles us more than anything", says the investment manager for one large insurance company, "is that it is such a whacking big sledgehammer" to take to the problem.

Like his counterparts he accepts that the Government, in the person of Mr Edmund Dell, has made it plain that it is no part of the intention behind any legislative proposals to put a stop to the legitimate search for knowledge. But he fears that once the legislation is introduced it may prove difficult to draw a precise distinction and that that in itself will inhibit investors from inquiring and companies from explaining.

It is, as the investment manager of another large London insurance company puts it, "a matter of the nitty gritty wording of that White Paper—a question of definition".

Common to both schools of thought is a feeling, more or less imprecise, that by now the whole thing is redundant anyway. "Ten or 20 years ago", says Mr David Hopkinson at M & G, the fund management group, "there was a fabulous amount of insider dealing in the City. It was part of the ethos of the Stock Market in those days." Now he believes that the amount is negligible.

"All the pressure to have insider dealing made a criminal offence has done the world of good", he says. "It has tightened people up."

Secondary to the question of what has happened to the volume of insider dealing in general is the question of the impact of insider dealing in particular; and here, as might be expected, all the institutions are agreed. The investment manager of one large insurance group, speaking for them all, says: "It doesn't really affect us at all.

"It is really small, one-product companies whose share prices are likely to reflect the effects of insider dealing and those are just the sort of companies we no longer tend to invest in."

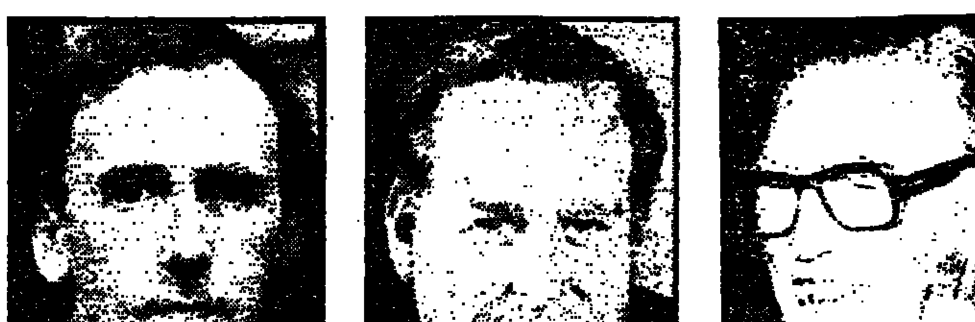
He cannot recall a single occasion when his company has felt that it has been "taken for a ride"; and Mr Hopkinson agrees. "Such piddling stuff", he says. "I don't think it affects markets at all."

All of which is reasonable enough from the point of view of the institutions which increasingly dominate the market: but, of course, theirs are not the only interests to be taken into account. Individual investors, of the kind who still hold most of the shares of the small, one product companies, need protection against the activities of minor predators, too.

The institutions recognize the fact. "Personally, I think that insider dealing may produce the most perfect market possible", says one fund manager, "but it is not acceptable." Another puts it more bluntly: "It's a sin and we're agin it."

The effects of any legislation, he says, are going to be most significant in political terms: the City must not merely be clean, but be seen to be clean.

Adrienne Gleeson



Mr Nicholas Goodison (left), chairman of The Stock Exchange, Mr David Hopkinson, investment manager at M & G fund management group, and Mr Peter Moody, joint investment manager of the Prudential: three expressions of doubt about proposals to make insider trading a criminal offence.

Geoffrey Bell

Time for bold action on the dollar

New York

Despite the fact that the foreign exchange markets are open and functioning it is not too much to say that there is an atmosphere of deep concern about the dollar. The selling pressure is heavy and coming from all sides. At the same time dollar interest rates are soaring and the New York stock market collapsing, both being a direct consequence of the plunging value of the world's major currency.

Nobody in the markets sees an end to the pressure because the United States Administration has still not acted decisively and shows no immediat esign of grasping the nettle.

Since President Carter's speech on wage and price guidelines a week ago the Deutsche mark has risen by 6 per cent against the dollar, the yen by 4 per cent, the Swiss franc by 4 per cent, the pound by 5 per cent and the French franc by 6 per cent.

In the last month alone the Deutsche mark has climbed more than 12 per cent against the United States currency. Looking farther back, over the last two and a half years the Swiss franc has risen a truly remarkable 70 per cent, the yen 69 per cent and the Deutsche mark 47 per cent.

What is more, the dollar has fallen against almost every other currency, with the exception of the Canadian dollar.

Dollar interest rates are equally on a tread-mill although in exactly the exact opposite direction to the exchange value of the currency. On Monday of this week the New York money and capital markets experienced their worst day since the 1974 credit crunch.

For example, interest rates on bank certificates of deposit jumped almost ½ per cent within the space of a few hours, making a 10½ per cent or 10¾ per cent prime lending rate a certainty in the next few days.

Six-month Eurodollar deposit rates have risen by 1 per cent in the last week; 1½ per cent in the last ten days and 2 per cent in October alone. In the last two months this Eurodollar interest rate has increased 3 per cent and is now almost 12 per cent, which approaches the peaks of 1974.

The message of a worldwide disenchantment with the dollar leading to fast rising interest rates has sent shock waves reverberating through the stock market. The last two weeks can only be described as a bloodbath for investors as the Dow Jones index fell 82 points from 893 to 811.

The point is that United States investors are simply bewildered by the effects of a falling dollar and there is no way that the sharp drop in the stock market can be solely explained by reference to worries about domestic inflation and the like.

Rising interest rates are the key factor in investor concern and these, in turn, are being dominated by external events.

Target

The Federal Reserve is now tightening monetary policy, with a current federal funds target of between 9⅜ and 9½ per cent as compared with a target of 8 per cent in August and less than 7 per cent in April. This year the Federal Reserve, for the first time in recent memory, is acting much more like a European central bank and using monetary policy for international as well as domestic purposes.

There is no doubt that the Federal Reserve would in any case have pushed up interest rates in the past few months to control a too rapid expansion in the monety supply and a too high inflation rate. However, the speed at which interest rates have been put up is a reflection of concern about the foreign exchange markets.

Sad to say, each upward movement in interest rates has been too small to affect international confidence in the dollar, even though the level of interest rates is approaching the record levels of 1974.

This is the overriding fear of the United States Administration. Officials in Washington see interest rates rising higher and higher as the Federal Reserve tries to grapple with the problem. They argue that, sooner or later, interest rates will bite, just as they have in previous cycles and plunge the economy into recession.

It is always difficult to identify precisely which institutions are responsible for the sale of dollars. However, there is little doubt that a number of central banks outside the Group of Ten are selling dollars heavily in a process of diversifying the currency composition of their reserves.

On average, central banks hold about 80 per cent of their foreign exchange assets in dollars but this proportion varies greatly from bank to bank.

More central banks are deciding not to have the vast majority of their assets in one single currency and even though this process has been continuing for the past few years it is now gathering pace. Similarly, there are a number of government-owned non-central bank institutions around the world (including the Opec nations) which are selling dollars.

It is interesting to note that, according to Bank of England figures, Opec nations' new investments in the United States in the first half of 1978 were only $500c as compared with $12,009m in 1976 and $9,200m in 1977.

Moreover, there was evidence of diversification into other currencies through the Eurodollar market. This suggests that, at a minimum, those Opec nations in surplus (including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) are using their new funds to buy non-dollar assets and it is the market's impression that this trend has continued since June of this year.

Apart from governments and central banks international corporations with substantial surplus funds are selling dollars for other currencies. But so far the amount of surplus corporate cash actually transferred by United States corporations and pension funds from the United States domestic markets into foreign currencies has been small.

Nevertheless, interest in foreign currencies as investment vehicles is growing and some pension funds have diversified a small percentage of their assets abroad. On the other hand, as is typical when any major currency is under pressure, corporate hedging activities and "leading and lagging" have sharply increased.

Yet, in sharp contrast to early periods when the dollar was under pressure, such as 1973 and 1974, banks themselves are not on the whole taking big positions against the dollar. They have become nervous because of the extreme volatility of exchange rates and are keeping very limited positions.

This has the effect of making markets "thin", in the sense that sales of currencies tend to have a big impact on exchange values. But it also suggests that the people actually moving funds are the ultimate holders of the assets and hence less likely to be stampeded into a sudden reversal because of unmatched assets and liabilities, as in the case of pure speculation.

What are the dangers in the present turmoil in the exchange markets? Given the recent massive shifts of capital, if the old Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate system was still the order of the day the overwhelming probability is that the markets would have been closed by government decree.

Growth

Because of floating rates the markets can operate effectively today, but at the cost of sharply rising exchange rates against the dollar. Hence, even if the pressure is to continue, there will be no "collapse" of the system.

However, what could easily give way in the present environment is real growth around the world. Rising interest rates in the United States and the likelihood of even tighter monetary policy will cause a substantial slowing down of the United States economy later in 1979 and 1980.

Simultaneously, increased currency values in Western Europe and Japan are bad for exports and capital investment and could well abort the expected pick-up in growth rates next year.

So far, the actions taken by the United States Administration and Federal Reserve have simply not worked. Consequently, this is the time for the United States and other countries to be bold.

What is needed is a combination of measures designed first to tackle inflation in the United States and, secondly, to mop up unwanted international dollars—but announced together.

Instead of the problem being tackled piecemeal, a dramatic package including an increase in the discount rate to 10 per cent (from 8½ per cent), a veto on the forthcoming tax cut (offset in part by a delay in the new social security tax increases designed to go into effect in January) and a drawing on the International Monetary Fund by the United States would help to reassure confidence.

Most important, any domestic measures must be accompanied by direct action in the international markets. The United States Administration has been urged to mop up surplus dollars by issuing foreign currency-denominated debt, but is not about to accept this advice. Similarly, there is not enough time to introduce a new facility in the IMF, so that the institution could accept dollars in exchange for special drawing rights or other currencies.

Therefore, what is wanted is a massive extension of central bank swap facilities amounting in total to $150,000m-$200,000m. The swap facilities should have maturities of up to three years rather than the traditional three-month period. This would give central banks all the ammunition they require.

Once such a facility had been agreed, central banks could intervene strongly in the foreign exchange markets to buy dollars. But the chances are that the very announcement of such a package would result in a very sharp rebound in the dollar and only small sums would need to be used in intervention.

The United States Administration and all the major central banks would have demonstrated their concern and determination to bring a semblance of stability back.

Of course, there are costs in such a series of actions but the alternatives both in the United States and abroad are looking increasingly risky.

The author is a director of J. Henry Schroeder Wagg and senior advisor of J. Henry Schroeder Manic and Trust Company, New York.

Business Diary: Playboy cuts a figure

pax is no longer the -owned company with the t profit margin in the Kingdom. The Ameri- ompany's 43.46 per cent f pre-tax profits to sales t only number two rating, at the top of the list is other than fellow Ameri- the Playboy Club of n, whose pre-tax profits m on sales of just under represent a margin of er cent.

se remarkable figures are ed in the third edition of s' *Britain's Top 1,000 n Owned Companies.* year it considerately in- s league tables, so that do not have to hunt gh columns of figures to your dinner guests.

yboy also appears at er six in the table of com- s with the highest profit- , by achieving a 127.5 cent return on capital yed, although this is pea- when compared with kong-based Air Shipping cies, which manages 520 ent.

yboy crops up again at er 17 (with Tampax at 18) he list of foreign-owned anies holding the most with £6.6m to spare. Per- fortunately, the Ford r Company tops this list £114.6m of cash or near

rd also has the highest ver in the book with 3m and the highest wage bill at £345.3m, though American advertising agency Ogilvy & Mather pays the highest average wage of £6,621.

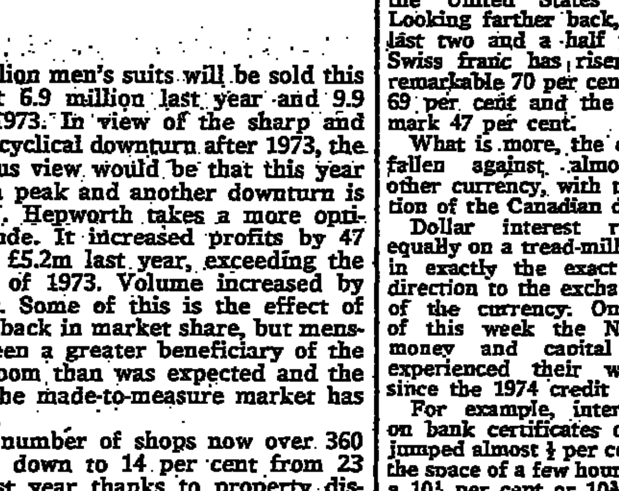
Britain's Top 1,000 Foreign Owned Companies, 1978 is published by Jordans at £14.

■ Fine arts and taxation have much in common these days and so it is not entirely surprising to find that Sotheby's have a new expert starting work today. He is 58-year-old Walter Hall, who yesterday was still assistant controller in the Capital Taxes Office of the Inland Revenue.

A keen swimmer who completes two miles every weekend, Hall is a capital transfer tax specialist and is considered a fine catch at Sotheby's. Director Peter Spira told Business Diary that having decided to provide a specialist tax service for clients Sotheby's view was that the horse's mouth was not good enough: they've bought the horse, too.

Besides Hall, who will be working in conjunction with the tax advisers of individual clients, Sotheby's have also retained the services of international tax consultant "Bunny" Osmund to give advice to overseas clients.

Although Sotheby's are aware of all the important collections in the country and know, therefore, which families are likely to have capital transfer tax problems they say they will be parading Hall's services, oh, so discreetly.



"I hear that the clubs in St James's and Pall Mall are working desperately for the admission of Portugal to the EEC. They've got great hopes of a fall in port prices."

■ Companies which will import tinned salmon worth more than £20m this year are to spend £80,000 on telling shoppers that there is no danger in eating it. An advertising campaign beginning tomorrow is the result of growing frustration among importers, since all but a small amount of salmon was cleared by the Government a month ago.

Sales of salmon, one of the most expensive of all tinned foods, have nose-dived since four pensioners were poisoned at the end of July by fish from one tin sold under the label of John West, a Unilever subsidiary.

A statement from the Department of Health and Social Security in September, which cleared all salmon except that from the Alaskan cannery where the poisoned tin had been packed, made little difference to sales. This month, however, sales were hit again when 400 tins from the batch which included the poisoned one were stolen from a shop near Buxton, Derbyshire.

Members of Bacfid, the trade organization which represents British importers of tinned food, were already exasperated by the time it took the department to admit that there was no evidence to connect the poisoning with tins from any other cannery.

They decided to advertise themselves, but failed to agree on the wording to be used. A press conference, which was to have been held this morning to win editorial coverage of the message in the advertisements, has been cancelled.

Bacfid was reluctant yesterday to discuss the changes in the text or the reasons for them, except to say that they were demanded by member companies. The original copy used a picture of a tin from the Alaskan cannery and detailed instructions on spotting and handling tins that might be suspect.

The text finally agreed is shorter and will include the diagram which made almost no impact when it was issued by the Government a month ago. The official advice is nobody should eat salmon from tins packed in the United States in which the second letter in the top line of the code on the metal is F.

■ Charles Clark has won an export order for what is claimed to be the largest stained glass mural in the world. It will weigh more than 20 tons and stand 135ft high.

The order will be worth about £500,000 for Clark's company, Goddard & Gibbs Studios of Shoreditch, London, which has been making stained glass windows for 110 years.

Clark announced the order at the Middle East Construction Exhibition in Dubai, where he is taking part in a sales effort sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board. The mural will adorn not a mosque, but a block of flats.

Clark expects exports to grow from one third to two thirds of output next year. The company, which employs 28, also exports to Nigeria, South Africa, the United States, Canada and the Canary Islands.

What is happening to business letters these days? A woman on The Times *staff has just received a letter containing a magazine subscription offer. The envelope calls her "Miss" but the circular letter inside says: "I am writing to you today because as a senior businessman you may not yet know. . . ." That is just plain silly. But here is another and far less fortunate example from a building society big enough to know better: it sent a letter to a woman who has just been widowed which began: "Dear Sir . . . Concerning your late husband's mortgage."*

Ross Davies

Lord Kissin, Chairman, reports on a year of consolidation

International Esperanza Services

● On present indications the Board is confident of improved results from International Services in the current year.

● The Company now operates in over 40 countries and employs 3,000 qualified staff.

● International Services comprise:
Cargo Inspection, Loss Adjusting, Marine Services,
Non-destructive Testing and Inspection,
Consulting and Laboratory Services,
Freight Forwarding and Transportation.

	Year to 31.3.78	Year to 31.3.77
Fees and Turnover	£38.3m.	£35.2m.
Profit before Tax	£3.0m.	£5.3m.
Earnings Per Share	12.0p.	25.5p.

Esperanza Trade and Transport Limited

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from:
The Secretary, 18 Rood Lane, London EC3M 8AP

McKechnie Brothers

– a large group of industrial companies mainly in non-ferrous metal and engineering fields operating internationally.

our activities

United Kingdom
manufacturers of rods, sections and ingots in copper and brass; chemicals based on copper; aluminium powder, paste and flake; ceramic fibres; oil fired and gas fired bale out furnaces; builders' and domestic hardware; moulded and extruded plastic products; aluminium die castings; cable glands and components for the electrical industry; metal windows and doors, steel and aluminium tube, steel conduit, generators, radiators for space heating; stockholding and metal merchanting; mould making; sheet metal and plate fabrication; process engineering.

South Africa
rods, sections, ingots, sheet, strip, foil and tubes in copper and brass; wire in copper, brass and aluminium; sheet, strip, wire and ingots in zinc; stockholding and metal merchanting.

New Zealand
rods, sections, ingots and tubes in copper and brass; continuous cast bronze bar; extrusions and ingots in aluminium.

Australia
plastic extrusions and mouldings.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS

Year ended 31 July	1978 £000	1977 £000
Profit before tax and metal account	15,551	15,785
Profit after tax	8,549	8,698
Profit after extraordinary items	6,263	5,844
Ordinary dividend	2,333	1,877
per share	5.53p	4.95p
Capital employed	82,365	79,748

Extracts from Chairman's Review:
I am pleased to record an improvement in earnings this year. A better performance in the UK more than compensated for adverse conditions overseas.

PROSPECTS
UK
Whilst we do not see trading becoming substantially more buoyant in the UK, internal impetus should enable us to improve our performance always providing major disruptions within our Group or at our customers' plants do not occur.

OVERSEAS
In South Africa, we look for profits improving from the recent depressed levels. In Australasia there are signs of an upturn in domestic orders, and we expect benefits from heavy capital expenditure.

Annual Report and Accounts will be posted to Shareholders on 22 November 1978

McKechnie Brothers Limited P.O. BOX 8, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL WS9 8DS.

Business Woman of The Year 1978.

The Times Veuve Clicquot Award.

Do you know an outstanding business woman who could win this Award?

The Times and Veuve Clicquot are searching for the Business Woman of The Year. Although it is no longer exclusively a 'man's world' this is still the only accolade awarded to women who, even today, may be regarded as trail blazers.

Women are now accepted by their male colleagues as professionals and equals but for them the climb to the top is arguably a harder one.

In the final analysis, success is the ability to be powerful, dynamic, innovative, tough and yet, above all, the ability to remain feminine.

The Clicquot Inspiration

La Veuve Clicquot was a vivacious young widow and the inspiration behind the Award. Possibly the first female 'tycoon'. Madame Clicquot became a successful entrepreneur and adventurous exporter. She was a key figure in the perfection of the world's most exciting wine and with her bubbling champagne she thwarted Napoleon, seduced the Russian Court and laid the foundations for one of the world's leading Champagne Houses.

A Successor

Madame Clicquot had a charisma built on business and commerce and she still lives on every time her wine is affectionately called for as 'The Widow'. The panel is searching for a woman who is the modern image of this nineteenth century business woman.

Her business is irrelevant. Her achievements, her power, her inventiveness, her enterprise are all the ingredients the panel will consider when making its decision.

Nominations

Completed entries should give the fullest information and may be accompanied by press cuttings and relevant background material.

Nominations can be from anyone and previous entrants may be nominated again for 1978.

Completed forms should be returned to Kerry Falcon, 'Business Woman Award', P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ.

Closing date for entries is November 10th, 1978.

Champagne Prizes

Two cases of Veuve Clicquot Champagne will go to the person who nominates the winner and the nominators of all finalists will be invited to a champagne presentation in The Times Boardroom.

The Award

The Times Veuve Clicquot Business Woman of The Year will receive:

A vine to be named after her in the world-famous Clicquot vineyards.

An expenses-paid visit to Rheims for two for the christening of the vine.

The winner will become Une Amie de La Veuve. At a traditional ceremony in the Clicquot caves, she will be made one of a select circle of friends of the House who receive a bottle of 'The Widow' on every birthday.

A silver replica of Madame Clicquot's own 'tastevin'.

A case of La Grande Dame–a very special vintage champagne from the vineyards owned by La Veuve Clicquot during her lifetime.

The presentation of the Award will be made at a reception in the Boardroom of The Times Newspaper.

THE TIMES
Veuve Clicquot
Business Woman of The Year 1978.

I nominate________ Her company is________

Her status________ My reasons for nominating her are as follows________

Nominator's name________ Address________

Daytime telephone number________

Rules:
1. The woman nominated must be based in the U.K.
2. Times Newspapers Limited and Veuve Clicquot Champagne employees and their relatives may not enter.
3. The decision of the panel of judges is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
4. Closing date of the Award: 10th November 1978. Winners will be announced in The Times Business News shortly afterwards.
5. No names will be quoted without prior consent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Drift downwards on selling press

Ragged and sagging the stock market drifted lower yesterday as selling pressure built up throughout the session.

Few observers anticipate an upturn in the short term. Fears that the bear market could take prices considerably lower has encouraged the smaller institutions and private investors to start selling some of their portfolios.

On top of the worries stemming from the Government's failure to get a pay policy accepted by the unions and the steadily falling dollar, the market was additionally unsettled yesterday by the situation in the Middle East.

The fighting in Iran and reports that the Opec countries are going to put oil prices up by some 10 per cent at the end of the year, with its consequent affect on corporate profits, put a depressing brake on sentiment.

General Mining, the Afrikaaner mining house, could see its shares shift smartly up if its proposed stock split into five goes through. The plan is to divide each present 2 rand nominal share into five shares of 40 cents nominal each. At around 3,800 cents the present shares are difficult to market, but once split they could move quickly to a premium over current values.

The *FT* Ordinary share index slipped throughout the day to close 5.5 down at 478.9, it's lowest level since mid uly.

In the gilt-edged market, dealers had their quietest day for a long time. After opening steadily shorts eased a little before rallying back to end unchanged, at the longer-end, gains on the day amounted to an eighth.

In equities the large dollar earners were particularly hard hit. Beecham at 638p lost 12p, Reckitt & Colman tumbled 15p to 455p while ICI shed 9p to 369p and Hawker slipped 8p to 228p. Other casualties of the weak dolar were the insurance brokers where C. E. Heath at 230p ended 12p down on the day.

Elsewhere among the leaders, Glaxo at 537p, Fisons at 320p and GEC at 318p lost 6p to 8p while Distillers slipped 4p to 190p and 2p losses left Metal Box at 316p and Courtaulds at 115p.

By contrast Vickers provided one of the few rises of the day adding 5p to 193p, on the impending sale of its Canadian subsidiary and compensation hopes.

In electricals, Thorn tumbled 9p to 351p on news that TV rental prices are to be pegged until April while recent high flyer ICL shed 9p to 428p. Racal ended 10p down at 318p and Plessey lost 4p to 107p. Decca "A" at 410p continued to be unsettled by the chairman's profit warning.

Other firm spots of late to lose ground included Richardo Engineering 8p lower at 340p and Barr & Walace "A" which eased 6p to 140p.

Despite a £1.9m Government grant for a new battery project Chloride eased 2p to 119, while BATS slipped 7p to 273p following the resignation of the chairmanof International Stores.

First reactions to Reed International's interim figures clipped the ssares back to 155p. However, by the close, the equity had rallied slightly to end at 160p, a net loss of 4p.

Good half-time results and a stepped-up dividend nudged Sir Julian Hodge's cakes group Avana 2½p higher to 62p while Audio Fidelity climbed 2u to 33p.

Despite trebled interim profits and a doubled dividend, Bambers Stores ended a penny easier at 170p as traders took their profits.

Elsewhere trading news clipped a few pence from J. Hepworth, 4p down at 66p, Whittington Engineering at 65p, Kwik-Fit at 51p and Linread at 35p. A disappointing half-timer lopped 10p from Graig Shipping at 140p while in late trading, British Northrop at 74p lost 9p on sharply reduced profits.

Dealings started in Marlborough Property, which recently "reversed" into Chown Securities and the shares ended 3p higher at 19½p. W. J. Pyke firmed 13p to 65p on hopes that a similar deal may rerate its share price.

In tins, speculative interest added 8p to St Piran at 87p and a penny to South Crofty at 67p while on the gold shares pitch prices fel l back after Monday's rally. Although the afternoon bullion fix in London was only a dollar below its all time high, dealers are expecting a reaction and, among the stocks to fall, East Driefontein shed 14p to 657p, Valreef eased £$\tfrac{3}{32}$ to £12¼ and Libanon fell 4p to 480p.

A report that the Office of Fair Trading is going to investigate the interests of Davyille ice creams melted 6p from the 120p share price of parent group City Hotels.

Midland Education climbed 6p to 242p after a higher and agreed bid from Preedy, unchanged at 83p. Rival suitor Lonsdale Universal, was unmoved at 90p.

William Baird added 2p to 174p, reflecting on its failed bid for Dawson International, 5p lower at 181p. John Haggas was unchanged at 172p.

Profit-taking after the recent run left Irish stocks weaker. Bank of Ireland sh 415p and Cement eased a penny to 96p.

Banks were little the day leaving B 338p, Lloyds at 255 Westminster at 268p land at 340p.

Tate & Lyle has b an increasingly low its bold move int some five years ag couple of abortive Tate is now close t the sale of virtually shipping fleet leavin only the parcel tank residue. After t African disposal thi ther sign of Tate's concentrate on its business. The shares yesterday.

In buildings Barra ments touched 110 confident chairman's before reverting to at 108p while Laing C shed 5p to 79p. The of the newly split L Laing Property, hel 123p.

Equity turnover on was £63.274m (14,85 Active stocks yester ing to Exchange were ICI, Marlbor Holdings, Shell, C BAT, Beecham, V Marks & Spencer Royal Ins, Allied Cartiers, Bambers, and St Piran.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date
Aberdeen Trst (F)	—(—)	2.1(1.9)	—(—)	3.6(3.3)	22/12
Audio Fidelity (F)	4.4(3.8)	0.36(0.42)	6.1(7.3)	2.1(2.1)	5 1/79
Avana Grp (I) (b)	15.8(13.6)	1.4(0.76)	—(—)	0.6(0.5)	3/1/79
Bambers Stores (I)	6.8(4.0)	0.63(0.20)	6.77(2.16)	1.42(0.7)	23/12
J. Beales (I)	9.0(8.7)	0.47(0.55)	—(—)	1.4(1.2)	—
Border & S'thn (F)	—(—)	3.3(3.0)	1.83(1.64)	1.15(—)	3/1/79
British Northop (I)	1.9(2.1)	0.17(0.37)	9.37(20.7)	—(—)	—
Cedar Hldgs (F)	—(—)	0.93(0.59)	—(—)	—(—)	—
Ellerman Lines (I)	87.5(73.2)	0.74(4.0)	—(—)	2.25(2.25)	2/11
Empress Hldgs (F)	4.6(3.8)	0.03(0.69c)	—(—)	0.1(0.2)	—
Graig Shipping (I)	0.15c(0.40c)	—(—)	—(—)	Nil(4.0)	—
Hambros Invst (I)	—(—)	1.49(1.42)	2.32(2.15)	1.5(1.5)	15/12
J. Hepworth (F)	42.6(34.4)	5.2(0.98)	6.33(6.25)	1.82(1.65)	—
Hensher (Furn) (F)	5.1(4.7)	0.61(0.55)	5.4(5.6)	1.1(1.0)	6/12
Lakeview Invst (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1.0(0.7)	1/12
W. M. Low (F)	62.0(48.7)	1.4(1.6)	16.25(19.45)	4.46(5.7)	4/1/7
Linread (F)	15.1(14.2)	0.61(0.16)	6.0(3.1c)	1.5(1.51)	11/12
Ldn Entertain'ts (F)	—(—)	0.14(0.10)	2.43(1.68)	1.5(1.3)	8/12
N. Atlantic Sec (F)	—(—)	0.87(0.82)	—(—)	3.0(2.7)	—
Polymark Int (I)	7.5(5.8)	0.42(0.40)	—(—)	1.5(1.36)	6/4/7
Reed Int (I)	824.2(799.7)	40.1(39.4)	—(—)	3.0(5.9)	9/1/7
Whittngtn Eng (I) (a)	0.93(0.84)	0.06(0.12)	—(—)	—(—)	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are show earnings are net. a—9 months ; b—26 weeks ; c—loss.

Tight trading takes toll of Wm Low

By Michael Clark

Highly competitive trading conditions at Wm Low, Scotland's largest independent supermarket chain, has left pretax profits for the year to September 2, £207,000 down at £1.4m.

This was in spite of a 27 per cent increase in turnover to £62.1m. Earnings a share are 16.25p against 19.45p.

The board has proposed a final dividend of 6.6p gross making a total for the year of 9.1p compared with 8.3p last time.

Looking to the second half Mr Alasdair Drysdale, chairman, said the board expected the present trading pattern to remain more or less stable and is looking for a "modest" profit improvement this year.

As a result the shares remained steady in a bear market at 91p yesterday.

Much in line with other smaller supermarket chains an aggressive pricing policy has had little effect in maintaining operating profits in the high street war.

In the meantime, the group's development programme continues to be pursued with new openings in the current year at Berwick and Dundee adding a further 14,000 sq ft.

A further 14,000 sq ft is expected to come from further openings at Boness and Bathgate before the end of 1979.

Lowfreeze, the group's freezer centre division, continues to do well in both volume and profits and is expected to contribute about 7 per cent to overall group profits during the current year.

Alfred Preedy wins blessing of Midland Educ in £3.4m bid

By Bryan Appleyard

Alfred Preedy & Sons has won the agreement of the Midland Educational Company's board for a £3.4m cash and shares bid. This follows a three-cornered auction for control of the books, stationery and china retail company.

The Preedy offer is worth 245p per MEC share and is 10p higher than the price at which Preedy originally said it intended to bid in the middle of October. The terms are now: three Preedy shares plus £9.75p cash for every five MEC shares and there is an offer of 65p cash for every 3.85 per cent preference share.

The auction started in mid-Sepember with a 150p per share cash offer from Pentos. This was rejected and followed early in October by a 217p shares and cash bid from Lonsdale Universal.

The board's acceptance of the latest offer brings with it 4 per cent of the equity and it is understood that a total of 37 per cent is regarded as in friendly hands.

It is evident that MEC regards Preedy as the most suitable bidder. Preedy is involved in wholesale tobacco, confectionery and fancy goods distribution and retail newsagents whereas MEC saw the other two suitors as essentially conglomerates.

MEC is to re present form wi with no redeploy posals.

This year MEC's been expected to £400,000 to £50 Preedy's profits in March 25 rose by to £1.2m. Having i shares in issue by in January via a the takeover will a further increase cent for Preedy. shares were uncha

Asked last night was interested in c battle for control Terry Maher, c Pentos, commented

Tridant: bidders compromise

By Rosemary Uisworth

The takeover battle for Tridant Group Printers may be near a solution with an apparent compromise between the two bidders, Starwest Investment Holdings and Argus Press.

The compromise, which is under negotiation, would leave Argus with the newspaper side of Tridant, while Starwest subsidiaries. These are Garden would acquire other Tridant City Press, Loxley Brothers, Hides & Speirs, Jenson Book Company, Shaw & Sons, Lewis, Coates & Lucas and Holbrook and Gration.

The agreed price for the subsidiaries is £850,000 but the proposed transaction, which would enable Starwest and Tridant chairman Mr Remo Dipre to acquire part of the group for which he offered £3.8m, is subject to strict conditions.

The proposals must be approved by a special shareholders meeting at which neither Mr Dipre, Starwest which has a 29 per cent stake, nor Argus will be entitled to vote.

If the transaction is approved, Mr Dipre and Starwest have confirmed that they will accept the existing Argus offer which values Tridant at £4.9m. A proposal for compensation for loss of office for Mr Dipre would also be put to shareholders at the meeting.

The Takeover Panel has already indicated that it will not object to the proposals, providing that the conditions attached to shareholders' consent are applied.

Mr Remo Dipre, Tridant Group P

Cedar Holdings up 57pc to £931,000

A pre tax profit of 57 per cent to £931,000 has been reported by Cedar Holdings, the banker, mortgage and finance agent for the year to June 30.

Mr Simon Coorsh, chairman, said it was difficult to envisage growth prospects for the current year but management accounts for the period since July 1, shows profit somewhat ahead of the same period last year and now that the company's operational base has been firmly reestablished, he is confident that the board can approach the future with optimism.

The chairman added that preference shareholders are still of the opinion that capital reconstruction is premature and therefore there is no immediate prospect of relisting for company's securities.

Audio Fidelity hopes for speedy upturn

Audio Fidelity, the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer, saw a fall in pre-tax profits from £428,000 to £363,000 in the year ending Apri 30.

The dividend has been maintained at 3.12p gross, while earnings a share have fallen from 7.32p to 6.17p.

The board predicts that the interim figures will be satisfactory and with the available figures it seems rasonable to expect the group to break even on the retail side in the normally quiet first half. Manufacturing profit contributions continue to increase.

Local authorities bonds rate rises

The rate on this week's batch of local authority bonds has risen from last week's figure of 10¾ per cent to 11¼ per cent, at par. Among those borrowing £1m are City of Kingston Upon Hull, Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council, London Borough of Lambeth, Highland Regional Concil, City of Sheffield and Waverley District Concil. The City of Bristol is borrowing £750,000 at variable rate issed at £99¾.

Graig Shipping cuts trading loss

Craig Shipping Company reported a reduced trading loss of £155,000 in the six months to September 30 1978, and is not paying an interim dividend. Last year the loss amounted to £409,000 when a 6.06p gross dividend was paid.

The company pointed out that from April 1 1978 the balance on the deferred tax account was transferred to the revenue reserve and no tax credit has been taken into account for the interim results. Last year's credit was £391,000.

Saville Gordon makes half-time forecast

The directors of J. Saville Gordon Group, the Birmingham-based metal and engineers' merchants, saw could see no reason why the first six months of the current year should not show a profit of about £600,000, Mr J. D. Saville, chairman, told the annual meeting.

Given fair trading conditions and all things being equal, he sees no reason why this should not continue into the second half of the year, he added. At the previous halfway stage, to October 31, 1977, group pre-tax profit was £202,000.

H & L start talks on rubber acquisition

The board of Highlands and Lowlands has started talks with the boards of Rubber Trust, Amalgamated Rubber Estates and the Shainghai Kelantan Rubber Estates (1925). The talks are to agree terms for Highlands and Lowlands to make a bid for a capital of the thr not already owne Trust, Amal Rubl lands Lowlands.

S & W Berisfo PL disposal

S & W Berisf posed of its 50 p in PL Group (Foo Pure-Lard, to Hutcheson (Engine senting the manag PL Group for £3m

PL is a supplie edible oils and fa last financial year made pre-tax pro on turnover of £57

John Beales sl after fabric fa

An aborted pla garments from fabric coupled w margins has sent i sliding at John B ated Companies.

Pre-tax profts months to Septer £479,000 compared on turnover up fr £9.1m. However, chairman, expects ment in prospects half.

ANCIAL NEWS

ider product mix helps to sh Avana 83 pc in first half

emary Unsworth

Group, the Cardiff- ake manufacturer, baker ıfectioner whose chair- Sir Julian Hodge, lived promises of increased ility by pushing up pre- fits 83 per cent in the lf.

pre-tax profit ed to £1.5m in the 26 o September 30, 1978, d with £1m last year. r rose by 13 per cent 8m. Price increases, out Sir Julian, were re- e for only 10 per cent turnover rise since the the financial year.

ressed that the group's ment stemmed from its n strategy of heavy in- t in its factories and the ment programme, as ı wider product mix con- ıg on the top end of the rket.

result the interim divi- s been increased by 15 per cent to 0.96d gross and Sir Julian said the company planned ro use 1977, the year of highest cover, as the base for increasing the total dividend by more than 15 per cent.

The second half, which includes Christmas, is traditionally the group's best period but Avana has pointed out that business has become less seasonal and the profit increase reflects some degree of equalization between the two half years. "The final profit outturn will record a further period of growth", said Sir Julian. Last year's pretax profits were £2.8m.

Avana, a major supplier of jam and cakes to Marks & Spencer, is planning a new Welsh factory, while eexports continue their growth. Despite the poor summer weather, fruit juices continued to progress, particularly with the dairy trade. Sir Julian believes that the juice business has enormous growth potential in the United Kingdom where consumption lags far behind that of the United States or Europe.

Sir Julian Hodge, chairman of Avana Group.

Threefold profit rise as Bambers expand

An expansion programme which has increased the number of Bambers Stores shops by 25 to 125 in the first half of the year has resulted in a tripling of pre-tax profits.

The group, formerly Vernons Fashion group, made £639,000 in the six months to July 29, compared with £203,000 last year.

As a result tahe interim dividend has been doubled to 2.12p gross and the group said it intends to make full use of the new dividend legislation at the year end, when it is estimated by market men that the group will make £2.2m.

The share price yesterday initially rose 6p to 176p on the news but later fell back to 170p.

Bambers has also propoeed a one-for-two scrip issue, which will give the group trustee status.

The outlook for the second half, which includes the busy Christmas season when business is generally good, wil lbe further improved by the opening of a further 15 shops, which will bring the total to 140.

With turnover already showing a 70 per cent to £6.8m in the first half the board said that the rate of increase already achieved has been matched during the second half to date. This would enable profits "to be far in excess of last year's record level of £1.25m", said the board.

HENSHER (FURNITURE)

Turnover for year to March 31, £5.1m (£4.7m). Pre-tax profit, £610,500 (£553,400). Earnings per share, 5.4p (5.6p). Dividend 1.63p gross (1.49p gross).

Options

were marked lower on ed options pitch yester- the depression in the narket spilled over. Of contracts traded, ICI e most active stock, 95 of the bargains.

er business among all was more evenly than of late with only ing no trade at all.

e traditional options dealers reported quiet ns. A put was arranged Kemsley and a double ed in Mersey Docks

Linread's opening surge unlikely to be maintained

By Michael Clark

A generally strong performance at Linread has resulted in pre-tax profits for the year to July 29 surging ahead from £166,000 to £615,000.

However, the board was quick to point out that although this improvement in profits was above the interim forecast, it does not expect this performance to be maintained during the current year.

The main reason for this is the order intake for the company's major division, commercial products, is below that of the second half of the last financial year just ended. While it is not a forecast, a level of profit for the current half year more in line with the £189,000 for same period of last year is considered the best estimate.

Included in the figures are extraordanry losses extraordinary losses of £296,000 arising mainly from exchange losses of £236,000 on settling a Swis franc loan taken out in 1973, and additional winding up costs of Australia operations of £67,000.

A to give ails of hton pipes

being pressed by the ne Stock Exchange for ecise information on the of its diamond dis- in Western Australia, Riotinto Australia, 72.6 per cent owned by nto-Zinc and which has or 52.6 per cent stake in nton joint venture, has to give details of indi- ipes" when a phase of has been completed on e."

Stock Exchange has to this undertaking, elf being criticized for ring the expertise to reports, on diamond which in the middle of nth were coming in at of four a day.

n, which is owned by ıpanies apart from CRA, per cent of which was off in August, will issue quarterly progress re- the exploration of the in January 1979.

subishi Elec yant

bishi Electric Corpora- ects its after-tax profit year ending March 31, rise to about 13,000m m 9,760m yen last year les rising to about n from 792,180m yen. x profit in the first half per cent to 6,310m yen. ise in profit will result efforts to cut produc- ts and raise output, the y said. It plans to in- ts dividend for the year ast year's 5 per cent Reuter.

Concern of 50 UK groups over Sri Lanka compensation

By Michael Prest

Representatibes of some 50 British companies with plantation interests in Sri Lanka are concerned that compensation due from the government to the companies under nationalization agreements made three years ago are not being met in full. About £10m is at stake.

The companies—among which Crosby House and Eastern Produce are most deeply involved—are being represented by the Ceylon Association, a body whose functions for a number of years have been chiefly social.

A spokesman for the association said that he *did* not *think* the *Land Reform Commission*, the Sri Lanka goverament agency responsible for administering the nationalization ogreements, was short of foreign exchange. Rather, there is a suspicion that the job of coping with the diverse interests of so many companies, a lot of them small single plantation companies, has proved too onerous for the Sri Lanka administration.

A meeting between the Sri Lanka government and the Association is due to take place early this month. At the meeting three major issues are likely to be raised on behalf of the plantation companies: subsidies available to the companies for purchase of tea chests and fertilizers; rates of exchange for remitting interest due on unpaid net current assets and for the net current assets themselves; and settling with the gobernment 1975 net surrent asset figures, which the Association thought had been agreed in 1975.

One fear is that if the Land Reform Commission is indeed slow in making payments because it is short of funds, despite high tea prices last year, it will be even harder pressed to meet more recent commitments now that tea prices are lower.

International

Jacques Borel to increase its capital

Jacques Borel International, the French hotel and restaurant group, plans to increase its capital by an amount not exceeding 100m francs.

The board has decided to increase the capital by two new shares for every three shares already issued at a nominal value of 100 francs a share. This will raise the company's capital from 144.32m francs to 240.53m francs.

Subscriptions for the new shares will open on November 20 and will carry dividends backdated to January 1, 1978.

Cash flow next year is expected to be positive reflecting the issue of convertible bonds this year and new bank loans.

The rise in capital will help reconstitute the group balance sheet which suffered from losses in 1976, 1977 and 1978.

A consolidated net loss of 58m francs was reported by Borel for the first half of 1978 compared with a loss of 164.6m last year.

Peugeot-Citroen to match 1977

First half net profit of Peugeot-Citroen increased from 54m to 204.8m francs.

But the company said net profit for the whole of 197, is unlikely to be very much higher than the 1977 result of 193.1m francs. First-half figures were inflated by the inclusion of dividend payments for the second-half of 1977.—Reuter.

Bank Leumi in $60m Eurobond issue

With such a high rate of inflation, and successive devaluations of the currency, the capital requirements of Israeli banks knows few bounds. The latest cash-raising exercise comes from Bank Leumi le-Israel which is making the largest-ever. Israeli Eurobond issue of $60m. Terms of the issue are an interest rate of 0.25 per cent over the London inter-bank rate with a minimum of 6 per cent. The money will be used to develop the international operations of the bank, which has total assets of $10,000m.

Johannesburg Consol dividend hopes

Johannesburg Cosolidated Investment Co hopes profit levels wil lenable the company to increase the dividend in the current year, Sir Albert Robinson, chairman, said in Johannesburg.

In his annual review he said the company's objectives must be to continue reducing the level of debt and to improve productivity of all the company's business activities.

ts to modernize Milan Bourse

Attracting 'backbone' of Italian industry

recent bustling activity has been ging for Senator Urbano Aletti, n of the Bourse, in his efforts to into a modern and efficient stock e. The bourse had been shown e the moribund institution alleged etractors. But, while some progress n made, there are still many struc- oblems to be overcome.

mber was a record month. The f dealings amounted to 45.2 per those for all the 12 months of ith an unprecedented number of orders from abroad. The price ose during the month by 18.7 per d on one day, September 13, 53.4 shares were traded, against 1.2 on January 2.

ome extent the recent upsurge of reflected the feeling that many had been allowed to become intrin- undervalued. At the same time, ed payments in the current divi- eason have been running at about cent above those of last year. There so, probably, a belated realization benefits brought by Law 904 of er 16, 1977, the so-called "Pandolfi which instituted a tax credit on ds and abolished their double n.

e wrote in his annual report: "The Italian taxation regime is, for company revenues, now the most favourable in Europe." In practice, a person with an annual income up to 28m lire can recover

But the Milan Bourse has still to overcome its image of being little more than a roulette wheel for speculators, shunned by many reputable firms and the public alike. Out of the thousands of companies registered in Italy, only 165 equities are listed. Senator Aletti believes the number of shareholders in companies listed on all 10 Italian stock exchanges is less than a million, without attempting to reckon how many may have holdings in more than one company.

If circumstances permitted, he would take drastic action and suspend the listing of about half the quoted companies because, he maintains, they are not interesting or do not offer adequate guarantees to investors. Instead, he would like to attract newcomers from the several thousand medium to smaller companies (often still family-owned), which in his view form the backbone of Italian industry. Many have reached the limits of their own resources and ought to go public in a process which in other western countries has been under way for decades, if not generations.

Generally, the Milan Bourse authorities regard a series of other reforms as essential if Italian stock exchanges are to fulfil adequately their function of providing risk capital for business and industry. They want: equal tax treatment for share dividends, still penalized compared with income from bank deposits or bonds; well defined regulations for the admission of new quotations; tax concessions for new share issues, perhaps along the lines, the senator says, of measures in force in France and Sweden.

There is also a need for regulations to govern both the passage of ownership in blocks of controlling shareholdings, and take-over bids, safeguarding the interests of the investing public, and for reform of Consob, the bourse supervisory commission, which in practice has proved weak and often ineffective.

The bourse authorities argue that there is a need for concentration in stock exchanges of all dealings in listed securities. At present a large part—Senator Aletti says more than half, while other operators speak of 60-70 per cent—of transactions take place directly between banks, leaving only the unmatched surplus of their bids and offers to the stock exchange. This encouraged unnatural price oscillations and speculative manoeuvres.

JOHN EARLE

K downturn and margin pressure checks Polymark

ownturn in the United m operations of Poly- nternational and pressure gins has left its interim looking somewhat pedes-

ough turnover of this equipment and label- oup increased by nearly cent to £7.5m pre-tax for the six months to 0 show only a marginal 5.8 per cent to £423,000. ever, Mr Peter Meyer, an, said the second half ated satisfactorily, with well above the compara- riod in 1977. The board efore confident that the t year will prove to be r one of "substantial ".

An interim dividend of 2.3p gross has been declared compared with 2.1p for the corresponding period.

Briefly

ABERDEEN TRUST

Pre-tax revenue for year to September 30, £2.1m (£1.9m). Final dividend is 5.36p gross (4.9p gross) making 7.97p gross (6.92p gross).

N ATLANTIC SECS

Pre-tax revenue for year to September 30, £877,600 (£820,900). Final dividend is 4.5p gross (4p gross).

MONTAGUE L. MEYER

Acquired a further 50,000 International Timber Corporation shares at 130p each to prevent dilution of group's stake in ITC below 12 per cent if the £7.7m bid for Bambergers goes through. It is believed that Meyer acquired another 25,000 shares yesterday, for the same price.

WHITECROFT-RANDALLS

Directors of Randalls Group and other shareholders holding total of 817,094 ordinary fully paid shares (32.1 per cent of total) have undertaken to accept offer from Whitecroft, Manchester-based group with interests in engineering and building supplies.

SHARE STAKES

McLeod Russel & Co—Assam Trading (Holdings) has bought further 15,000 ordinary shares, bringing total holding to 1.4 million (36.98 per cent).

LAKE VIEW INV TRUST

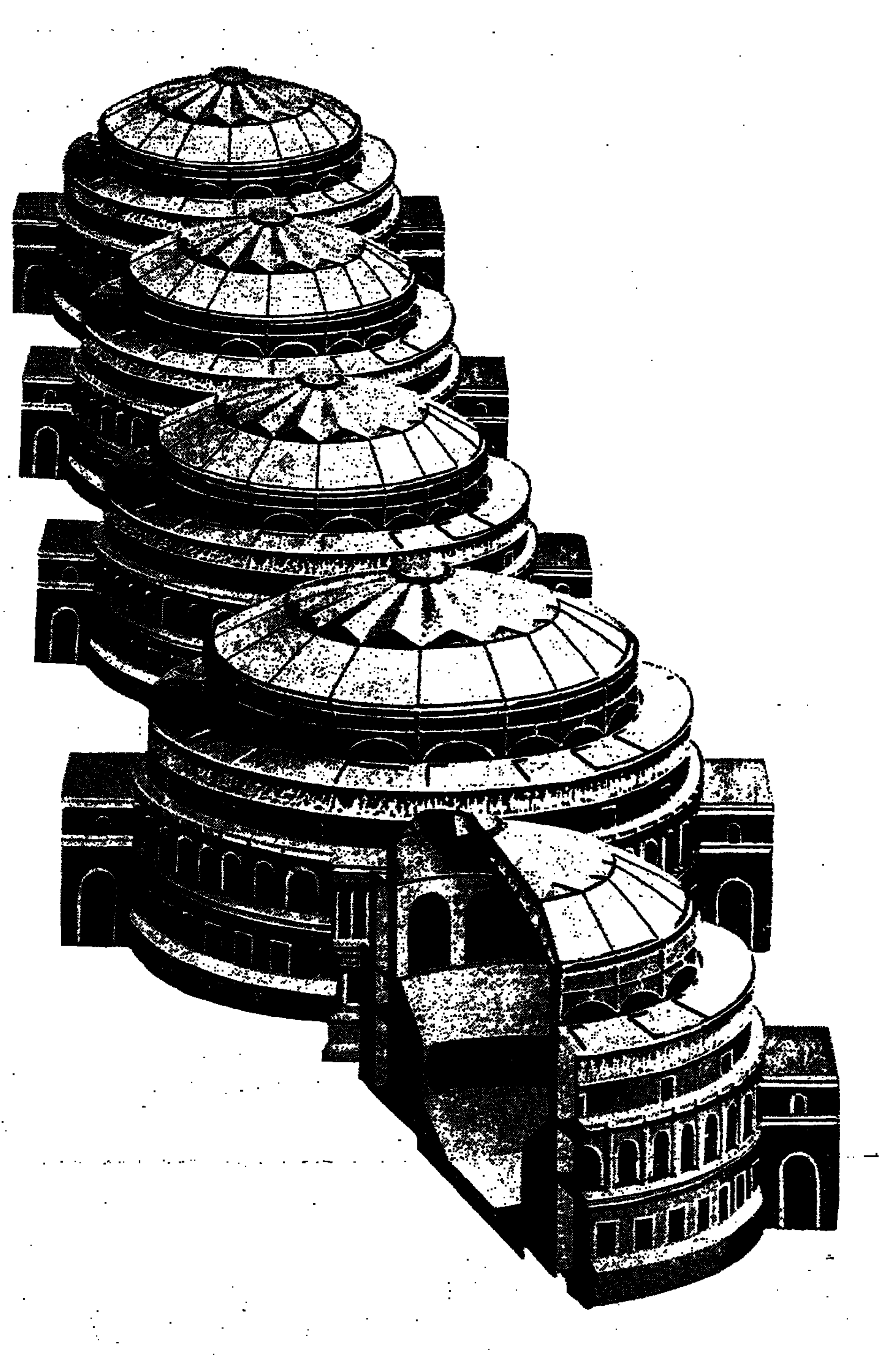
Interim dividend for year to March 31 of 1.49p gross (1.1p gross). Total payment for year unlikely to be increased by as great a percentage as interim.

CLUFF OIL

Extraordinary general meeting of company passed resolutions to increase authorized share capital and to alter articles of association to permit issue of convertible "A" shares.

PROVINCIAL LAUNDRIES

Acceptances in recent rights issue of conversion loan stock total £304,961. Balance of £60,014 sold through market at 129½p.



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MARKET REPORTS

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US $ STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
Australia 8 1982 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria 8½ 1990 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco 9½ 1986 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barclays 8¾ 1982 ..	91¼	92¼
Beatrice 7¾ 1985 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadair 8½ 1985 ..	[illegible]	93¼
Canada Nat Railway 8⅝ 1986 ..	87⅞	90⅝
CECA 9 1995 ..	96⅛	96⅝
Charbonnage de France 8¾ 1981 ..	96¼	96¾
Citicorp 6¾ 1980 ..	93¾	94¼
Citicorp 7 1981 ..	92¾	93¾
DFC New Zealand 8¾ 1983 ..	91⅛	91⅝
DFC New Zealand 8¾ 1985 ..	91½	92
Dow Chemical 8 1986 ..	93¾	93⅝
EEC 7¾ 1979 ..	97	97½
EEC 8¾ 1982 ..	95	95½
EIB 8 1984 ..	91¼	91¾
EIB 9¾ 1993 ..	96⅛	96⅝
Elf-Aquitaine 8¾ 1985 ..	92¾	93¾
Eurofima 8¾ 1988 ..	92¾	93
GB Industries 9 1985 ..	93	93½
KEL 9¼ 1988 ..	93¾	94¼
ICI 8¾ 1987 ..	90¼	90¾
Macmillan Bloedel 9¾ 1993 ..	94¾	95¾
Midland Bank 8¾ 1992 ..	92¼	92¾
NCB 8 1987 ..	89¾	90¼
National Westminster 9 1986 ..	95¼	95¾
New Zealand Forest Products 9 1986 ..	91¼	92¼
Newfoundland 9¾ 1990 ..	95¼	95¾
Nordic Invest. Bank 8¾ 1988 ..	93¼	93¾
Norsk Hydro 7¾ 1982 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway 7¾ 1983 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Offshore Mining 8¾ 1985 ..	91¼	92¼
Occidental 8¾ 1983 ..	90¼	91
J. C. Penney 8¾ 1983 ..	93¼	93¾
Quebec Hydro 9¾ 1993 ..	93¼	93¾
Renault 8¾ 1981 ..	96	96½
R. J. Reynolds 7¾ 1982 ..	93¼	93¾
Shell 8¾ 1990 ..	93¼	93¾
Tauernautobahn 8¾ 1987 ..	90⅛	90⅝
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9¾ 1983 ..	94⅛	95⅛
Ford 8¾ 1984 ..	91¼	91¾
General Motors 9¾ 1988 ..	94	94½
Royal Bank of Canada 9 1992 ..	90¼	90¾
Union Carbide 9¾ 1986 ..	94	94½
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Chase Manhattan 9 3/16 1993 ..	96⅛	96⅝
Intl Westminster 10 9/16 1984 ..	98⅛	98⅝
Midland 9 7/16 1993 ..	95¾	96¼
Offshore Mining 9 7/16 1986 ..	96⅛	96⅝
Williams & Glyns 9¾ 1984 ..	98¾	99¼
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¾ 1987 ..	71½	73
Babcock & Wilcox 7 1992 ..	138	150
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992 ..	90½	92
Beatrice Foods 4⅛ 1992 ..	101	105½
Beecham 6¾ 1992 ..	109	110
Boots 6¾ 1993 ..	103	104
Borden 5 1992 ..	88	89½
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987 ..	73	74½
Carnation 5 1988 ..	71½	73
Dart 4¾ 1987 ..	74	75½
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988 ..	80	81½
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987 ..	73	74½
Firestone 5 1988 ..	73½	75
Ford 5 1988 ..	74½	76
General Electric 4¾ 1987 ..	76	77½
Gillette 4¾ 1987 ..	72½	74
Gulf & Western 5 1988 ..	83	84½
Harris 5 1992 ..	193	185
Honeywell 6 1986 ..	80½	83
ICI 6¾ 1992 ..	95½	96½
INA 6 1997 ..	88½	90
Inchcape 6¾ 1992 ..	110	111½
ITT 4½ 1987 ..	74½	76
Jusco 6 1992 ..	153	151
Komatsu 7½ 1990 ..	172	173½
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987 ..	151	155
Nabisco 5¼ 1988 ..	98½	100
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987 ..	103½	105
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987 ..	72	73½
Revlon 4¾ 1987 ..	119½	121
Reynolds Metal 5 1988 ..	85	86½
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1987 ..	87	88½
Squibb 4¾ 1987 ..	76½	78
Texaco 4¾ 1988 ..	70	71½
Texas Intl Airlines 7½ 1993 ..	77	78½
Toshiba 6½ 1992 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyco 8½ 1988 ..	93½	95
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982 ..	87	89½
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987 ..	73½	75
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1988 ..	72	73½
Xerox 5 1988 ..	73	74½

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Arncliffe Hldgs 10p Ord (43p)	45
Audiotronic 12% Cum Pfd (10)	12½
Bristol Wtr 7% Pf 1983 (£a)	£10
Camden 12¾% Red 1985 (£99¾a)	£49¾
Carters Superfoods 20p Ord (55)	102-8
Croda Dfd Ord	33
Crosby Hse 10% Cnv 87-90 (Part)	£3 prem
Ferranti 50p Ord (101)	375-5
Hunting Petroleum Serv 25p Ord (85)	95
Laing Properties 25p Ord	133
-Do A 25p Ord	133
Rickmansworth Wtr 7% 85 (£97½a)	£9
Rightwise 10p Ord	115
-Do 10% Cnv (£100)	122+1
Southwark 12¾% 1987 (£99¼a)	£47⅝
W. Kent Wtr 7% Pf 1983 (£97½a)	£9½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Asbury and Sidley (30)	Nov 24	35 prem
Fothergill (8)	..	19 prem
Time Products (155)	Dec 8	23 prem

* Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ¶ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £15 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £35 pd.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
BCCI Bank	10%
Consolidated Crdts	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster ..	10%
Rossminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6½%, up to £25,000, 7½%, over £25,000, 7¾%.

The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company Limited

Shareholders in "Shell" are invited to a film show and discussion on Shell Group activities.

Wednesday, 29th November, 1978

The Central Hotel, Glasgow

Times: 11 a.m. and 5.15 p.m.

Film 'Offshore'
North Sea talk

This is one of a series of informal meetings for shareholders being held around the country.

For tickets, please write or telephone: The Manager, Shareholder Relations, The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA. Telephone: 01-633 9383

Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt because of limited accommodation

THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LIMITED

Capital Loan Stock Valuation 31st October, 1978.

The net asset value per £1 of Capital Loan Stock is 168.37p.

Securities valued at middle-market prices.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977-78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P E
79	29	Airsprung Ord	75	—	5.5	7.3	9.9
215	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	215	—	18.5	8.6	—
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	42	—	3.6	8.5	7.6
182	105	Bardon Hill	182	—	12.0	6.5	9.9
143	51	Deborah Ord	138	—	5.6	4.0	8.6
242	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	242	—	17.5	7.2	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	133	—	12.4	9.3	5.2
154	135	George Blair	154	—	15.0	9.7	5.7
60	36	Jackson Group	60	—	5.0	8.3	7.0
116	55	James Burrough	116	—	6.5	5.6	10.7
340	188	Robert Jenkins	305	—	29.7	9.7	5.0
25	9	Twinlock Ord	25	—	—	—	22.3
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	79	—	12.0	15.1	—
108	54	Unilock Holdings	108	—	7.4	6.8	11.6
125	67	Walter Alexander	125	—	7.2	5.7	7.7

Commodities

COPPER.—Wire bars closed irregular, while cathodes were idle.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £739.50-40.50 a metric ton; three months, £760.50-61.00. Sales, 3,300 tons. Cash cathodes, £727.50-28.50; three months, £748-49.00. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £742.50-43; three months, £763.50-64. Settlement, £743.00. Sales, 4,825 tons. Cash cathodes, £730.50-31; three months, £751.50-52. Settlement, £731.00. Sales, 2,300 tons (mainly carries).

SILVER closed irregular.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 298.85p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 626.40c); three months, 306.15p (640.40c); six months, 314.25p (656.30c); one year, 330.40p (685.30c). London Metal Exchange.—Cash, 298.5-8.5p; months, 305.7-5.8p. Sales, 134 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 299.2-99.4p; three months, 306.7-6.8p. Settlement, 299.4p. Sales, 112 lots.

TIN.—Standard metal closed steady at the lower levels, while high-grade was idle. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £7,790-£7,800 a metric ton; three months, £7,615-20. Sales, 480 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash, £7,800-10; three months, £7,635-50. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,860-65; three months, £7,658-40. Settlements, £7,865. Sales, 740 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £7,865-75; three months, £7,655-70. Settlement, £7,875. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, $M3,060 a picul.

LEAD closed irregular.—Afternoon.—Cash, £415-16 per metric ton; three months, £403.50-4.00. Sales, 1,900 tons. Morning.—Cash, £420.50-21.00; three months, £406.50-7.00. Settlement, £421. Sales, 322 tons.

ZINC closed quiet and easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £351-52.00 a metric ton; three months, £362.50-63.00. Sales, 150 tons. Morning.—Cash, £353.25-53.50; three months, £365-65.50. Settlement: £353.50. Sales, 1,625 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £184.40 ($384.50) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM closed quiet and steady.—Afternoon.—Three months, £598.50-99.00 a metric ton. Sales, 300 tons. Morning.—Three months, £598.50-599.00. Sales, 725 tons.

RUBBER closed about steady (pence per kilo).—Dec, 64.10-64.20; Jan, 64.90-65.10; Jan-March, 65.90-65.95; April-June, 68.55-68.60; July-Sept, 70.85-70.90; Oct-Dec, 73.85-73.00; Jan-March, 74.85-75.00; April-June, 77.00-77.05; July-Sept, 79.05-79.10. Sales, 88 lots at five tonnes each and 764 at 15 tonnes each.

COFFEE.—Robustas closed slightly steadier.

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric ton).—Nov, 1,533-35; Jan, 1,448-50; March, 1,346-47; May, 1,308-09; July, 1,275-85; Sept, 1,330-45; Nov, 1,210-35. Sales, 2,765 lots including 8 options.

ARABICAS were all unquoted.

COCOA closed steadier (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,959.0-62.0; March, 1,996.0-98.0; May, 2,020.0-35.0; July, 2,038.5-2,040.0; Sept, 2,032.0-35.0; Dec, 1,997.0-98.0; March, 1,984.0-87.0. Sales, 2,768 lots including five options. ICCO prices: daily (for Oct 30), 186.44c; 15-day average, 174.14c; 22-day average, 173.01c (United States cents per lb).

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws" was £1.00 lower at £106; the "whites" price was £1.00 lower at £111.00. Futures were easier (£ per metric ton): — Dec, 110.75-10.00; March, 115.70-15.75; May, 116.60-16.70; Aug, 118.00-18.25; Oct, 120.10-20.25; Dec, 121.90-22.00; March, 135.00-26.00. Sales: 2,736 lots. ISA prices (for Oct 30): 9.14c; 15-day average, 8.96c.

White sugar was quiet. Feb, 117.00-18.00; April, 120.00-21.00; July, 124.50-25.00; Sept, 128.00-29.50; Nov, 132.50-35.00; Feb, 138.00-38.50; April, 142.00-43.00. Sales: 30 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL closed barely steady.—Dec, 122.00-22.50; Feb, 122.90-23.10; April, 122.60-23.30; June, 122.00-23.00; Aug, 122.00-24.00; Oct, 122.00-25.50; Dec, 121.50-24.00. Sales: 109 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures (pence per kilo). — Australian (quiet). — Oct, expired; Dec, 225.0-29.0; March, 233.0-35.0; May, 234.0-37.0; July, 230.0-39.0; Oct, 230.0-38.0; Dec, 233.0-41.0; March, 235.0-45.0. New Zealand Crossbreds (quiet). — Dec, 180.0-86.0; March, 181.0-83.0; May, 182.0-85.0; July, 182.0-86.0; Oct, 187.0-92.0; Dec, 190.0-95.0; March, 191.0-96.0.

JUTE was quiet. Bangladesh white "C" grade, Nov-Dec, $501 per long ton. "D" grade, Nov-Dec, $485.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, number one, 13½ per cent, Nov-Dec, £94.50 Tilbury. United States dark northern spring, number two, 14 per cent, Oct, £86.25; Nov, £86.75; Dec, £87.25 trans-shipment east coast. United States hard winter, number two, 13½ per cent, Nov, £87; Dec, £87.75 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE.—No. 3 yellow American/French option, Oct, £102.75; Nov, £103.10; Dec, £103.25 trans-shipment east coast. South African white, Nov-Dec, £64.25. South African yellow, Nov-Dec, £64.25.

BARLEY.—English feed fob, Dec, £84.25; Jan-March, £85.75 east coast. All per tonne, cif UK, unless stated. London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—

BARLEY was slightly easier.— Nov, £79.40; Jan, £81.90; March, £84.20; May, £86.45. Sales: 84 lots.

WHEAT was slightly easier.—Nov, £97. ; Jan, £89.75; March, £92.00; May, £94.45. Sales: 274 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling BARLEY	Feed WHEAT	Feed WHEAT
NE England	—	£87.00	£76.60
Berks & Oxf'd	£88.00	£84.90	£76.70

Home-Grown Cereals Authority's Regional and UK average ex-farm spot October 26:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT
S. East	£87.50	£83.90
S. West	—	£84.30
Eastern	£88.00	£84.90
E. Midlands	£87.70	£88.50
W. Midlands	£87.50	£83.60
N. East	£88.10	£85.30
N. West	£88.10	£83.20
Scotland	£90.50	£88.50
N. Ireland	—	—
UK	£88.00	£84.90

	Feed BARLEY	Malting BARLEY
S East	£76.40	£83.70
S West	£77.20	—
Eastern	£77.00	£83.60
E Midlands	£76.30	£81.80
W Midlands	£73.30	£81.40
N East	£75.70	£83.80
N West	£74.60	—
Scotland	£77.40	£85.90
N Ireland	—	—
UK	£76.30	£84.00

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 30: GB: Cattle 67.24p per KGLW (+0.34). UK: Sheep 135.4p per KGESTDCW (+3.3). GB: Pigs 66.3p per KGLW (-0.2). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 1.5 per cent, average price 66.94p (+0.35). Sheep numbers up 28.4 per cent, average price 135.0p (+2.0). Pig numbers up 6.0 per cent, average price 66.3p (-0.1). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 16.1 per cent, average price 69.15p (+0.65). Sheep numbers up 52.3 per cent, average price 134.9p (+1.9).

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 31: GB: Cattle 66.75p per kglw (+0.06). UK: Sheep 133.6p per kgestdcw (+0.4). GB: Pigs 64.8p per kglw (-0.4). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 3.3 per cent, average price 65.83p (+0.38). Sheep numbers up 7.4 per cent, average price 133.7p (+0.2). Pig numbers up 37.5 per cent, average price 64.9p (-0.5). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 17.9 per cent, average price 69.39p (-1.62). Sheep numbers down 14.7 per cent, average price 127.3p (+5.7). Pig numbers down 8.1 per cent, average price 63.8p (-0.3).

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange).—Home-produced: Although there has been an increase in prices, trade remains generally quiet.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
WHITE		
1's	3.40 to 3.70	3.70 to 4.00
2's	3.00 to 3.20	3.10 to 3.40
3's	2.60 to 2.90	2.65 to 3.00
4's	2.50 to 2.70	2.60 to 2.90
5's	1.90 to 2.30	2.10 to 2.35
6's	1.60 to 1.90	2.00 to 2.20
7's	1.35 to 1.50	1.45 to 1.60
BROWN		
1's	4.80 to 5.20	4.80 to 5.20
2's	4.10 to 4.30	4.30 to 4.60
3's	3.00 to 3.30	3.20 to 3.40
4's	2.70 to 3.00	2.90 to 3.10

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 31.—Stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell broadly today as interest rates continued to rise.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 19.40 points to 792.45 on trading in 42,950,000 shares, compared with 59,480,000 Monday.

The market was moderately higher in early trading, following a large partial recovery Monday from heavy early losses related to spreading margin calls.

However, the margin calls continued, following severe losses of the past two weeks.

Early in the session, Chemical Bank raised its broker loan rate to 10½ per cent from 10¼ per cent, bringing upward pressure on the prime rate.

	Oct 31	Oct 30
Allied Chem	30¾	31⅞
Allied Stores	22¾	22½
Allied Supermkt	2⅝	2⅝
Allis Chalmers	28⅝	29
Alcoa	45	47
Amax Inc	43½	44⅞
Amerada Hess	23¾	25¼
Am Airlines	12⅝	12⅞
Am Brands	47¼	47⅞
Am Broadcast	35¼	35⅞
Am Can	36	36½
Am Cyanamid	24½	25⅞
Am Elec Power	21⅞	22⅛e
Am Home	27¼	27¾
Am Motors	5	5¼
Am Nat Res	39½	40
Am Standard	41⅞	40⅝
Am Telephone	60¼	60⅞
AMF Inc	16⅛	16⅞
Armco Steel	18⅜	17½
Asarco	13⅞	14
Ashland Oil	40⅜	41⅞
Atlntic Richfield	49⅜e	51⅜e
Avco	21⅞	20¾
Avon Products	53⅜	53⅝
Bankers Tst NY	34⅞	35¼
Bank of America	24½	25
Bank of NY	32⅞	32⅞
Beatrice Foods	24	24
Bell & Howell	16½	16½
Bendix	35⅞	35¾
Bethlehem Steel	19⅞	20⅜
Boeing	58½	60⅞
Boise Cascade	27	27
Borden	26	26½
Borg Warner	27⅞	27⅞
Bristol Myers	31½	32¾
BP	17⅞	18⅜
Burlington Ind	17⅞	17½
Burlington Nthn	37½	37⅞
Burroughs	69⅞	72
Campbell Soup	34⅞	34⅞
Canadian Pacific	19¼	19⅜
Caterpillar	55⅜	55⅝
Celanese	39½	39⅞
Central Soya	12⅞	12⅞
Charter NY	31¼	31¼
Chase Manhat	30⅞	31⅞
Chem Bank NY	38¼	40
Chesapeake Ohio	27	27½
Chrysler	10	10⅛
Citicorp	24⅛	25
Cities Service	52⅜e	53⅜e
Clark Equip	34⅞	34⅞
Coca Cola	40⅞	41½
Colgate	17⅜	17⅜
CBS	51¼	53
Columbia Gas	26	25⅞
Combustion Eng	33⅞	33⅞
Comwlth Edison	24⅞	24⅞
Cons Edison	22⅞	23
Cons Foods	23⅞	23⅞
Cons Power	21½	21⅞
Continental Grp	28⅞	28⅝
Continental Oil	25⅞	26½
Control Data	31	32⅞
Corning Glass	54	54⅞
CPC Intnl	45⅞	48
Crane	25⅞	25
Crocker Int	25⅞	25⅞
Crown Zeller	32⅞	32⅞
Dart Ind	37⅞	38⅞
Deere	30⅞	32
Del Monte	39	39⅛
Delta Air	40⅜	40⅜
Detroit Edison	14⅜	15
Disney	36⅞	37⅝
Dow Chemical	26⅞	27⅞
Dresser Ind	39⅞	40
Duke Power	19⅞	19⅞
Du Pont	120	126
Eastern Air	8⅞	9⅛
Eastman Kodak	56	58⅞
Eaton Corp	36½	35⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	14⅞	14⅞
Equitable Life	18	18½
Esmark	24⅞	24⅞
Evans P. D.	18⅞	17½
Exxon Corp	48	48⅞
Fed Dept Stores	33	33⅞
Firestone	12⅞	12⅞
Fst Chicago	20	20⅞
Fst Nat Boston	26⅞	26⅞

	Oct 31	Oct 30
Fst Penn Corp	14	14⅞
Ford	40	40⅞
GAF Corp	10	10⅛
Gamble Skogmo	27⅞	28½
Gen Dynamics	65	68⅞
Gen Electric	47½	48⅞
Gen Foods	31⅞	31½
Gen Mills	26⅞	26⅞
Gen Motors	58½	61
Gen Pub Util NY	16⅞	17⅛
Gen Tel Elec	28	28½
Gen Tire	23½	24
Genesco	4⅜	4⅛
Georgia Pacific	27	27
Getty Oil	38½	37½
Gillette	25½	26⅞
Goodrich	18	18⅛
Goodyear	15⅞	16
Gould Inc	27⅞	27⅞
Grace	28⅞	30
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	5⅞	5⅞
Greyhound	11⅞	11⅞
Grumman Corp	18⅞	18⅞
Gulf Oil	22½	22⅞
Gulf & West	11⅞	12⅞
Heinz H. J.	36½	38½
Hercules	15⅞	15⅞
Honeywell	58½	63
IC Inds	26	24⅞
Ingersoll	54	55⅞
Inland Steel	33⅞	35⅞
IBM	264⅞	272⅞
Int Harvester	32⅞	32⅞
INCO	16⅞	17
Int Paper	40	41
Int Tel Tel	26⅞	27⅞
Jewel Co	20⅞	20⅞
Jim Walter	26⅞	26⅞
Johns-Manville	25⅞	26⅞
Johnson & John	73⅞	74⅞
Kaiser Alumin	33⅞	34⅞
Kennecott	23½	25
Kerr McGee	41⅞	43½
Kimberly Clark	44⅞	44⅞
Kraftco Corp	44½	44⅞
K Mart	25	25⅞
Kroger	31⅞	32
Liggett Group	30⅞	29⅞
L.T.V. Corp	6½	6⅞
Litton	21⅞	22⅞
Lockheed	18⅞	20⅞
Lucky Stores	14	14½
Manuf Hanover	34	34½
Mapco	28	27⅞
Marathon Oil	48⅞	48⅞
Marine Midland	14⅞	15
Martin Marietta	27½	28
McDonnell	28½	28⅞
Mead	22⅞e	25⅞e
Memorex	27½	30⅞
Merck	56	58⅞
Minnesota Mng	57⅞	58⅞
Mobil Oil	64⅞e	67⅞e
Monsanto	50⅞	52⅞
Morgan J. P.	46	47⅞
Motorola	42⅞	41⅞
NCR Corp	57½	58⅞
NL Industries	18	19
Nabisco	25½	25½
Nat Distillers	19⅞	19⅞
Nat Steel	29⅞	29⅞
Norfolk West	20⅞	22⅞
NW Bancorp	25½	25⅞
Norton Simon	16	16⅞e
Occidental Pet	15⅞	16
Ogden	26	29⅞
Olin Corp	21⅞	21
Owens-Illinois	19½	19⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	22⅞	22½
Pan Am	6⅞	6⅞
Penney J. C.	32	33⅞
Pennzoil	27⅞	28⅞
Pepsico	26⅞	26⅞
Pfizer	32⅞	32⅞
Phelps Dodge	22⅞	22⅞
Philip Morris	67½	69⅞
Phillips Petrol	29⅞	30½
Polaroid	44⅞	46⅞
PPG Ind	26⅞	26⅞
Proctor Gamble	83½	84⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	21½	21⅞
Pullman	34⅞	35½
Rapid American	12	13

	Oct 31	Oct 30
Raytheon	43⅞	43⅞
RCA Corp	23⅞	26½
Republic Steel	22⅞	23
Reynolds Ind	56½	57⅞
Reynolds Metal	32⅞	33⅞
Rockwell Int	31⅞	32
Royal Dutch	62⅞	64⅞
Safeways	41⅞	41⅞
St Regis Paper	28⅞	30
Santa Fe Ind	30½	31⅞
SCM	17⅞	18
Schlumberger	84½	85⅞
Scott Paper	14⅞	14⅞
Seaboard Coast	24⅞	25
Seagram	24⅞	25
Sears Roebuck	20⅞	20½
Shell Oil	32 e	32⅞e
Shell Trans	47⅞	47⅞
Signal Co	42⅞	43⅞
Singer	14	14½
Sony	7⅞	7⅞
Sth Cal Edison	23⅞	24
Southern Pacific	27⅞	28½
Southern Rly	47	47⅞
Sperry Rand	40	41⅞
Std Brands	23½	23⅞
Std Oil Califnia	43½	43½
Std Oil Indiana	50	50⅞
Std Oil Ohio	34⅞	33
Sterling Drug	14½	14⅞
Stevens J. P.	14	14⅞
Stude Worth	54⅞	55½
Sunbeam Corp	18½	19
Sun Comp	37⅞	38
Teledyne	84	89
Tenneco	30⅞	30⅞
Texaco	22⅞e	23⅞e
Texas East Corp	33½	33
Texas Inst	79⅞	79⅞
Texas Utilities	18⅞	18⅞
Textron	27⅞	28
TWA	16⅞	17⅞
Travelers Corp	32	31⅞
TRW Inc	35⅞	36⅞
UAL Inc	30⅞	32⅞
Unilever Ltd	43⅞	43⅞
Unilever NV	61⅞	60⅞
Union Bancorp	24⅞	26⅞
Union Carbide	35⅞	36⅞
Union Oil Calif	49⅞	50⅞
Un Pacific Corp	53⅞	54
Uniroyal	5⅞	6⅞
United Brands	8⅞	9⅞
US Industries	7⅞	8
US Steel	23⅞	23⅞
Utd Technol	37⅞	38
Wachovia	16⅞	16⅞
Warner Lambert	25⅞	25⅞
Wells Fargo	27⅞	27⅞
West'n Bancorp	24⅞	25⅞
Westnghse Elec	16⅞	17⅞
Weyerhauser	26⅞	27½
Whirlpool	20⅞	20
White Motor	6⅞	7
Woolworth	18⅞	18⅞
Xerox Corp	50⅞	52⅞
Zenith	12⅞	13⅞

Canadian Prices

	Oct 31	Oct 30
Abitibi	16⅞	16⅞
Alcan Alumin	38	38⅞
Algoma Steel	24⅞	24⅞
Bell Telephone	61	61
Cominco	32⅞	32⅞
Cons Bathurst	35⅞	35⅞
Falconbridge	33½	33⅞
Gulf Oil	31	30⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	7.88	7.88
Hudson Bay Min	22½	22½
Hudson Bay Oil	40⅞	40⅞
Imasco	35⅞	35⅞
Imperial Oil	21⅞	21
Int Pipe	17⅞	17½
Mass.-Fergsn	11⅞	11⅞
Royal Trust	18⅞	18⅞
Seagram	29½	29⅞
Steel Co	27⅞	27⅞
Talcorp	10½	10½
Thomson N 'A'	14⅞	14⅞
Walker Hiram	36½	35⅞
WCT	11⅞	11⅞

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.0765 (2.1050); three months, 2.0175 (2.1008); Canadian dollar, 85.57 (85.78).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 397.95.T The futures index was 396.45.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 792.45 (811.85); transportation, 208.71 (215.04); utilities, 97.35 (98.07); 65 stocks, 270.09 (275.65).

New York Stock Exchange index, 51.67 (na); industrials, 56.19 (na); transportation, 40.85 (na); utilities, 37.41 (na); financial, 54.38 (na).

Cocoa 6c limit down

New York, Nov 1.—**COCOA** futures closed the six-cent limit down in the nearbys and 5.85 to 5.50 cents lower in the forwards. Dec 177.40c; March 177.15c; May 176.80c; July 176.50c; Sept 175.20c; Dec 171.90c.

COFFEE futures in "C" contract were: Dec 153.00-10c; March 142.75-300c; May 139.25c; July 136.00-50c; Sept 134.00-5.0c; Dec 132.50c; March nil c.

SUGAR futures in No 11 contract were: Jan, 8.90c; March, 938-45c; May, 9.60-62c; July, 9.74-78c; Sept, 9.99c; Oct, 9.99-10.00c; Jan, 9.80c bid; March, 10.40-50c.

COTTON futures were: Dec, 69.35-35c; March, 72.30c; May, 73.85c; July, 74.55c; Oct, 68.75-50c; Dec, 67.40-45c; March, 68.25-35c.

COMEX SILVER futures closed 15.00 cents down. Nov, 616.80c; Dec, 621.50c; Jan, 635.90c; March, 634.60c; May, 643.30c; July, 652.30c; Sept, 661.40c; Dec, 675.80c; Jan, 600.60c; March, 690.20c; May, 699.90c; July, 709.70c; Sept, 719.60c. Handy and Harman 617.00c (629.60c). Handy and Harmon of Canada, Can $7.306 (previous Can $7.378).

COPPER futures closed 15 and 30 points down. Nov, 69.60c; Dec, 70.20c; Jan, 70.90c; March, 72.35c; May, 73.45c; July, 74.55c; Sept, 75.50c; Dec, 76.65c; Jan, 77.06c; March, 77.85c; May, 78.65c; July, 79.45c; Sept, 80.25c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—SOYABEANS. Nov, 706-08½c; Jan, 730-16c; March, 751-53c; May, 736-37c; July, 756-37c; Aug, 727-28c; Sept, 701c; Nov, 686-87c. **SOYABEAN OIL.** Dec, 26.25-20c; Jan, 26.15-10c; March, 26.00-05c; May, 25.95-85c; July, 25.85-75c; Aug, 25.65-70c; Sept, 24.90-95c; Oct, 24.65-70c; Dec, 24.30-35c. **SOYABEAN MEAL.** Dec, $196.50-6.70; Jan, $197.50-7.30; March, $197.50-8.00; May, $197.00; July, $197.00-6.50; Aug, $195.50; Sept, $194.00-5.00; Oct, $191.00; Dec, $190.00-1.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT.—Dec 351-51c; July 334½c; Sept 337¼c bid; Dec 345c. **CORN.**—Dec 234¾-¼c; March 243¼c; May 250-49¾c; July 253½-¾c; Sept 255¼c; Dec 258¾c. **OATS.**—Dec 141¼c; March 151¼c; May 155c; July 154¼c; Sept 155¼c nominal.

GOLD futures were: NY COMEX. Nov, $238.80; Dec, $240.70; Jan, $242.40; Feb, $244.00; April, $249.10; June, $253.50; Aug, $257.90; Oct, $262.40; Dec, $267.00; Feb, $271.70; April, $276.40; June, $281.20; Aug, $286.00. CHICAGO IMM. Dec, $240.20-340.80; March, $246.80-247.00; June, $253.60-253.90; Sept, $260.70; Dec, $267.40; March, $274.00; June, $281.00; Sept, $287.50.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar staged a late and surprisingly sharp rally yesterday, closing markedly higher compared with overnight levels. It recovered most of its losses since last Friday, dealers said. This was attributed mainly to profit-taking and booksquaring at the month-end and ahead of holidays in many Continental centres, though some dealers said there were signs the dollar was "bottoming out" on changing sentiment in its favour.

The dollar closed at 1.755 marks yesterday after 1.7230 overnight, 1.4975 Swiss francs after a Swf 1.47 closing on Monday and 179 yen after 177.05.

Sterling lost 2.4 cents closing at $2.0750 after $2.0990 overnight, but it was firmer against the mark and the Swiss franc.

Gold dropped by $3 an ounce in London to close at $242.125.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) 31 October	Market rates (close) 31 October
New York	$2.0730-1040	$2.0740-0760
Montreal	$2.4100-4420	$2.4185-4205
Amsterdam	3.99-04fl	3.97½-98½fl
Brussels	56.40-80f	56.50-70f
Copenhagen	9.98-10.06½k	10.01½-02½k
Frankfurt	3.60-66m	3.63¾-64¾m
Lisbon	93.40-95.00e	93.40-80.40e
Madrid	140.30-141.40p	140.30-50p
Milan	1630-51lr	1640-42lr
Oslo	9.71-79k	9.72¾-73¾k
Paris	8.50-63f	8.52-53f
Stockholm	8.54-61k	8.55-56k
Tokyo	364-75y	371-73y
Vienna	26.30-40sch	26.35-45sch
Zurich	3.07-12f	3.10-11f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was down 0.1 at 63.1 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.22-.12c prem	.50-.40c prem
Montreal	.25-.15c prem	1.15-1.00c prem
Amsterdam	1c prem-par	3-2c prem
Brussels	10c prem-par	20-10c prem
Copenhagen	1½-3½ore disc	15½-17½ore disc
Frankfurt	2⅛-1⅛pf prem	8⅛-7⅛pf prem
Lisbon	70-170c disc	200-350c disc
Madrid	190-280c disc	500-650c disc
Milan	4½-5½lr disc	13-15lr disc
Oslo	1½-3½ore disc	7-9ore disc
Paris	3½-2½c prem	7¼-6¼c prem
Stockholm	par-2ore disc	1ore prem-1¼ore disc
Vienna	12-3gro prem	26-18gro prem
Zurich	3⅛-2⅛c prem	10-9c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $1.1672-75.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls 9¼-9¾; seven days 9¼-9¾; one month 9⅞-10; three months 11⅛-11⅝; six months 11⅝-12.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $243.65 (an ounce); pm, $242.60.

Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $249¼-251¼ (£120-121); resident, $247½-249½ (£119¼-120¼).

Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $66-68 (£31¾-32¾); resident, $67½-69½ (£32½-33½).

LME looking into nickel

At the annual dinner of the London Metal Exchange, held last night, the chairman of the LME committee, Mr I. Foster, said that a sub-committee had been set up to look into the possibilities of introducing a nickel contract. "It may well be that we shall investigate the possibilities of other metals if and when we consider the time to be right", the chairman declared.

Meanwhile, the LME is to introduce, from November 6, a kerb ring for trading in options at 11.55 am each day for five minutes. Business across the "ring" against options will not be permitted during this period. This option trading kerb will run for a trial period of three months.

HAMBROS INV TRUST

Gross income for half-year to September 30, £1.49m (£1.42m). Earnings & share, 2.32p (2.15p). Interim, 2.23p gross (same).

BORDR & S'THRN STOCKHLDRS

Total revenues for year to September 30, £3.3m (£3m). Earnings per share, 1.83p (1.64p). Final dividend, 1.7p gross. Total for year, 2.5p gross (2.2p gross).

LONDON ENTERTAINMENTS

Pre-tax profit for year to August 31, £146,300 (£108,500). Earnings per share 2.43p (2.68p). Final dividend, 2.2p gross (2p gross).

Discount market

The Bank of England gave help on a moderate scale to relieve a shortage of funds in the discount market yesterday. The authorities bought a moderate quantity of Treasury bills and a small number of local authority bills, all directly from the houses. Credit was rather tight throughout. From early levels in the band of 9 per cent to 9½ per cent—with no significant sums really found below 9½ per cent—rates moved steadily up to 9¾ per cent, where money responded comparatively readily for a time. But even after the assistance from the bank, funds were still on the short side at the finish, when books were ruled off in the area of 9¾ per cent to 10 per cent. In the market's favour were bank balances brought over from Monday at levels quite well above target and a modest excess of Exchequer disbursements over Revenue receipts. But the minus side proved rather weightier, comprising end-month oil factors, a small Treasury bill take-up and a small increase in note circulation. Dealers reported fair activity in bills, embracing the longer Treasuries "eligible" bank bills and trade bills. Rates on bank and trade bills tended to soften just a shade after their sharp rise on Monday.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%
(Last changed 8/6/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9⅞ Low 9½
Week Fixed: 9¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10¼	2 months	10⅛
3 months	10¼	3 months	10⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	10⅝-10½	3 months	11¼
3 months	10⅝-10⅜	4 months	11⅜
4 months	11⅛-10⅞	6 months	11½
6 months	11⅛-10⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10⅞-10⅝	7 months	11⅝-11
2 months	10⅞-10⅝	8 months	11⅝-11
3 months	11⅛-10⅞	9 months	11⅝-11
4 months	11⅛-11	10 months	11⅝-11
5 months	11⅛-11	11 months	11⅝-11
6 months	11⅛-11	12 months	11⅝-11

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates(%)

1 month	10⅝-10½	6 months	11⅝-11⅝
3 months	11⅛-11	12 months	11⅝-11⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10¼	3 months	11
7 days	10⅛	6 months	11¼
1 month	10⅜	1 year	11⅜

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 10-3¼ Close 8

1 week	10-9⅞	6 months	11⅝-11⅝
1 month	10⅝-10½	9 months	11⅝-11⅝
3 months	11⅛-11	12 months	11⅝-11⅝

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 11⅛ 6 months 11⅜

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1977/78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
37.3	24.2	Abbey Capital	33.7	35.9	4.34
50.4	33.7	Abbey General	45.8	48.7	4.26
44.3	29.8	Do Income	40.7	43.3	5.96
40.7	25.8	Do Invest	35.3	37.4	4.49
73.9	50.7	Equitas Prog	64.7	68.3	4.76
		Alben Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Durrant Hse, Chiswell St, E.C.1 Y4TT		01-588 6371	
90.9	57.4	Albentrust (3)	78.9	84.8	3.81
79.0	47.9	Do Inc (3)	73.7	79.2	5.84
		Allied Hambro Group.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex.		01-588 2851	
78.6	53.6	Allied Capital	68.9	73.6e	4.61
72.4	59.8	Do 1st	66.1	71.4	3.67
78.0	48.5	Brit Inds	64.5	69.3	4.57
41.4	27.8	Growth & Inc	36.8	39.2	5.36
38.2	26.0	Elec & Ind Dev	33.6	35.8e	4.50
45.4	32.4	Met Min & Cmdty	41.6	44.8	5.22
71.5	42.4	High Income	66.8	71.5e	6.92
42.8	28.2	Equity Income	38.9	41.7	7.08
30.0	22.4	International	25.3	27.3	2.49
76.5	44.0	HighYieldFnd	72.1	77.1e	8.10
117.1	79.1	Hambro Fnd	107.4	114.9	5.31
103.6	62.4	Do Recovery	98.3	105.2	4.90
41.5	17.3	Do Smaller	37.6	40.2	4.60
124.2	69.7	Do Accum	121.7	130.2e	4.63
50.1	34.3	2nd Smaller	48.0	51.4e	4.63
60.1	45.5	Secs of America	47.4	50.8	2.26
51.6	31.0	Pacific Fnd	48.6	52.0	1.38
63.9	45.9	Overseas Fnd	58.5	62.5	4.03
251.6	126.7	Exempt Smaller	239.8	252.6e	4.75
		Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.			
		37 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BY.		01-236 5281	
49.8	38.1	High Yield Fnd	45.8	52.5	10.59
70.1	47.6	Do Accum	70.1	75.4	10.59
115.9	107.3	Extra Income	106.4	114.5	10.88
47.6	31.5	High Income	39.8	42.9	9.44
69.6	38.6	Do Accum	55.4	59.8	9.44
57.8	53.8	6¼% W'draw	52.8	57.1	9.44
38.3	22.8	Pref Fund	25.1	27.0	12.15
39.1	[illegible]	Do Accum (1)	39.9	41.9	12.15
21.7	15.5	Capital Fund	18.9	20.4	..
65.8	45.1	Commodity (5)	61.9	66.6	4.96
94.6	61.0	Do Accum (5)	90.3	97.1e	4.96
57.5	41.8	10% W'draw (5)	52.1	56.3e	4.96
19.3	12.7	Arb Fin & Prop	17.5	18.9e	2.84
42.6	31.0	Giants Fund	39.7	42.7	3.42
49.8	34.9	Do Accum	46.5	50.1	2.42
64.7	35.1	Growth Fund	35.4	38.1	2.41
45.1	28.6	Do Accum	42.5	45.7	2.41
29.9	18.3	E & Int Fund	27.0	29.1	1.30
23.5	15.7	6% W'draw (2)	20.6	22.2	1.30
35.0	23.6	N Amer Int (4)	25.4	27.4	1.00
		Barclays Unicorn Ltd.			
		252-8 Romford Road, London, E7.		01-534 5544	
37.6	29.7	Unicorn Amer	28.4	30.1	1.51
65.8	44.2	Aust Income	53.8	60.3	1.95
83.5	55.4	Do Accum	70.8	76.5	1.95
73.4	52.2	Unicorn Capital	65.8	71.1e	4.58
121.8	72.7	Exempt	109.0	113.5e	6.29
30.8	19.8	Extra Income	28.4	30.7e	8.52
66.8	48.4	Financial	61.6	66.6	5.00
91.7	50.3	Unicorn '500'	76.9	83.1e	6.86
35.3	23.0	General	32.0	34.6e	6.06
43.7	29.3	Growth Accum	41.7	45.1	4.18
93.2	60.3	Income	86.2	93.2	6.17
48.0	27.5	Recovery	45.1	48.8e	5.75
125.6	85.6	Trustee	115.8	125.2	5.12
53.2	45.9	Worldwide	48.7	52.6	2.23
79.9	46.8	B'tst Inv Fnd	60.1	62.6e	5.31
81.2	50.2	Do Accum	70.1	75.0e	5.31
		Bridge Fund Managers Ltd.			
		5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3.		01-623 4951	
57.0	34.6	Bridge Income	51.5	56.0e	6.76
41.1	27.0	Do Cap Inc (2)	38.8	41.3e	3.54
46.1	28.0	Do Cap Accum (2)	43.3	46.1e	3.54
27.1	25.6	Do American	24.3	25.6	1.48
18.9	13.7	Do Int Inc (3)	17.4	18.6e	4.13
20.8	14.3	Do Int Acc	19.4	20.7e	4.13
		Britannia Trust Management Ltd.			
		3 Ldn Wall Bldgs, EC2M 5QL.		01-638 0478-9	
82.6	53.6	Assets	76.3	82.0	4.67
78.7	49.8	Financial Secs	64.1	68.9e	4.66
61.8	41.2	Capital Accum	55.6	59.8	3.74
64.5	43.8	Comm & Ind	58.5	62.9	4.39
86.0	60.9	Commodity	83.7	90.0	4.67
43.4	28.8	Domestic	38.4	42.4	4.02
125.6	66.5	Exempt	122.6	129.0	7.34
42.5	28.8	Extra Income	40.6	43.7	9.43
29.1	17.4	Far East Fnd	26.6	29.1e	[illegible]
35.7	28.1	Universal Engy	32.0	34.4	2.58
71.4	53.4	Int Growth	63.3	68.3e	[illegible]
115.7	72.2	Gold & General	91.8	98.7	2.81
91.5	63.5	Growth	83.8	90.1	3.64
83.3	54.1	Income & Grwth	71.5	76.9e	7.08
52.5	34.1	Inv Tst Shares	45.1	48.5	3.98
47.9	28.0	Minerals Tst	37.7	40.5e	3.21
92.8	58.3	Nat High Inc	81.1	87.2e	8.23
40.2	24.9	New Issue	37.1	39.9	4.09
34.0	27.3	North American	29.5	31.4	2.15
528.9	322.7	Professional	541.4	558.1	3.98
15.2	8.9	Property Shares	14.7	15.8e	2.59
50.8	38.3	Shield	45.9	49.4e	4.99
35.1	17.8	Status Change	33.6	36.1e	4.57
		The British Life.			
		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells		0892 22271	
56.1	40.9	British Life	50.8	53.7e	5.78

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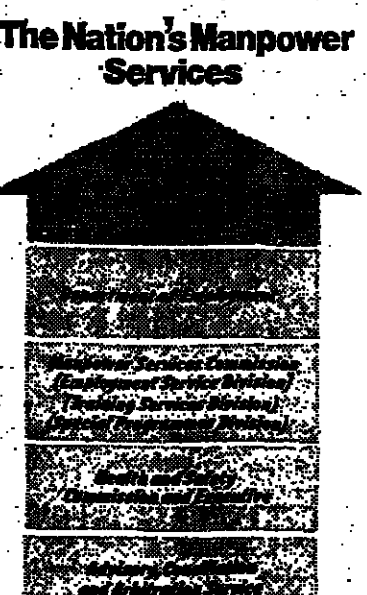

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Our poetry library is moving to Long Acre, Covent Garden. We are looking for an assistant to help set up, expand and service the collection. This work is arranged on 41 hours per week, Tue.-Sat., 10.00-6.00, Fri. 10.00-7.00, but may be altered after 3 months. Applicants should have experience or an interest in dealing with books and should be able to type.

Salary up to £3,250 p.a. plus a supplement for working Saturdays.

For details contact Linda MacFadyen at 105 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AU. Or telephone 01-629 9495, ext. 29.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lively presentable graduate, aged 20-25, required immediately for three months initially to help man the museum's information and reception desk. *Salary in the range £3,130 to £3,196 p.a.*, depending upon age.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS RING CHRISTOPHER DOWLING 735 8911. EXTENSION 240

HAVE YOU GOT time to spare or in between jobs or courses? We may be able to help you fill the gap. If you are numerate, available for at least 4 months and looking for work in the City of London. Phone: Marcus Low, on 353 8342. Manpower, work contractors to industry and commerce.

DYNAMIC REPRESENTATIVE required by progressive Bayswater colour laboratory. High basic, commission, company car, generous expenses and leave, pension/life assurance scheme. Interesting job with exceptional prospects. Training provided if necessary.—Tel. 01-229 9186.

SHIPBOARD HOTEL MANAGERS. Large Miami-based cruise line, operating several passenger vessels year-round in the Caribbean, needs shipboard hotel managers. Shipboard experience and/*or food and beverage experience* necessary.—Send detailed resume to P.O. Box 01-5139, Miami, Fla. 33152.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT required newly qualified acceptable. Family business. Garage/travel/ATC. Interesting variety of work. £6000 per year, plus bonus, a car etc. Phone Mr Bell Jnr.

esearch

opical Medicine

edical Research Council, on the advice of their Tropical Medicine Research
, propose to create, over the next few years, a cadre of well-trained
rch scientists to work on problems in the field of tropical medicine.

end they have established a limited number of new career posts on their
al scientific staff. These posts will normally be based in the United
om, but the holders will generally be expected to undertake tours abroad
riods of varying length, as opportunity arises, or to form appropriate
orative overseas links.

lists with appropriate qualifications and experience who are interested
possibility of a career in tropical medicine are invited in the first place to
it their curricula vitae and lists of publications for preliminary consideration.

led candidates will be invited for interview and those recommended for
ntment will then be asked to submit specific research proposals for con-
tion by the Tropical Medicine Research Board.

ries should be addressed to Mrs A. M. Gillingham, Medical
arch Council, 20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL.

closing date for application is
cember 1978.

MRC
Medical Research Council

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lajor Life Assurance Company with City Office, part
large international organization, requires:

Qualified Solicitor as a senior member of the legal division of the company. Candidates are required to have a commercial background with conveyancing and Common Law experience. Prior experience in life assurance is desirable though not essential. Excellent employment conditions including non-contributory pension scheme, life assurance scheme and other benefits commensurate with the appointment.

Recently admitted solicitor as part of the company's legal division. Similar employment conditions.

Replies to Box 2993 K, The Times.

THE TIMES

CHIEF SUB-EDITOR

quired by The Times Higher Education Supplement.
plications for this senior post are invited from quali-
d journalists with subbing and production experience,
eferably graduates, with an interest in and knowledge
education.

ease write with full personal and career details to:

The Employment Manager,
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Rolnick, Mrs. Harkness or Mr. Gains, 01-405 7201, at No. 6 Great Queens St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

SECRETARIES with good legal experience.—See Secretarial.

RESPONSIBLE PART-TIME Legal Audio Secretary.—See Part-time Appts.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow
LECTURESHIP IN BOTANY

Applications are invited from experimental biologists for a Lectureship in Botany. No field of research interest is excluded but the work of applicants trained in fields other than Botany (e.g. Virology, Molecular Genetics, Environmental Physics, etc.) must be associated with plant tissues after appointment. The appointment will begin as soon as possible and no later than 1st October, 1979. The initial salary will be £3,883-£5,604 (interim) on the Lecturers' scale.

Further information about the post and department may be obtained from Professor M. B. Wilkins.

Applications (8 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged with the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), The University of Glasgow, G12 8QQ, not later than 31st December, 1978.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 4111/1E.

TEACHERS required for Infant Department in School in Stamford Hill: salary £2,500 p.a.—Phone 01-800 8612.

E.F.L. teacher wanted. Central school. 734 9186.

EXP. TEACHER E.F.L. 3 days a week. Knowledge of typing. Tel. after 2: 637 7329.

CENTRAL LONDON Tutorial requires immediately 1 good Honours Graduate to teach 'A' level Geography.—Tel. 584 7196.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Reading
LECTURERSHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Lecturership in Engineering (Materials Technology). Applicants should have a higher degree and/or appropriate postgraduate experience in the field of study of the mechanical properties of engineering materials. The successful candidate would be required to lecture in the undergraduate courses and to take an active part in the materials research group which has interests in fracture, composites and biological materials.

The person appointed should take up duties on 1 February, 1979, or such other date as may be arranged.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 30 November, 1978.

Buckingham
University College
LECTURESHIPS
IN
LAW (2)
ACCOUNTING &
FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT

Particulars and forms (returnable by 21 November) from Registrar, University College, Buckingham MK18 1EG. Ref: TT.

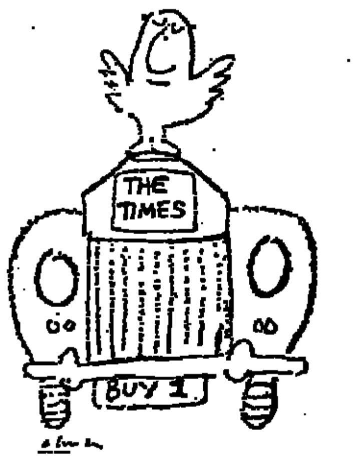
Part-time Vacancies

PART TIME RECEPTIONIST, ideally with experience of PABX, for very busy up market Knightsbridge Co. 8.30-2.00 p.m. Free lunch and 4 weeks' hols. £2,500+.—Jaygar Careers, 730 5148 (24 hrs.), Consultants.

SECRETARY required 10.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m. for varied duties in small editorial office near St. Paul's. £50 p.w. 4 weeks holiday p.a. 01-248 7012.

RESPONSIBLE PART-TIME Audio Secretary sought by part-time senior partner in small firm of Temple solicitors. Pleasant conditions and varied work. Legal experience essential. Commensurate salary. 353 4437.

CENTRAL LONDON Domestic Agency requires 2 permanent Saturday staff. No experience necessary. 01-340 8514.



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RICHMOND

Richmond architectural practice requires a capable and enthusiastic secretary/shorthand typist to be involved in the administration of several projects. Accurate typing essential and willingness to tackle a variety of responsibilities. Previous architectural experience an advantage. Salary £3,500 negotiable.

Apply in writing to
DARBOURNE & DARKE,
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Oferecemos um salario bom, 35p por dia LV's, tres semanas de ferias e uma bonificacao anual. Gozamos um ambiente amigavel nos nossos excritorios estilo aberto em Oxfrd St. Venho nos acompanhar (open to male and female applicants).

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(University of London)

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PERSONAL/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

The Polytechnic has a vacancy for a Personal Administrative Assistant to work for a senior member of the Academic Registrar's Office at Calcutta House, Old Castle Street, E.1.

Good secretarial skills and an ability to work with minimum supervision are essential.

Duties will include dealing with business arising from committees, research student registrations and research contracts and grants.

Salary scale £3,208 to £3,998 including London Weighting. Generous leave and G.L.C. Superannuation Scheme.

Further details and application forms from:
The Assistant Secretary,
City of London Polytechnic,
117-119 Houndsditch,
London EC3A 7BU.

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Overseas department (Kensington) requires Secretary with some previous experience. £2,750 plus dress allowance and LVs.

Tel. Miss Drage
01-937 5205

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A secretary with an interest in the art world is required for five mornings and two or three afternoons per week to look after the two directors of a firm dealing in fine art and reference books. The job will involve office management, shorthand/typing, some bookkeeping and occasionally bidding at auctions. Driving licence essential. Generous *salary and benefits negotiable.* Please ring 352 2058.

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Consultants in West End. M.D. needs well-educated top secretary/P.A. Efficient organiser appreciated. Can make a real contribution. Background in consultancy, professional firms, business and marketing. Age 26-36. Tel. 637 0123. £4,500-£5,000 BASIC NEG.

SOLICITOR

with international practice requires legal secretary of the highest probity, able to work alone in his small West End office. Knowledge of French, written and spoken, a distinct advantage. Starting salary not less than £4,000 p.a.

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ADVERTISING W.1. P.A./Sec. for Admin. Director. Bright person able to deal with people at all levels. Good shorthand. Good sense of humour. Age 21-plus. £3,800.—Merrow Emp. Agy., 636 1487.

COLLEGE LEAVERS Secretaries Autumn interviews now available. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

SMALL, FRIENDLY COMPANY in Victoria who deal in the "motivation" business dreaming up incentive schemes for sales teams, need a P.A. for their Managing Director: someone charming and well educated who will work happily as part of their team. £4,500 + £250 bonus annually. Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 2186.

ADVERTISING AGENCY, W.8.—Assistant required for directors of *small agency. Good typing essential* (shorthand lovely if you've got it!). Some telephone work and client contact. Good prospects for adaptable person with initiative and sense of humour. £3,750 p.a.—Call Sheila, 01-727 3141.

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FILM PRODUCTION COMPANY needs lively young receptionist, able to work a 4 by 18 switchboard. Typing required. Salary negotiable.—Tel.: 437 4296.

SENIOR SECRETARIAL STAFF are urgently required by City Banks. Offering excellent salaries and fringe benefits. Jonathan Wren Personnel Consultancy, 170, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 623 1266.

MEDICAL SECRETARY for Private Practice, W.1. £4,000+. Tel. 580 5631.

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Tempting Times

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£100 P.W. PLUS BONUS holiday pay. Guaranteed work for good Shorthand Secs.—Phone now! New Horizons, 01-584 4225.

£2.25 P.H. for good IBM figure typist. Fulham. 736 8388.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM seek graduate. See Gen. Vacs.

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Leading careers advisory service requires Receptionist/assistant secretary to help processing and collating psychological tests and related duties. Training will be given. Qualifications not essential. Lively and friendly personality. Salary negotiable.—Telephone 01-935 2600/8017.

SECRETARIAL

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Ring Emily Anson.

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Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street, EC2V 8DD 01-601 1611

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Ring: Mrs. Wallace on:
01-935 0631

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Radcliffe Science Library

Applications are invited for the post of

Assistant Librarian

(cataloguing). Applicants should have a knowledge of contemporary scientific literature, particularly foreign monographs, and practical experience either in computer cataloguing or computer programming is desirable. A good honours degree and library experience essential. Library qualifications an advantage. Salary scale, £3,883-£7,754 (bar £6,555). Placing on the scale will depend on age and experience.

Application, together with the names of two referees, should be received not later than 13th November, 1978, by the secretary of the Library, Bodleian Library, Oxford OX1 3BG.

Further details may be obtained from: the Keeper of Scientific Books,

RADCLIFFE SCIENCE LIBRARY,
Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QP.

GRADUATE AUDIO SECRETARY

A secretary educated to graduate level is required to act as personal assistant to a senior Solicitor in the Law Society. It is interesting and responsible work in a busy department and a high level of secretarial skills are required including audio work. The position is open to both male and female applicants.

Commencing salary is up to £3,988 including pay supplement and London Weighting, with good conditions including variable hours, subsidised restaurant and season ticket loan scheme.

Please contact the
Personnel Manager,
Law Society,
113 Chancery Lane, London
WC2A 1PL.
Tel: 01-242 1222.

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Business manager/financial director of busy firm of interior decorators requires Secretary-personal assistant. First-class secretarial skills are necessary. Preferred age 25-35 years.

Telephone 629 6395 for appointment

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Shorthand Secretary required for Partner and project team in large friendly offices near Harley Street. Good Secretarial skills (100/60) and ability to cope with varied workload essential. Age 24-28. Salary £4,000. LVs 45p per day.

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SECRETARIES with good legal experience required for leading City solicitor. — Embankment Staff Bureau. Ring Nicky on 839 3708.

SEC./P.A. £4,600 to M.D. of Meat Importer. 70 per cent admin. 26 years plus.—01-253 3144.

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NEW project, W.1. Oil Co., building refinery in Scotland needs a P.A./Secretary, 23-35ish, for project manager connected press department. Duties gain momentum and later include visits to Scotland to deal housing, etc., for engineers. Must have good formal skills, friendly and flexible personality. £4,500 p.a. neg.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

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PUBLISHING SALES MANAGER seeks exp. Sec./Asst. with good speeds (audio, typing, shorthand useful). Genuine opportunity for statistically-minded person to organise office and become involved in all dept work. Free parking Regents Park area. 25+. £3,600-£4,000.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 353 7696.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOC. requires lively Recept./Assistant Sec.—See Stepping Stones.

SOCIAL SEC./P.A., W1. Administrator with "upmarket" property co. £4,500 neg. + perks.—Ring Audrey, Mantec Personnel, 353 1476.

PART TIME SEC. required Victoria St., S.W.1.—Telephone 01-222 1656.

ADVERTISING W.1. P.A./Sec., no shorthand. Age 21-plus. Working for two busy account executives. Lovely office. £3,300.—Merrow Emp. Agy., 636 1487.

MAYFAIR.—Literary and Theatrical Agency seeks efficient Audio Typist/Secretary for busy but friendly office. Good prospects.—Telephone 01-629 7162.

SEC. P.A. £4,800 inc., E.C.4, urgent. Ring Audrey, 353 1476. Mantec Personnel for more details.

AUDIO SECS./P.A.S, WC2. £4,500 + good holidays and perks. Ring Audrey, 353 1476. Mantec Personnel.

HOTEL, W.1, needs flexible person, 20s, to type own correspondence, make bookings, deal telephone and participate on P.R. side. No shorthand but fast typing, good appearance and telephone manner essential. £3,500 p.a. Free lunch. Fringe benefits.—Joyce Guiness Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

PART TIME OR FULL TIME experienced Secretary. Shorthand/*Audio. International* Design Consultants. Jermyn St., tel. 01-930 3025.

TV/ENTERTAINMENT Company, require Secretary/P.A. with shorthand for Director. Salary negotiable. Joan McKenzie.—01-734 6431.

BOOK IN for publishing secretarial jobs at Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

GERMAN COMPANY London office, W.1, need young Secretary/Shorthand Typist with German. £3,250-£3,500 p.a. — Stella Fisher Bureau (Agy.), 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions.—AMSA Agency, 01-734 0532.

NON-SECRETARIAL

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is looking for an intelligent Assistant to sell in their King's Road showroom. Good salary. Monday-Friday, 9-5.30.

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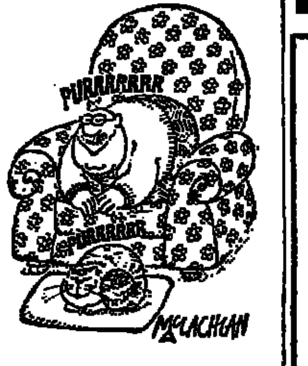

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2 MAGNIFICENT IRON GATES. 19th C. 8ft. x 7ft 4in. See Sales.

HEREFORD, 3 miles from the city. Spacious farmhouse in lovely rural position. 3 Reception, large Kit., old Dairy, 6 Beds., Bathroom. Cellars. Excellent Outbuildings. Garden, Orchard and Grazing amounting to 2 Acres. Auction 6th December in Hereford. Full details from Cluttons, 9 Edgar Buildings, Bath (0225 64214) or F. H. Sunderland & Co. (0432 56161).

WILTSHIRE. Village position near Marlborough. M4 10 miles. Well designed modern house with ½ acre garden. Hall, cloakroom, 3/4 reception rooms, 4/5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Double garage, oil c.h. Offers around £48,500. Details from John German Ralph Pay. Tel: 06722 691.

GRAYSHOTT, near Hindhead 1973. 3 bed., detached bungalow with good sized garden, gas c.h. double garage, close National Trust land. £32,950 for quick sale. Hindhead 5761.

A detached Country Cottage mid-West Sussex offered for Private Sale

The cottage built prior to 1800 is well situated, just of the main London, Bognor road, 3 miles from main line station. With good service to London and coast. 5 mins. walk from village shops, Post Office and pub.

The accommodation comprises of 4 bedrooms, bathroom and w.c. Ground floor: kitchen with dining area, 2 recreation rooms, w.c. and store. Garden excess of ½ an acre. Garden shed and outbuilding. Plenty of scope for improvements, extension or restoration. Outline planning permission is being sought by present owner for one dwelling.

Strictly no gazumping. First genuine offer in the region of £25,000. No second offer will be considered.

Telephone:
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NR. HAILSHAM, SUSSEX

A semi-country home, with total privacy, yet near to town shops, 20 mins. sea, 45 Gatwick. In level ½ acre, part wooded, comfortable bungalow, in apple-pie order, with gas C.H. and double glazing. 2 double bedrooms, sun room/guest bed, bath, w.c., lounge, dining, fitted kitchen, cloakroom/w.c., garage, picture garden with fruit-cage, + planning permission and drawings for roof and rear extensions for 2 beds, shower and w.c., double garage + attached but separate granny/guest suite.

£30,000 o.n.o. inc. some carpets and curtains.

Tel.: (0323) 842458

JACOBEAN 4 bedroomed house, 2 bathrooms, oak beams, good condition, 1 acre. Near Canterbury. £60,000. Box 0061 N, The Times.

London Flats

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8

A selection of beautifully modernized flats in Boydell Court, a modern purpose built block considered by many to be one of the most prestigious addresses in the area. Fully serviced by uniformed resident porters and automatic lifts, each flat comprises: very large reception room with dining area leading to good sized balcony, ultra modern fitted kitchen, luxury bathroom plus guests cloakroom. 2 spacious bedrooms and central heating. In addition there is constant hot water and residents' parking. Leases 78 years. Prices £57,500/£60,000.

DRUCE EST. 1822

For full details apply Joint Sales Agents.

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Elegant 6th floor balcony flat in prestigious block, refitted and decorated throughout to highest standard and ready for immediate occupation.

Spacious hall, 23ft. reception overlooking park, master bedroom, dressing room and bathroom suite, 2nd dble. bedroom plus bathroom. Sunny efficient kitchen. 53yr. lease. G.R. £425 p.a.

£88,000

Please telephone OWNER: 937 4929

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Superb third-floor balcony flat with river views. 3 beds., 2 recens., 3 baths, kitchen and cloakroom. C.H. Porter. Long lease. £79,950.

CONNELLS
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£29,000 for 72 yr. lease. Other 1 & 2 bedroomed flats available in this home. Phone for details and appointment to view.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Exceptional light and quiet, first floor flat overlooking private gardens with south facing balcony and roof terrace. Original cornices and mouldings, 2 beds., drawing room, dining hall, breakfast / kitchen, bathroom, dressing room (ideal 2nd bathroom), gas c.h. and h.w. Lease 55 years. £60,000. Knightsbridge Apartments Ltd. 581 2337.

KENT

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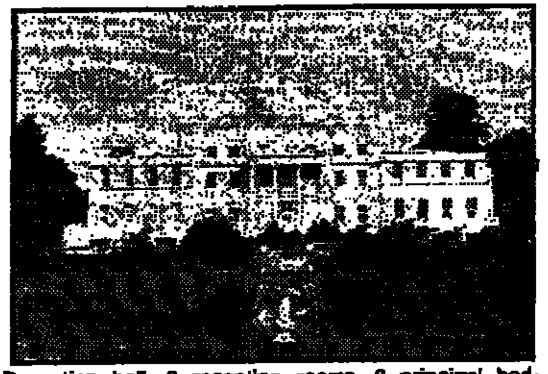
A MAGNIFICENT GEORGIAN HOUSE OVERLOOKING THE WEALD, SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE, INSTITUTIONAL OR EDUCATIONAL USE



Reception hall, 6 reception rooms, 8 principal bedrooms, 7 bathrooms. Staff flat and domestic quarters. Further accommodation. About 11,000 sq. ft. net. Listed coach house suitable for conversion (subject to planning permission). Attractive gardens and parkland with many notable specimen and rare trees.

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Havant station 3 miles (Waterloo 1 hour). Chichester 8 miles.

A CHARMING VILLAGE HOUSE

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Malmesbury 2 miles. Swindon 14 miles.

AN IMPOSING COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE

3🛋 7🛏 🛁 🚗 🏠 ❀

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY RENOVATED AND MODERNISED

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Additional features: Excellent outbuildings. A further 7 acres of land available.

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FORDCOMBE MANOR, FORDCOMBE. On high ground with superb views. Main House with 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms (3 en suite), gallery hall, 4 reception rooms, etc. Full central heating. Excellent COTTAGE (4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.). 2 PERIOD BARNS. STABLING. OUTBUILDINGS. Hard tennis court. Paddocks. Woods. About 14.7 acres. By Auction (unless previously sold by Private Treaty) on 6th December, 1978 at 2.30 p.m. at The Calverley Park Hotel, Tunbridge Wells. Jointly with Geering & Colyer, 22/26 High St., Tunbridge Wells, Kent (0892) 25136. (FDH)

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A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE WITH THE BENEFIT OF A COMPACT FARM HOLDING OF ABOUT 16 ACRES. 3 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, excellent offices. C.H. Attractive formal gardens. Well-fenced paddocks. 13 loose boxes and outbuildings. Woodland. Offers invited for the Freehold. (SEP)

MID-SURREY

London 20 miles. Redhill and Reigate 4 miles.

WELL-APPOINTED FAMILY HOUSE in private road with open rural views. Well situated for both road and main line rail to London. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and shower room, drawing room; dining room, study, sitting room, kitchen and utility room. Double garage and workshop. Lovely gardens with heated swimming pool. Freehold. £75,000. (RAM)
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Green Belt setting on the outskirts of pretty country town. Easy access to Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon and all major centres.

Magnificent REPLICA OF A GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE, constructed regardless of cost, incorporating many authentic Georgian Period Features. Superb entrance hall, 3 receptions, excellent offices. Principal suite and guest suite. 5 further bedrooms and 3 bathrooms. Staff accommodation. Separate staff flat. Stabling, outbuildings and greenhouses. Heated all-weather swimming pool. Beautiful gardens and grounds, including paddock. In all about 10 acres. Offers over £250,000 invited for the Freehold. (SEP/PEH)

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In an area of outstanding national beauty
A COUNTRY HOUSE in a secluded position with uninterrupted views. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, cloakroom. C.H. Double garage. Garden. Orchard. Paddock with road frontage. In all approx. 7 acres. Offers invited for the Freehold. (SCCG)

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£37,250 and £34,950
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FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, recently converted. Recept. 11ft. 3in. x 18ft., 2 beds., kit. and bath. C.H., use of communal gardens. 98-yr. lease. £35,000.

THIRD-FLOOR FLAT. Recept. 11ft. 6in. x 19ft. 3in. 2 beds., kit. and bath. Gas C.H., use of communal gardens. 65-yr. lease. £28,500.

MARSH & PARSONS
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KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3

Five mins.' walk from Harrods but away from main road traffic. Recently modernized 3rd/4th floor maisonette in fine period house. 20ft. recept., kit./breakfast room, 3 beds., bth., shower, separate w.c., roof terrace. Ind. gas C.H., entry-phone. 49-yr. lease, £65,000.

MARSH & PARSONS
937 6091

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DULWICH COLLEGE ESTATES. Luxury Wates Flat, south facing, wooded view. 21ft. living room. 2 double beds. Gas c.h., garage. £25,950.—Tel. 01-670 7180.

LANGFORD COURT, N.W.8. Newly modernised 7 bed., 1 recept., k. & b. flat on ground floor of this fine purpose-built block. C.H., C.H.W., porter. Low outgoings. 98-year lease Mortgages avail. £23,950.—Winkworth & Co., 402 0066.

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£33,750

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KENSINGTON

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Long lease £36,500
Tel: 01-602 2352

Tel: 01-602 2352.

GLOUCESTER TERRACE, W.2.—Delightful quiet 1st floor flat, facing south. 2 rooms, k. and b., c.h., lift. Long lease. £23,350. Adrian Bloor. 370 6773.

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Secretary/P.A. to the Chairman/Managing Director of a small but very high powered ad agency. He is a dynamic, very demanding person so you'll need quite a strong personality. Ad agency experience essential especially on the media or account management side. You'll be left to your own devices so you'll need to know how an agency functions.

International Advertising £4,000

A senior Account Director who is mainly responsible for the International side of a top ad agency needs Sec./P.A. with first class skills and some s/h. He travels about quite a lot so you'll have to be superb at making smooth arrangements and holding the fort whilst he is away.

Please telephone Linnette Boniface, Maggie Bowen or Kate Lawrence on 493 6456

71 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

adpowerrandstad

If you are a good secretary make the most of it in Brussels.

At our European headquarters in Brussels (one of the most cosmopolitan capitals in Europe) qualified secretaries are paid at high continental levels—and receive a regular 13th month bonus as well.

The offices are attractively modern, the atmosphere is relaxed and international. There is a company restaurant. And we will help you settle in.

All you need is 100 wpm shorthand and 50 wpm typing—in English—plus A-levels. Preference will be given to candidates with previous overseas working experience and good spoken French.

Interested? Send full details of your background and experience to:
Miss R. Higgins, ITT EUROPE INC.,
avenue Louise 480, B-1050 Brussels.

ITT

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Europe's International Newspaper seeks

Secretary/PA to U.K. Director 25-35

Ability to work on own initiative and to cope with large volume of shorthand/typing essential. Knowledge of French and Spanish an asset. Small, friendly office. Excellent company benefits. Salary £4,000 negotiable.

Please apply to:

**Mr David Scott,
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE,
Kingsway House,
103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
Tel: 242 5173.**

Personal Assistant/ Secretary

Extel Advertising & PR Ltd

The Chairman of this Company (which is part of the famous Exchange Telegraph Group) urgently needs a Personal Assistant/Secretary. Although of somewhat mature age he is fast on his feet and young at heart. He wants a stayer—he has had only two PAs in 15 years—his present treasure is leaving only because of one of those international bi-lingual jobs in Paris which pay enormous salaries.
Really good shorthand and typing essential but the job entails contact with top flight secretaries of client chairmen and directors. Must be able to get into "Secretary Network"—which solves so many problems. Social graces and knowledge of how to do things absolutely vital. This is a job for a real professional.
Offices in the heart of grotty Fleet Street. Frantic but fun.

Anyone who's game should ring Mrs Barbara Payne on 353 5272.

PA/SECRETARY/SALES EXECUTIVE

GERMAN SPEAKING

c. £6,000

We are the U.K. advertisement office of Germany's leading national quality *daily newspaper. We have a luxurious office* in Knightsbridge and are looking for a very special person.
If you fulfill most of the following requirements we would like to hear from you:

(1) Degree or "A" levels.
(2) German speaking (mother tongue English).
(3) Experience in selling or working in a marketing environment.
(4) Good secretarial skills.
(5) Good personality. Extrovert type who likes meeting people.
(6) Enthusiastic, energetic and persuasive.
(7) Enjoy taking responsibility.
(8) Preferred age, 25-35.

The job will be as P.A./Secretary to the Advertisement Manager and will involve personal contact with advertisers and advertising agencies, inside and outside the office, plus a certain amount of secretarial work.

**Please contact initially by telephone:
JOHN DANIELS, U.K. ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER,
FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG
10 Hans Crescent, London, SW1X 0LJ.
Tel. 01-235 7982**

SECRETARY

CITY £4,000

CORPORATE FINANCE

Orion Bank is a major International Investment Bank *situated in a modern air-conditioned building* near St. Paul's and Barbican Tube stations. We have a vacancy for an enthusiastic and intelligent secretary in early 20s who wants to join a young dynamic tam in our Corporate Finance Department.
The person will work for two Executives and will be encouraged to offer a positive contribution to the work. This is an ideal second job for someone who wants to become really involved.
Company benefits are first class including, preferential mortgage facilities, interest free season ticket loans, 75p daily L.V.s and non-contributory pension scheme.

**Please contact Sheila McGregor
Personnel Officer
on 01-600 6222**

Established English firm dealing in worldwide marketing and research has immediate openings for 5 young people

Qualifications :

18-26 years of age.
Neat appearance.
Other language helpful.
Enjoy meeting the public.
Able to relocate.
Typing required.

Job offers :

Above average earnings.
Travel expenses.
Our own training programme.
Friendly working atmosphere.
One month holiday plus other benefits.

For further information call Ms. Louise, 01-937 9831
Tuesday to Friday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 2 p.m.-4.30 p.m.

WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SCHOOL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

SECRETARY/PA

Secretary/P.A. to the Dean and Sub-Dean of the medical school. Good secretarial skills required and ability to deal with a welter of paper essential! Plenty of scope for working on one's own. Pleasant office, good holidays. Salary negotiable around £4,000.

**Applications to the Secretary,
WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SCHOOL,
17 Horseferry Road, London, SW1P 2AR.
Telephone: 01-828 2811.**

Personal Assistant/Secretary

The General Secretary of the Institute of Petroleum needs a P.A. to assist him in all aspects of his work. This is by no means a run of the mill secretarial position. It requires someone who is prepared to become actively involved in the General Secretary's work and in particular the drafting of reports and *agendas and preparation of papers for board meetings, ensuring* the compliance with employee related legislation and the maintenance of staff records, as well as the usual secretarial services where audio is preferred to shorthand.

We are a small scientific society related to the oil industry and situated near Harley Street. There is a lot of scope for initiative and plenty of hard work.

Applicants must be well organized and have had several years in a senior secretarial position, preferably with additional administrative responsibilities. Age 25-40, good typing speed *essential. Salary up to £4,500 + excellent lunches and pension* scheme. Applications with c.v. marked "Personal" to:

**Mr Derek Payne, General Secretary,
INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM,
61 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AR.**

LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

PERSONAL SECRETARY

PERSONNEL WORK

£3,714-£4,086 (incl.)

Our Personnel and Management Services Officer—one of the Council's Principal Officers—is looking for an efficient secretary to provide the full range of personel secretarial duties.
Good shorthand/typing speeds and recent experience at Senior/Director level are essential. You must also have *the* maturity to handle confidential work and the tact necessary to operate in a senior management environment. This is a rewarding post if you are able to use your own initiative.
Separate office and IBM Golfball typewriter provided. The PMS Division is easily accessible in Peckham. SE5 close to good bus and train links form the Elephant and Castle and Peckham Rye.
Telephone:

01-701 2870

anytime for an application form, London Borough of Southwark. Please quote ref: T/1/8732 and job title. Closing date: 8.11.78.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

Urgently required by the Managing Director of an International company of Shipbuilding development engineers in their small but busy West End office.
Applicants, *preferably* aged between 25 and 35, should have a high standard of secretarial skills and good organising ability. Very competitive salary offered and luncheon vouchers and other benefits.

Please write giving full c.v.s to Judi Stephenson, A & P Appledore International Ltd., 5-6 Yarmouth Place, Brick Street, London W1Y 7DW.

LEGAL SECRETARIES (AUDIO)

West End Solicitors (close Charing Cross Station) are looking for a super P.A./Secretary for frantically busy Conveyancing Partner. Salary £4,600 and previous experience definitely essential.

and

Four terrific secretaries for exceptionally go-ahead assistant solicitor in the Litigation and Probate departments. Up to £4,200 for the right applicants.
Age 20-35. Season ticket loan, 3 weeks' holiday, L.V.s.

Interview today or tomorrow—Liz Green on 836 2816

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ROAD, SW10. Mod. 2 sonette. Gas c.h. 95 ,00 or try offer.

MEWS, SW5. Charming property being con- o 3 bed., large recept. ouse with gas c.h. and 52,000 freehold.

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352 9431**

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OF MAN—COLBY

1. detached, almost alow. 2-3 bedrooms or oom, kitchen, bathroom suite. Large lounge. garage. Cloakroom. c.h. Panoramic views. gardens. Fitted carpets. many extras. Early pos- Mild climate—palm owing all year round. iday/second home. 22,000 O.N.O. (0624) 833630

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£21,000

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For chief executive of a National Trade Association in the entertainment field—to run his small office suite in central London and "hold the fort" in his absence.

Initiative, immaculate typing, general office competence and bright telephone manner essential. Preferred age, 25-35. Salary up to £4,000 pa, according to experience.

Phone 01-589 1992, day, or Chobham 8372, evenings
or write: The Secretary, BCA
12 Beauchamp Place, London, SW3

London & Suburban property

GUILDFORD

London 45 minutes

Imposing well maintained double-fronted architect built mansion on three floors, in quiet avenue (no through traffic), opposite Park. 11 main rooms, 3 bath/shower, 4 toilets, 2 kitchen. Forecourt 3/4 cars, large rear garden. 2nd floor could *be regarded as separate flat* with k. & b.

£65,000 Freehold

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01-387 9333 ext. 5281
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A six-bedroom family house of immense charm and character backing directly on to Richmond Park. Four reception rooms, bar room, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, luxurious modern kitchen and breakfast room, utility room, spacious well-laid out gardens, heated swimming pool. Double garage, unmodernised stable block.
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Close City line and underground. 1958 detached brick/tiled chalet style house. 3 beds., thru-lounge, dining room, large kitchen, study 4th bedroom, new bathroom, downstairs cloak. Full c.h. Built-in cupboards throughout. Well stocked garden. Freehold.

£45,500.

Tel.: 01-959 7398

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Standing in a an elevated position well back from the road, a spacious semi-detached Edwardian house on 2 floors. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 large reception rooms, entrance hall, breakfast room and kitchenette. Attractive gardens front and rear.

**Offers invited in excess of £45,000 for the Freehold
Keys with the Sole Agents as above.**

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Nr. Tonbridge, Kent (4 miles). Fine detached furnished house in private park available mid-November for 1 year, 2 recepts., 9 beds., 3 baths., c.h., dble garage, attractive garden. £60 p.w. rates inclusive.
We also have a selection of attractive furnished properties in Kent and E. Sussex from £50 p.w. all within commuting distance of London. Choice of town or country properties. SEVENOAKS (0732) 51737/56550

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Picturesque 17 century village cottage in heart of South Downs, 5 mins. station to Victoria; sleeps 6, 2 recept., small garden. To let now till end of March.

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MORDEN, SURREY: 4 bed. semi-detached furn. family house, two recept. & large fully equipped kitchen/diner; bath, ground floor cloakroom; gas C.H. Tel: colour T.V.; garage; garden. Within easy walking distance, underground & southern region stations. £550 p.c.m., min 1 yr. lease. Tel. 01-542 3079.

GERMAN/FRENCH/ENGLISH

Managing Director and Business Development Director of an international company need experienced trilingual secretary/P.A. The applicant must be able to converse fluently in all three languages and also translate and independently compose business letters. Excellent salary and non-contributory pension scheme and a life insurance. For further details please write or ring

**Linda Iosca, CDI Techniscope Ltd.,
6-10 Great Portland Street., W1N 5AA
Tel.: 01-637 4055**

A Job with a Difference

Person wanted to act as Personal Assistant to Composer in W.1. Good knowledge of advertising essential + distinct interest in music. Some fluency in French and/or German would be an advantage, but more necessary would be personality and initiative. £4,000 + bonus incentive.

734 8858

ASSISTANT FOR PUBLISHERS

Covent Garden publishers. Home Sales Manager of the George Philip Group requires assistant to run the office, supporting ten representatives and be responsible for some house accounts. Previous sales office experience necessary. Good salary. 4 weeks' holiday. Company pension scheme.

**Ring John Norman
01-836 7863**

NEEDED

Very special person to act as P.A./Admin. Assist., etc. to American executive starting new business in Diamond trade. Offices in Park Lane. High salary

**Tel. Charles Freeman
493 8863**

£4,500-£5,000

Young Managing Director requires energetic, bright Secretary. Top working conditions. Marble Arch offices.

**PHONE:
LYNN FRASER ON:
01-262 7744**

Director of Interior Design Company

needs

PA/SECRETARY

He is involved with sales projects and showroom administration and seeks a capable assistant. Shorthand and good typing essential. 9.30-5.30 p.m.; free lunches; staff discount; 4 weeks' holiday; Salary £4,000 p.a.
This is an interesting job with a young, fast growing Company and would suit someone who relishes a challenge.

Please telephone Gillian: 730 9116.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK!

to £4,200 + bonus

Organisation and personality required of the intelligent Senior Secretary for highly interesting work on the international scene with *a renowned Merchant Bank.* Lots of liaison with overseas officers and very varied administrative duties. Many fringe benefits incl LVs. Mortgage/Season Ticket schemes, etc. *Do contact:*

**Tara Sinclair
CHALLONERS
131/133 Cannon St.,
EC4
626 8315
Recruitment Consultants**

SEEKING THE UNUSUAL?

to £4,300 + LVs

Well-educated Personal *Assistant with good* formal skills is sought for unusually interesting work dealing with University appointments. Extremely varied duties in superb working conditions. Do contact:

**Jane Hubbard
CHALLONERS
17 Broadway, S.W.1
222 3052
Recruitment Consultants**

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

LARGE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

A person of the highest integrity and secretarial ability is required to take on this challenging and varied position. Salary commensurate with resonsibility *is envisaged. Age 28-35 years.*

**Please apply in writing with full C.V. to
Box 2859 K, The Times.**

**La creme de la creme
also on page 30**

La Crème De La Crème

–Managerial–Administrative–Secretarial–Personal Assistants–

Shorthand Secretaries West End

Up to £3,900 inc. London Allowance

Your opportunity, if you are an experienced typist, shorthand/copy, and are educated to 'O' level standard including English Language, to work at Green Park, 1 minute from the Tube station.

Excellent benefits include subsidised lunches, season ticket loan scheme, 4 weeks' annual holiday, non-contributory pension scheme, sports club facilities and opportunities for promotion within the BP Group.

Please contact Ann Meyer Tel: 629 8867, ext. 27.

BP chemicals BP

MARKETING SPECIAL!

A dynamic American Executive, newly arrived in London, seeks a superb PA with genuine Admin. flair, to set up his office and all systems: Lots of liaison work with other companies in this major International Group so initiative and enjoyment of responsibility are essential. Excellent negotiable salary and conditions.

Please contact: Annabel Burns:
CHALLONER EXECUTIVE
19 Oxford St., W.1
01-437 9030

Challoner Executive
Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY TO CONSULTANT

£3,500-£4,000

Close to Charing Cross

We need a hard-working, competent, audio secretary who is capable of working on own initiative and who has a sense of humour.

The work is varied, interesting, often urgent—never dull and includes liaising with clients and candidates and assisting with advertising.

Pleasant offices in the Strand, young, friendly people, free lunches, modern equipment. For full details please phone Neville Mills or Jean Whittle, 01-836 9501.

OUTERWARE/TEXTILES

Up to £5,000 a.a.e.

Deputy to the Managing Director requires an excellent Secretary/Administrative Assistant with an eye for detail. In this agency company (representing leading overseas manufacturers) your responsibilities will include administration of orders and of distribution to large retail organisations. If you are methodical with an aptitude for telephone work and some client contact.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

P.A. WITH PERSONALITY PLUS!

£4,250 + LVs

Excellent opportunity for involvement in this super new P.A. post, working for the Chairman & M.D., in the Creme of the ADVERTISING world. Handling lots of Admin., with excellent prospects. Do contact:

Lyn Hicks
CHALLONERS
407 Oxford St., W1
629 9651
Recruitment Consultants

CHAIRMAN'S SEC/PA

Required for Chairman of national organisation located in E.C.1 area for 4 days each week. Excellent salary and working conditions. Mature applicants only who must be fully experienced in all secretarial and P/A skills. Send full details to:

Box 2990 K, The Times.

CENTACOM

SECRETARY/P.A. W.6.

£4,200

Secretary assistant for managing director and one sales executive. Rusty shorthand will do but sound office background. A very interesting job involving sales publicity and admin. Beautiful offices and excellent staff benefits.

Full details Veronica Lapa
CENTACOM STAFF
937 6525

INTERVIEWER/ CONSULTANT, W.1

Candidate aged 21+ with a sense of humour and willingness to make an active contribution to a small agency providing a personal service to both applicants and clients. Typing and administration ability will also be required. Please telephone 405 2406 for further details.

Susan Hamilton Personnel Ltd.

P.A./P.R. EXECUTIVE TO £5,000

An exceptional opportunity has arisen for a person with public relations and secretarial experience to assist Managing Director of S.W.1 Co. and handle own consumer account.

JAYGAR CAREERS
730 5148
(24 hours)
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
JAYGAR

JUST WHAT YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED

No, unfortunately we cannot offer you that mink coat, place in the country, or Christmas cruise round the Greek Islands—but we can "head you in the right direction" by helping you find the job that is right for you and from there, well . . . who knows?

We may have what you are looking for now, or it may take a little time, but in either case rest assured your time will not be wasted on unsuitable interviews.

The right direction is 55-56 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Please call in or telephone us 01-836 1702.

REED EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES
55-56 St. Martin's Lane,
London WC2N 4EA
01-836 1702

WHY BE A WILD GOOSE?

Chasing after jobs which just aren't you isn't on: It's time consuming and *demoralising*.

We give expert advice informally and take infinite care to introduce you only to jobs matching your experience, personality and personal preference. We don't rate wild goose chasers! Coffee's ready—Welcome!

Permanent and Temporary

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21 BROMPTON ARCADE
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KNIGHTSBRIDGE SW3
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station, Sloane Street exit.)
589 8807/0010
THE RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

PA/SECRETARY

Small expanding Financial consultancy seek a motivated PA/Secretary for its Managing Director.

Qualities must include ability to function under pressure, good humour, efficiency and determination. Previous experience in banking and/or property will be an advantage.

Rewards will include total job satisfaction and salary in the region of £5,000.

Phone now 405 2400

TO £4,500

+ excellent fringe benefits. P.A. Sec., 23+ for Senior Director excellent company, E.C.3. Really nice position for extrovert applicant.

£4,500, W.1

P.A. Sec., mid 20s, to work for top executive in beautiful offices. Good skills and social graces important for top client contact.

Phone Miller & McNish
320 Regent Street, W.1
637 7896
Recruitment Consultants

Executive Secretaries

Windsor area

ARE YOU CONCERNED ABOUT PENDING FARE INCREASES TO LONDON?

Why worry when you could work in the Windsor area, where many new companies are offering excellent secretarial salaries—several in excess of £4,000 pa?

Contact: Barclay Personnel Ltd, Windsor 56441

TO £4,500

+ excellent fringe benefits. P.A. Sec., 23+, for Senior Director, excellent company, E.C.3. Really nice position for extrovert applicant.

£4,500, W.1

P.A. Sec., mid 20s, to work for top executive in beautiful offices. Good skills and social graces important for top client contact.

Phone Miller & McNish
320 Regent Street, W.1

La creme de la creme also on page 29

Executive Assistant

£5,000 neg.

Fascinating non-secretarial job. Ever-expanding, easy-to-get-to N.W. London-based national chain of stores wants an Assistant for the Retail Development Director. Involves collecting and maintaining statistics on stores' performance, information on new sites, planning new openings, re-fits and re-equipping. Plus liaison with suppliers, estate agents, contractors, group purchasing, etc. You need commercial experience, numeracy, intelligence. Age 25-35. Perks include staff discounts and subsidised lunches.

Mary Overton
Female Executives
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01-493 3186
Open to men and women

Sell for up to £5,000 + car

A rare one, this one! Take your choice of either Home Counties or Bristol area base. Just so you sleep at home every night, territory can be arranged accordingly. You'll be selling advertising space in a national monthly magazine—plus stand space in an exhibition. Experience useful but not necessary, as long as you have a journalistic bent, honesty, sympathy and patience. Age 25-35—boss lady being similar. Training and car supplied, all expenses paid. Salary is £4,400, and the rest comes as bonus.

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£4,000 + +

Fabulous City opening for the highly intelligent candidate seeking full involvement in the fascinating world of Project Financing. Knowledge of SPANISH also useful though not essential. Excellent benefits incl. mortgage facs. and season ticket scheme. Full details from:

Dorothy Gibbs
CHALLONERS
19 Oxford St., W.1
437 9030
Recruitment Consultants

Publishing £5,000

Exceptional opportunity for P.A. Sec. to use initiative and admin. abilities.

Editing £5,000

Experienced sub editor required by International magazine.

Banking £5,000

Start as P.A. Sec. and build a career in Banking.

Advertising £4,500 +

Varied and responsible position for P.A. Sec. in Advertising.

These and other interesting and involving appointments at J. F. Consultants, 01-493 6212.

FLAIR FOR ORGANISATION

£4,500 + Bonus

Organise and act as host/hostess at hospitality events. As PA Secretary to top Marketing Director of American multinational, tactfully oversee junior staff, set up and attend meetings and fully deputise in these luxurious surroundings. If you're strong on Admin but still have your secretarial skills, Call Judy Knapp for more details on

437 1672

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Executive Secretarial Division
136 Regent St., London, W.1

GROUP SOLICITOR

International Company, SW15

A senior responsible and challenging position for a Secretary who possesses top skills (110/60 wpm) and who is interested in company law. All legal procedure could be taught or the job would be ideal for someone with a relevant background, eg solicitor's clerk. Salary up to £4,200 pa + company benefits. Please ring.

Hilary Elliot
on 789 8121
ALFRED MARKS STAFF BUREAU

VERSATILE SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

£4,000

Fast growing company which licences office suites requires articulate person with good typing and general office skills to join small team in beautiful 18th floor office at Moorgate, EC2.

Call Mr Moss 01-638 2145

CENTACOM

SECRETARY/P.A.

for Managing Director of Kensington company. Responsible post with administration duties as well as general correspondence and client contact. Salary £4,500 p.a. Full details Veronica Lapa.

CENTACOM STAFF (Agy.)
937 6525

£5,000 P.A./Sec. 28-35

Administrator, organiser, decision maker, self assured smart right hand for a young M.D. Excellent Co., E.C.3.

Phone Miller & McNish,
320 Regent Street, W.1.
637 4868

SALES EXECUTIVE

We are printers to the publishing world with a range of facilities envied by many. We have in the past 150 years won many notable friends with our abilities and performances within our market.

We are looking for an additional sales person with personality and flair, not necessarily currently involved in printing or publishing but with a desire to succeed in the company of professionals.

The salary is appropriate to the position, plus bonus and company car.

Please apply in writing or telephone:

David Saunders, Sales Director,
UNWIN BROTHERS LIMITED,
High Street, Old Woking, Surrey.
Woking: (048 62) 61971

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

EC2 £4,500-£5,000

Develop your P.A. career, your way, in this renowned oil company, as PA/Sec to an amicable boss. Show your flair for organisation, liaison, secretarial skills and administration. Top position for a top person. L.V.s £5.50 p.w. Plus 4 weeks' holidays.

South London c £5,000

A person of the highest integrity and secretarial ability is required to take on a challenging and demanding position, working for the European director of a large international company. L.V.s Plus 4 weeks' holidays.

PROTEMP
PROFESSIONAL STAFF CONSULTANTS
Ring Fiona MacDougall on 01-720 7817

LEGAL SECRETARIES

CITY £4,750

Well-educated, self-confident P.A. required for a charming Senior Partner of a prestigious firm of solicitors. Client contact and liaison with senior staff plus competent audio and shorthand skills. Modern, well-equipped offices near Cannon St. Age 24-30.

Ring: 628 4835

WEST END £5,000

Calm, efficient P.A. needed to organize the very bright, dynamic head of legal department in this international company. P.A. duties, lots of correspondence and reports so good secretarial skills required. Smart luxury offices near Piccadilly Circus. Age 24-35.

Ring: 437 1128

Crone Corkill
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

LLOYD'S UNDERWRITING ADMINISTRATOR £4,500

Your job will be to keep the score of all the business transactions undertaken by these underwriters for their many clients. Therefore you must be numerate and accurate, with a good eye for detail and a sound typing ability. The offices are located at Lloyd's so you will be at the heart of the insurance world learning about this fascinating work. For further information contact

628 4835

Crone Corkill
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

£4,750: KENSINGTON The English Director of an International Consortium needs mature, competent secretary to help run U.K. operations. Age over 25.

£5,000: PUBLISHING Managing Director of Publishing group needs Secretary/PA able to work on own initiative; a great deal of liaison with Europe. Age over 25.

Directors' Secretaries
Tel: 01-629 9323
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

A mature Secretary is required to work for three young and personable senior executives in a small office in W.C.2.

This senior appointment would suit a man or woman aged between 30-40 who is used to confidential work with a technical content.

Shorthand and typing speeds of 100/60 w.p.m. are essential as is the ability to take responsibility and make decisions.

An excellent negotiable salary will be paid and fringe benefits include L.V.s.

Telephone Betty Lanyon on 01-493 8484
for further information

MUNICH & PARIS

MUNICH: Experienced ENGLISH/GERMAN speaking Secretary with both shorthands required to start next Spring with hospital professor. London interviews now.

PARIS: Experienced Secretary to work in FRENCH AND SPANISH (good English to) sought by Director for new Concorde office of prestigious Spanish firm.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES
Recruitment Consultants
22 Charing Cross Rd., WC2
01-836 3794/5

ASSISTANT

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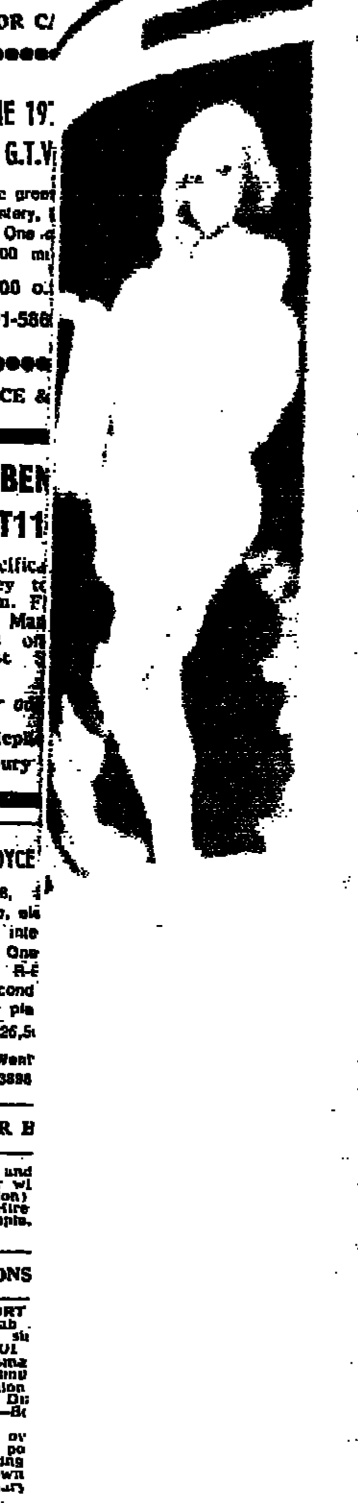

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THE TIMES

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE

al Phyllis Dixey (left) and the re-creation (Lesley-Down) : ITV, 9.30

I begun to think that Arthur Negus, at 75 an antique the sense that he still looks as serviceable and valuable venerable artefacts he reveres, had decided to sit out the months. I had not seen him on screen since the last f Going for a Song a year ago. In a way, I was right. There thing sedentary about his new series The Story of Furniture (BBC 2, 7.50) for it will deal with chairs, as tables, cabinets and all the other household effects re a tribute to the craftsman's art in medieval times but re now; all too often, stark testimonials to a functional Mr Negus fills up the foreground, Hugh Scully will fill ocial and historical background of each period.

e is no need to push the maiden aunt into the next room he One and Only Phyllis Dixey is screened tonight (ITV, he original Miss Dixey stripped decorously and, for only conds at a time, revealed her all. I believe the same pection informs Lesley-Anne Down's impersonation of xey in this dramatized documentary about the stripper d in obscurity in 1964. She deserves her small corner heatre world's hall of fame if only because of her ition to the boosting of the troops' morale in wartime

of the Week (BBC 2, 9.25) is David Pownall's Return e story of a good idea in theory that is not so good in . The idea is to return hospitalized mental patients to e environment sooner than has been the case in the past. g is that, although the ex-patient may be ready for the ent, the host may not be—even when, as happens in s play, patient and host belong to the same family.

Reith Lectures begin tonight (Radio 4, 7.45). As I have said, they are being given this year by Dr Edward , Dean of Peterhouse, Cambridge and, as The Times's s Affairs Correspondent Clifford Longley wrote the y, his acerbity is likely to cause a lot of fuss. How is this ners ? (from tonight's lecture) : "In their death agonies, stern churches are distributing the causes of their —the politicization of religion—to their healthy gs in the developing world."

e rush of the day, with so much else clamouring for our n, it is all too easy to forget how easy it is—merely by g stations on the dial, in fact—to enjoy half an hour blessed, calming serenity. Try it today. Listen to Evensong, from Hereford Cathedral. It could do you the f good.

THE SYMBOLS MEAN : † STEREO ; * BLACK AND WHITE ; EAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.15 am, For Schools, Colleges (until 10.45) : 9.15, Engineering Craft Studies (heat) ; 9.38, It's Maths ; 10.00, Landscape (bogland) ; 10.23, Music Time.

10.55, The State Opening of Parliament : from the Queen's leaving Buckingham Palace to her speech from the throne. Closedown at 11.50.

12.05, For Schools, Colleges (until 12.30 pm), Digame (Spanish for beginners).

12.45, News and weather.

1.00, Pebble Mill : including Lalita Ahmed's Indian cooking feature and tinerview with actor T. P. McKenna, who played an SS officer in the TV series Holocaust.

1.45, Over the Moon : for younger children. Includes the story Traffic Jam Sam.

2.01, For Schools, Colleges (until 3.00) : 2.01, Watch ; 2.18, *Science All Around* ; 2.40, Physical Science (energy uses).

3.55, Play School : Iris Russell's story A House for Button.

4.20, Wally Gator : cartoon. Ice Charades (r).

4.25, Jackanory : Rosemary Leach reads The Worst Witch (contd.).

4.40, Animal Magic : the birth, and *first steps, of a donkey*. Also, results of the British birdlife poll.

5.05, John Craven's Newsround : Junior newsreel.

5.10, The Hills of Heaven : part 2 of this children's serial about adventures among the Lancashire coal tips.

5.40, News, with Peter Woods.

5.55, Nationwide : including (with luck) the launch in Manchester of the new newspaper "Daily Star".

6.50, It's a Knockout : Tonight's heat (the seventh) comes from Lincoln. Cleethorpes represents Britain.

8.05, Secret Army : wartime thriller set in occupied Belgium. Which of the 19 evaders in the Brussels hide-out is the German ?

9.00, News, with Peter Woods.

9.25, The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin : comedy series with Leonard Rossiter. Tonight, Perrin becomes a shopkeeper.

10.00, Sportsnight : Action from, and news about, European football matches : the Champions' Cup, the Cup Winners' Cup and the UEFA Cup.

11.00, Tonight. Two subjects : an investigation of the racketeers of Marseilles in the wake of the recent bar massacre, and, interviews with Enoch Powell, John Pardoe and Donald Stewart.

11.40, Weather Regional News.

BBC 1 variations ; WALES : 10.00 am, Hwnt ac Yma. 2.18, Ffenestri. 5.10, Bilidowcar. 6.50, Heddiw. 7.15, Pawb yn ei Fro. 7.40, Tomorrow's World. SCOTLAND : 2.18 pm, Around Scotland (for schools).

BBC 2

9.55 am, Gharbar : for Asian viewers. Jobs discussion with a Job Centre manager. Also a story and a sitar item.

10.20, Parosi : part two of the serial about two Asian families living in Britain.

10.35, Play School : same as BBC 1, 3.55.

11.00, For Schools, colleges (until 12.00) : 11.00, Near and Far. 11.23, Words and Pictures (witches and wizards). 11.40, Biology (food, population).

1.50 pm, Ascot Racing : We see the 2.00, 2.35, 3.05 and 3.40. *Close down at 3.50.*

5.35, News : with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

5.40, Laurel and Hardy : Fixer Uppers (1935) Stan and Oliver as Christmas card salesmen.*

6.00, Animal world : Infa-red cameras allow us to discover the secrets of the fox's night-life. Repeat showing of a much acclaimed film.

6.50, Michael Strogoff : part 1 of the French TV version of Jules Verne's adventure story about a Russian officer on a dangerous mission through Siberia at the time of the Tartar rebellion 100 years ago.

7.45, News and weather.

7.50, The Story of English Furniture : first of 10 programmes presented by Hugh Scully and featuring Arthur Negus. Tonight : medieval and Elizabethan.

8.15, The Money Programme : what are the prospects for the new newspaper *Daily Star* ? What will the effect be on other dailies ?

9.00, M*A*S*H : comedy about a medical base in the Korean war.

9.25, Play of the Week. Return Fare : David Pownall's thought provoking play about the problems of former mental patients adjusting to the outside world—and vice versa. Paul McDowell heads the cast. (See Personal Choice.)

10.20, My Kind of Movie : Dilys Powell explains why the Hollywood musical On the Town (to be screened tomorrow night) is one of her favourite films.

10.25, The Battle of the Somme : repeat screening of Malcolm Brown's imaginatively conceived documentary about a four and a half month slaughter in 1916. Leo McKern, returning to the fields of Picardy, provides the framework.

11.40, News and weather.

11.55, Close down : Rosalind Shanks reads the poem Kirkwall Auction Mart, by David Scott.

Regional variation : SCOTLAND : 11.00 am, Let's See (for schools), until 11.20.

THAMES

9.20, For Schools : (until 12.00). 9.30, My World ; stories. 9.42, Making a Living (factory organization). 10.04, The English Programme. 10.31, French Studies (market day). 11.00, Finding Out (weather forecasting). 11.20, Starting Out. 11.39, How We Used to Live (1874-1887).

12.00, Adventures of Rupert Bear ; an old lady in trouble (r).

12.10, Hickory House : the story is Robert Pierce's The Day of the Wind (r).

12.30, Sounds of Britain : with two groups—Silly Wizard and the four Cambridge graduates known as Cantabile.

1.00, News ; with Peter Sissons.

1.20, Thames News.

1.30, *Crown Court* : an alleged assault on a young girl. Part 2.

2.00, After Noon : Interview with sports writer Ian Wooldridge.

2.25, Film : Beau Geste (1966) Wren's famous Foreign Legion story provides only a slight basis for this Hollywood adventure story. Guy Stockwell plays Beau, Telly Savalas is the sadistic sergeant.

4.20, The Sooty Show : puppet show, with a human escapologist, Shahid Malik.

4.45, Shadows : supernatural story for children. A pop star's mansion is haunted.

5.15, Batman ; part one of Zelda the Great.

5.45, News.

6.00, Thames at Six ; news from the area.

6.25, Help! The caring Joan Shenton with viewer's queries.

6.35, *Crossroads* : *Tonight*—an unexpected visitor.

7.00, This is Your Life : Eamonn Andrews presents another biography.

7.20, Coronation Street : Ray Langton's big decision.

8.00, Showtime ; variety show. A strong line-up includes Peter Cook and Dudley Moore, the ballet dancer Wayne Sleep, comedian Derek Griffiths and Los Pampas and their Argentinian gaucho act.

9.00, News.

9.30, The One and Only Phyllis Dixey : Lesley-Anne Down plays the striptease entertainer in this musical documentary about her life and fluctuating fortunes. (See personal Choice.)

11.20, Lou Grant : another fictional story about the private lives of newspapermen.

12.15 am, Close : A painting by *Munch*, with music by Bartok.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather, papers, sport.
6.10, Farming.
6.30, Today. 7.00, 8.00, News. 7.30, 8.30, Headlines.
8.45, An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge: story by Ambrose Bierce.
9.00, News.
9.05, The Living World.
9.35, Parent Power: How to Deal with Poor Teachers.
10.00, News.
10.05, Warwick Castle.
10.30, Service.
10.45, You, the Jury: Parliament Should be Televised.
11.30, The State Opening of Parliament.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.27, Dr Finlay's Casebook.
12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One.
1.30, The Archers.
1.45, Woman's Hour.
2.45, Listen with Mother.
3.00, News.
3.05, Play: Good Neighbour by Sue Rodwell.
3.50, Evensong from Hereford Cathedral.†
4.35, Story : The Little Nugget (8).
5.00, Reports.
5.55, Weather.
6.00, Six O'clock News.
6.30, My Word !†
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, Checkpoint.
7.45, The Reith Lectures : The Rev Dr Edward Norman (1) The Political Christ.
8.15, Hitch-hiker's Guide to the Galaxy.†
8.45, Analysis: State of the Union.
9.30, Kaleidoscope.
9.59, Weather.
10.00, The World Tonight.
10.25, A Star is Born: Launching of a new national newspaper.
11.00, Book at Bedtime: Tolstoy Remembered (3).
11.15, The Financial World.
11.30, Parliament.
12.00, News, weather.
12.20-12.23 am, Inshore forecast.

VHF
6.50 am, Regional News, weather.
7.50, Regional News, weather.
9.05, Schools.
11.00, Schools.
12.55 pm, Regional News, weather (except London and SE).
2.00, Schools.
5.55, Regional News, weather.
11.00, Study on 4: Ensemble (5).
11.30, Close.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Midweek Choice, part 1: Messager, Scharwenka.†
8.00, News
8.05, Midweek Choice, part 2: Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Respighi.†
8.55, Rural Rhymes.
9.00, News.
9.05, Composer: Shostakovich.
9.50, Organ Music, Peterborough Cathedral, by Karg-Elert, Howells, Reger, Whitlock.†
10.25, Ernest Lush in Brahms Sonatas Recital: Poulenc, Brahms.†
11.20, Concert, part 1 : Haydn, Mozart.†
12.05 pm, Reading. 12.10, Concert, part 2: Sibelius, Ravel.
1.00, News.
1.05, Concert Hall Piano, clarinet recital.†
2.00, BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: Handel, Sibelius.†
3.05, French Chamber Music by Faure, Poulenc, Boucourechliev.†
4.05, Kodaly Psalmus Hungaricus.†
4.35, Building a Library.†
5.45, Homeward Bound.†
6.30, News.
6.35, At Home: Schnabel plays Beethoven.
7.30, Thomas Arne, Music from Vauxhall Gardens.†
8.20, Scientifically speaking: Schizophrenia.
9.00, BBC Symphony Orchestra, part 1: Schubert, Shostakovich.†
9.50, The Arts Worldwide.
10.10, BBC Symphony Orchestra, part 2: Beethoven.
11.00, Sounds Interesting, Derek Jewell.†
11.45, News.
11.50, Schubert Song.†

Radio 2

5.00 am, News. Weather. 5.02, Tony Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House.† 1.45, Sports Desk. 2.30, David Hamilton.† 2.45, 3.45, Sports Desk. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 5.45, Sports Desk. 6.45, Racing results. 7.02, *Sing Something Simple.*† 7.30, Listen to the Band: Charlie Chester.† 8.00, European Soccer Special: second round, second leg. 9.30, The Impresarios: Join the. 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, The News Huddlines: Roy Hudd. 10.30, Max Wall : Be My Guest. 11.02, Brian Matthew. Round Midnight. 12.00, News. Weather. 2.00-2.02 am, News.

RADIO 2 SCOTLAND: 8.00-9.30 pm, Sportsound European Soccer special : Three Scottish teams : second round, second leg.

Radio 1

5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates. The Golden Hour. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn: National Pop Panel. 4.31, Paul Gambaccini. 5.30, Newsbeat. 7.00, Girl Talk. 7.30, Listen to the Band (joins Radio 2).† 8.00, As vhf. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-2.02 am, As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am, With Radio 2. 1.55 pm, Good Listening. 8.00, Listen to the Band (continued from Radio 2, 7.30).† 8.15, Semprini Serenade.† 9.02, The Impresarios (3) The Showman (1872-1951).† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.00, With Radio 1. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.

REGIONAL TV

Granada

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, After Noon, with Mary Parkinson. 2.25, Film: Alec Guinness in The Mudlark. 4.20, Thames. 5.10, What's News. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News at 5.45. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Mr and Mrs. 7.00, Thames. 11.20, Bluey. 12.20 a.m., Close.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word, North East News, Weather. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, North East News, Lookaround, Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Africa—Texas Style! Hugh O'Brian, John Mills. 4.10, Cartoons. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Happy Days. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, Thames. 11.20, George Hamilton IV. 11.50, Epilogue. 11.55, Close.

Westward

9.30 am, Thames. 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30, Thames. 1.20, Westward News Headlines 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film The Damned Don't Cry (Joan Crawford, David Brian, Steve Cochran). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Thames. 9.28, Westward News. Weather. 9.30, Thames. 11.20, SWAT. 12.10 am, *Faith for Life*. 12.15, Close.

Channel

9.30 am, Thames. 1.18 pm, Channel Lunchtime News. What's On Where. Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: The Damned Don't Cry. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Channel News. Weather. 6.10, The Senators. 6.35, Thames 9.28, Channel News. Weather. 9.30, Thames. 11.20, SWAT Hit Men. 12.10 am, Epilogue. News. Weather in French. Close.

HTV

9.30 am, Thames 10.41, About Wales. 1.20 pm, Report West 1.25, *Report Wales*. 1.30, *Thames*. 2.00, *Help Yourself* 2.25, Thames 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames 6.00, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales 6.30, Emmerdale Farm 7.00, Thames. 11.20, The New Avengers. 12.15 am, Weather, Close

HTV CYMRU/WALES. As HTV General Service except 1.20 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd 4.20, Rydw i am Fod . . 6.00, Y Dydd. 9.00, News. Report Wales. HTV WEST. As HTV General Service except 10.41 am, Interlude. 1.20 pm, Report West. 6.15, pm, Report West.

Border

9.30 am Thames 1.20 pm Border News. 1.30, Thames 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: An Affair to Remember. 4.20, Thames. 4.45, Shadows. 5.15, Bernie. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.35, Thames. 11.20, Power Without Glory. 12.15 am, Border News. Weather. 12.18 Close.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. Weather. 1.30, Thames 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: The Prisoner of Zenda. Ronald Colman. Madeleine Carroll. Douglas Fairbanks Jr 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.35, Scene Mid-Week. 7.00, Thames 11.20, Southern News. 11.30, Shannon's Mob. 12.25, Weather, Education, the Death of Love Close (Transmission depends of the settlement of a current dispute.)

Anglia

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film : Don't Raise the Bridge, lower the River. Jerry Lewis, Terry-Thomas, Jacqueline Pearce. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Thames. 11.20, Chopper Squad. 12.15. am, *The Big Question, Close.*

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Africa—Texas Style! John Mills, Hugh O'Brien, Adrienne Corri. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Calendar. Weather. 6.35, Thames. 11.20, The Songwriter. 11.50, Close.

ATV

9.30 am, Thames 1.20 pm, ATV Newsdesk 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film Harry Black and the Tiger (Stewart Granger, Barbara Rush, Anthony Steel). 4.20, Thames 5.15, You're Only Young Twice. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 11.20, Film Bad Connection (Sebastian Cabot), 12.20 am, Close.

Scottish

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25, News Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Thames. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Batfink. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Report 7.00, Thames. 11.20, Late Call. 11.25, Westside Medical. 12.05 am, Close.

Ulster

9.30 am. Thames. 11.17, Lets Look at Ulster 11.37, Thames 1.20, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film Bonnie Prince Charlie, David Niven, Margaret Leighton, Jack Hawkins. 4.10, Cartoons. 4.18, Ulster News 4.20, Thames 5.15, Cartoons 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames 6.00, Reports. 6.35, The Bob Newhart Show 7.00, Thames. 11.20, Bedtime, 11.30, Close.

Grampian

9.25 am. First Thing. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm. Grampian News 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. Weather 6.35. Thames. 11.20, Baretta Jones. 12.15 am. Reflections. 12.20, Grampian Headlines. 12.25, Close.

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WIMBLEDON COMMON, tastefully and comfortably furnished, 4 bed., detached c.h. house, lovely garden, close bus stop. no pets £250 p.w. 01-946 3519.
HAMPSTEAD.—Small flat. share bath, suit one professional person. 6 months to 1 year. Box 2770 K, The Times.
REGENTS PARK, 1 double, 1 single bedroom, 1 recept., k. and b. for 1 or 2 quiet people. £60 p.w. Ring: 262 6059.
PUTNEY.—Exquisitely furnished flat in Period Coach House. Cobbled courtyard and gorgeous surroundings. Hall, double bedroom, drawing room, kitchen/ diner, bathroom, 2 w.c. C.H., all amenities. Very close. £80 p.w.— 01-876 6507.
ELGIN AVE. Bright, attractive unit with 4 rooms, k. & b., long let. £105 p.w.—Phillips Kay & Lewis. 629 8811.
OFF QUEENS SQUARE, W.C.1. 2nd floor flat. 1 single, 1 twin beds., k. & b., recept., company let. £60 p.w.—Hunters. 837 7365.
SLOANE SQ.—Elegant flat. lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b. £110 p.w. Inc. c.h. Long let.—730 8932.

BEAUTY SPOT
35 MILES FROM CENTRAL LONDON
Furnished, spacious family house in 2 acres, lovely views, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, 1 en suite master bed dressing room. large reception, dining, kitchen/breakfast, playroom, fun room. Easily maintained garden. Close *Guildford*/ Dorking bus route. £550 p.c.m. Available December 1st for 1 or 2 years.
Telephone Dorking 730160.

W.1 (Oxford St. 2mins.).—Elegant newly decorated and furnished mews house, 3 beds, 2 baths, large recept., kitchen, conservatory, cloakroom, a garage; free now for Senior Executive, substantial rent.—Robin Hilton International Properties, 150 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 730 8638 8141.

REDCLIFFE ROAD, S.W.10, spacious attractively decorated ground floor garden flat with 3 beds., large recept., kitchen, 2 bath., patio, c.h. £120 p.w. Johnston, Pycraft & Farrar, 370 4329.

CHELSEA, S.W.3.—Elegant. 1 bed flat in small, purpose-built block; all mod. cons.; avail 3-6 mths.; £90 p.w.—Around Town Flats, 229 9966.

HOLLAND PARK, Mod. Mews Hse. 3 bed., 2 bath., recep. with terrace. Well furn. 1 yr. renew. £175 p.w. Church Bros. 439 0587.

SLOANE SQUARE.—Excellent selection of 1 and 2-room flats, c.h., from £65 p.w. incl.—730 9018. King Wood & Co.
CLARENDON ROAD, W.11.— Attrac. balcony studio flat. shower, access gdns.; long let to one ; £40 p.w.—Andrew Milton & Co. 229 8874.
N.W.8.—Newly modernised apartment, 3 bed, 2 bath, 2 recept., long let preferred, £175 p.w. Cheval Estates. 937 0745.
HOLLAND PARK.—Luxuriously furnished house 3 bedrooms, master with bathroom en-suite, second bathroom, lounge, dining room, study, kitchen and garden. Available for 6 months to 1 year. £350 per week. Phone 0222 843738.
W.2.—Brand new luxury furnished maisonnette with internal spiral staircase. Available now for 6-12 months renewable. 3 double bed., 2 reception, fully fitted kitchen and 2 bath. c.h., c.h.w., lift. £300 p.w. o n o Hampton & Sons. 01-493 8222.
SINGLE WOMAN, non-smoker, no pets, wishes to rent tiny warm cottage in Ashdown Forest or South Downs areas of Sussex, possibly New Forest. Must be quiet but not too isolated as no car. Nov.-March inclusive. Ring 794 8569.
S.W.3.—Own room, executive person in furnished flat, £35 p.w. 589 5587.

RENTALS

GK George Knight & Partners
9 HEATH ST., NW3 6TP
Telephone 01-794 1125
Messages 01-794 9287

KILBURN. A bright flat with private garden the maintenance of which is included in the rent of £65 p.w. Large living room with double doors to glass roofed sun room, double bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. Everything provided. Available early November for a long let.

ST JOHN'S WOOD. A newly decorated and pleasantly furnished flat in tree lined Hamilton Terrace. Hall, 19ft long living room, *dining room/study, double bedroom, fully fitted kitchen and* bathroom. Own C.H. Available now for minimum 6 months at £120 p.w.

HAMPSTEAD. Set between Brent Cross shopping centre and West Heath is this roomy flat in a block where central heating and hot water are included in the rent of £140 p.w. Hall, superbly furnished living room 18ft x 16ft, large dining room, 3 comfortable bedrooms, Wrighton kitchen and modern 5 piece bathroom. Fully equipped throughout and available now for not less than 6 months.

WEST END. A sumptuous maisonette of outstanding quality. It is *situated between Oxford and Baker Streets*, and has a fine 22ft living room with colour TV, large dining room, 2 double bedrooms (one with shower room en suite), Italian tiled bathroom, and modern kitchen Neff units. Full c.h. £200 p.w.

20 years of specialist experience enables us to offer London's most professional letting service. We see everything and advise completely. May we help you ?

W.1
OFF CAVENDISH SQ.
Luxury attractive fully-furnished flat. L-shaped reception dining, double bedroom, k. & b., porter.
£110 p.w.
Seeholf. 435 5411

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, N.W.3.— Super 4-bed., 2 bath., apartment on 3 floors, partially furn. (Heals best); rent to suit tenant; Wrighton kitchen, gas c.h., long let ; £250 p.w.—Andrew Milton & Co., 229 8874.

GLOUCESTER TERRACE, W.2. Tastefully (and newly) furnished 4th floor flat with 2 double bedrooms, recept., k. & b. Gas C.H. 6-12 months. £100 p.w. Marsh & Parsons 229 9769.

SUPERB SELECTION of 1 2 3 4 bed flats and houses for long lets in good areas. from £60 p.w.- £750 p.w. Ruck & Ruck, 584 3721.

HANS PLACE, Luxury 2 bed. flat, purpose built, C.H., Colour T.V., shower, porter. £200 p.w. Tel., 584 8409 eves.

ARCHITECT'S furnished flat, at Swiss Cottage, double bedroom, lounge, k. & b. £55 p.w. 586 1407.

GREENWICH, 4 rooms, kitchen & Bathroom, C.H. £200 p.w. 692 4195.
NR MARBLE ARCH. Spacious furnished flat, 2 double bedrooms. £75 p.w. 286 5860 262 4537.
OXFORD SQ., W.2. Smart mod. town house, close Marble Arch. 3 *double bedrooms*, 2 recep., large kit., 3 baths, plus studio, with roof terrace. £300 p.w. o.n.o. Lurot Brand 581 0255.
KENSINGTON.—Furnished attic flat, single tenant or married couple ; living room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, inc. hot water, c.h., electricity. £45 p.w.—Phone : 727 6817, 3 to 6 p.m. only.
BEST FLAT IN LONDON today at only £75 p.w. incl. : superb, newly furn. dec., modern, lux., s./c., 3-bedroom family flat in small exclusive block on Wimbledon bdrs. complete from teaspoons to col. TV, tel., c.h., garage and garden, etc. ; immediate possession.—Streets, 643 8181.
W.1. Mews flat near Portland Place. short let : £50 p.w.—637 0324.
W.C.1.—Spacious flat, modern furniture : 2 double beds., recept., k. and b., c.h., c.h.w. : £110 p.w.—Hunters. 837 7365.

LITTLE VENICE, W.9
5 minutes from Marble Arch
A MAGNIFICENT
FURNISHED HOUSE
Comprising 5 double bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, superb kitchen. separate laundry room, beautifully furnished and equipped to the highest standard
AVAILABLE NOW £550 p.w.
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LOWNDES SQUARE, S.W.1.—3rd floor flat prestige block, porters, etc.; 3 rooms, k. and b., cloaks. £200 p.w.: with carpets, curtains kitchen equipment.—Robin Hilton International Properties, 150 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 730 8628 8141.

MARBLE ARCH BAKER ST. Luxury serviced flats on well run blocks. All sizes from 1 bedroom to 5 bedrooms. Available any length of stay. Century 21 Estates, 486 6921.

DIPLOMATS AND EXECUTIVES urgently require furnished, unfurnished properties; rent £100-£300 p.w.—Church Bros., 01-439 0580/7953.

MARKHAM SQUARE.—S C. flat, dble bedrm., sitting-room, k & b., fully equipped. £65 p.w. inc. C.H. , C.H.W.—01-589 3532.

KENSINGTON.—3 bed. furnished flat, dining room or extra bedroom, kitchen, 2 bath., recep., lounge, c.h. and c.h.w. Private garden, parking and porterage. Family or company let 1 year +. £160 p.w. Tel. 01-0425 or 734 0321, ext. 344.
CLOSE KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Spacious 2nd and 3rd floor flat with 2 beds., recept., k. & b., incl. c.h. & c.h.w. Avail. now, 6-12 months, £90 p.w. Willett, 730 3435.
VICTORIA, S.W.1. Modern unfurnished flat to let. 2 beds., double reception room, k & b. £60 p.w. excl. £5,000 for carpets and curtains Druce & Co., 435 9851
HAMILTON TERRACE, N.W.8. Newly decorated flat to let. 2 beds., 1 rec., f.f. kitchen and bathroom, £120 p.w. Druce & Co., 435 9851

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EVITA, etc., Sticky. Tickets for all theatre and sporting events. 01-930 8001
FIND FRIENDSHIP, love and affection.—Dateline Computer Dating, Dept. 1.1, 23 Abingdon Road, London, W.8. 01-937 6503.
A & O LEVEL EXAMS. Oxbridge.— Marsden Tutors. 01-385 6030.

(continued on page 32)

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

" . . . In the way of righteousness is life: and in the pathway thereof there is no death."—Proverbs 12 28.

BIRTHS

AITKEN.—On October 30th at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Susie (nee Mote O'Ferrall) and The Hon. Maxwell Aitken—a son.

ANDREWS.—On 27th October, 1978, at Lionsgate Hospital, Vancouver, Canada, to Janet (nee Pearce) and Alan, late of Ealing—a daughter (Lindsay Kaye).

ASHLEY BACH.—On 28th October to Charles and Jacqueline—a son, to Emily a brother (James Harry).

BARKER.—On October 19 to Angelica and Julian—a son (James Edward).

BIGGS.—On October 30th at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Mary (nee Bishop) and Julian—a daughter (Hannah Elizabeth Jane), grateful thanks to doctors and staff.

CALDECOTT.—On 26th October to Susan (nee des Vœux) and David—twin daughters (Laura and Alice), sisters for Caroline, Cynthia and Edward.

CLARKE.—On Oct. 30th at The Barking Hospital to Rose (nee Jones) and Richard—a daughter (Suzanne Rose), a sister for Lee.

BIRTHS

COOPER.—On 29th October to Carys (nee Barkley) and Michael—a daughter (Anna) a sister for Alexandra.

DOGILEWSKI.—October 27, at St Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Minette and Alexis—a son (Nicholas Alexander John).

EXMOUTH.—On 30th October to Rosemary, wife of Viscount Exmouth—twin sons.

HARMAN.—On October 27th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Anne (nee Riddell) and Michael—a daughter (Deborah Anne).

HILTON.—On 31st Oct., at Queen Charlotte's, to Christine and Stephen—a son (Dominic James Christian).

ILIFFE.—On October 27, at Princess Alexandra's R.A.F. Hospital, Wroughton, to Susan (nee Subbard) and Richard—a son, (Richard Oliver Robert), known as Oliver.

INGLIS.—On 29th October, to Camilla (nee Mower White) and Ian Inglis, of Elstead, Surrey—a daughter (Helen Elizabeth).

JACK.—On October 15th to Susan (nee Williams) and Stewart of P.O. Box 2832 Abu Dhabi, U.A.E., at the Cornishe Hospital—a daughter (Olivia Bodley).

KELBURN.—On October 15th, at the West London Hospital, to Isabel, wife of Viscount Kelburn of Kelburn, Fairlie, Ayrshire—a son.

KIMMINS.—At hospital Cantonale of Geneva on 30th October, to Simon and Irma—a daughter (*Desirée Elizabeth Simone*).

LOVICK.—On October 21st to Mandy (nee Milson) and Paul—a son (Timothy Simon), a brother for Benjamin and Jonathan.

MORLEY-FLETCHER. — On 30th October, to Ione (nee Mann) and Alan—a son (Mark Andrew).

PERRIN-JAQUET.—On October 21st, 1978, at Farnborough Hospital, Kent, to Brenda and Pierre—a son (Christian).

ULLSTEIN.—On 28 October, 1978, to Pamela (nee Wells) and Augustus,—a daughter (Caroline Victoria).

BIRTHDAYS

ANTHONY BILMES.—Happy 33rd birthday and love from us all.

MARRIAGES

KINGSLEY : VERMAAK.—On 28th October, at Guildford, Michael Francis of Hindhead, Surrey to Martha Johanna of Pretoria, South Africa.

WESTGATE : GARRICK.—On October 28th at St Laurence Church, Catford, Ian, youngest son of Mr and Mrs R. W. F. C. Westgate and Carole Esmé, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. G. Garrick.

DEATHS

BAKER, PETER A. J.—On the 24th of October, suddenly of a heart attack at his home in New York.

BINGHAM.—On Oct. 29th peacefully, Doris Catherine widow of Christopher Bingham and dearly loved mother of Diane, John, and Georgina. Funeral service at St. Swithin's Church, East Grinstead, Sussex, on Friday, 3rd November, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to F. Brinkhurst & Son, 170 London Rd., East Grinstead.

BUTLER.—On October 29th, 1978 Arthur Hedley, husband of Lydia Ruth, at home, coastguard cottage, Moldowney Malahide, co Dublin, Eire. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

CREED-MILES.—On October 31, 1978, peacefully in London, Scottie. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Friday, 3rd November, 1978, at 2.45 p.m. (East Chapel). Family flowers only, but donations may be sent in lieu of flowers to St. Mary Abbots Church, Kensington.

CURLE.—On 30th Oct., 1978, in her 92nd year, Doris, beloved wife of the late Major Noel Curle, M.C., mother of John, grandmother of Virginia and Peter. Meeting for worship after the manner of the Society of Friends at Thanet Crematorium, Margate, on Monday, November 6th, at 12.30 p.m.

DAVIES.—On Sat., 28th Oct., 1978, E. R. Marston (Rupert), aged 66 years, of 24 Baxendale, London, N.20. Late of the Baltic Exchange, loved husband of Joan and father of Andrew and Mary. Funeral Service at St Marylebone Crematorium, on Friday, 3rd November, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Hayes & English, 125 Bowes Rd., N.13.

ELKINS, SIR ANTHONY JOSEPH.—Beloved husband of Nora and much loved father of Michael, Guy, Peter, Valerie and Glenn, passed away, peacefully, on 31st Oct., in Perth, West Australia.

FRASER.—On 26 October 1978, at her home, Vera S. M. Fraser, of 67 Queen Alexandra Mansions, London, W.C.1. Requiem Mass on Monday, 6 November, at St. Etheldreda's Church, Ely Place, E.C.1, at 4.30 p.m. Enquiries to A. France & Son, 405 4901.

GOODE, DOCTOR JAMES.—106 Pinchbeck Rd., Spalding, suddenly at home, 26th October, 1978. Funeral on 2nd November, 1978, 2 p.m., Spalding Parish Church. Flowers to 40 Winsover Rd., Spalding.

HOLLANDS. — On 26th October, suddenly, Sid, aged 49 years, dear husband of Jean, loving father of Louise, Colette and James, and kind counsellor to Michael, Harriet and Stephen. Funeral service Norwood Crematorium on Thursday, 2nd November, at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only, please, but donations if desired to the Sports Aid Foundation.

HUBRECHT.—On 30th October, 1978, peacefully in London, after a short illness, Peggy, widow of Daniel Hubrecht and sister of Arthur Reid. Funeral service on Monday 6th November 1978, at St. Saviour's Church, Walton St., S.W.3, at 10.15 a.m. Followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to Wm. Tookey and Son, 51 Marylebone High St., W.1.

KAPP, EDMOND.—Suddenly, on 29th October, aged 87, beloved husband of Patricia and father of Janna. Funeral, Golders Green Cremation 1.15, Nov 3rd. No flowers. Donations to Artists Benevolent Institution.

MATTHEWS.—Suddenly at his home on Oct 25th, Noel Wilkinson Matthews, aged 68 years. Funeral service at Eastbourne Crematorium on Fri., Nov. 3rd, at 12.00 noon. No flowers but if desired donations may be sent to The British Heart Foundation, c/o Mr J. K. Scott, 25 Selwyn Rd., Eastbourne.

DEATHS

MICHELMORE.—On 30 October, 1978, at Little Stada, Weston, Near Sidmouth, Devon, Charlotte MacIntyre, much loved wife of Ralph Godfrey, M.D. Funeral service, family only, no letters or flowers, please.

ORROS.—On October 30th, 1978, at home, 12 Regent Park Square, Glasgow, Frosou Orros, beloved wife of the late George Orros, dearly loved daughter of Elpiniky Kyriacou and dear sister of Teodoula Orthodos, Savvas, Nicolas, Kyriacou. Service at the Greek Orthodox Church, Dundonald Road, Glasgow, tomorrow, Thursday, 2nd November, at 11.30 a.m. Funeral thereafter to Western Necropolis, arriving 1 p.m. After interment friends are invited to return to 12 Regent Park Square.

OWEN.—On 30th October, 1978, peacefully, at her home, at Hornecastle Road, S.E.12, Kate Helen, aged 91 years, widow of Ernest James. Funeral at Hither Green Cemetery, on Monday, 6 November, at 12.30 p.m. Any inquiries, please, to 01-852 2956.

PATCHETT, WILLIAM HAROLD.—Funeral Service at Oxford Crematorium on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1978, at 4.30 p.m. No flowers, please; donations in memory to Merton College Chapel, Oxford.

PRYTZ.—On 31st Oct., 1978, suddenly after a short illness, Lucy (Lulu) Margaret Prytz, beloved wife of Hector and devoted mother to John, David, Martin and their families. *Funeral service at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, Monday,* 6th November, 3.30 p.m. Inquiries to Paul Bysouth, Funeral Directors. Tel. Crowborough 5000.

RICHARDSON.—On the 30th October in Jersey, Hugh Nicholas Aubin, Commander Royal Navy, D.S.C., D.S.C.; Stanhope Gold Medal 1934, brother of Vivian, Denys, Edward, Colette and Ruth. Cremation private.

SIMMONS.—On Oct. 29, at Amersham Hospital, Edward Lewis Simmons, aged 65, dearly loved husband of Di, and loving father of Ann and Moira. Private cremation on Friday, 3 Nov. A Service of Thanksgiving will be arranged. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, W.1.

TUDOR LEWIS, Doctor John, M.D., D.P.H., on 30th October, 1978, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton. Very dear husband of Cicely, loving father of Richard and Christopher, and grandfather of Jonathan, Sarah and Kate. Funeral service at St. Margarets Church, Putney Park Lane, S.W.15 at 3 p.m., Monday, 6th November, 1978. Private flowers only, please.

TYRER, ARTHUR EDWARD (TIM), of London Rd., Ewell, peacefully while on holiday in Auckland, New Zealand. Dearly loved dad and granddad. Service of thanksgiving in Ewell Parish Church, 11 a.m., Monday, 6th November. No mourning, no flowers, tributes if desired to The Treasurer, Wandsworthians Lodge No. 5365, 264 Oldfield Lane, Greenford, Middx, for the R. O. Beard Memorial Fund.

VIERTEL, SALKA (nee Steuermann).—On October 26th, in Klosters, Switzerland, beloved mother of Peter, Hans and Thomas.

WALNE.—On October 30th, 1978, of Arfryn, Conway, aged 52 years, Peter Richard, much-loved husband of Ann, dear father of Val and Tony, and only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Walne. Funeral service, public, takes place at St. Mary's Church, Conway, on Thursday, November 2nd., at 2 p.m., followed by cremation (private) at Colwyn Bay. Family flowers only; donations towards St. Mary's Church, Conway may be sent to the Vicar, the Reverend R. D. Jones, The Vicarage, Conway. No letters, please.

WARD.—On 29 October, 1978, suddenly in Northumberland of a heart attack, Brigadier Paul Stanley Ward, C.B.E., beloved by all his family. Funeral 2 p.m., Friday 3rd Nov., at St Michael's Church, Alnwick, followed by cremation at 3.30 at the Newcastle Crematorium. No flowers. Donations if desired to Regimental Aid Society, R.R.F., Tower of London, and memorial service in London later.

WYNNE-EDWARDS.—On 30th October, 1978, peacefully in hospital, Kathleen Violet Mary Wynne-Edwards, widow of John Conner Wynne-Edwards of Plas Nantglyn Bungalow, Nantglyn, nr. Denbigh, N.W. Funeral on Wednesday, 1st November. Service at Nantglyn Church at 3 p.m. No flowers by request but donations in lieu to the British Legion and Christian Aid per the manager of the Midland Bank Ltd., Denbigh. Enquiries to Tongs Funeral Service Rhyl Ltd., telephone 0745 4684.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BUXTON.—A Memorial Service for Olaf Buxton will be held at Swinbrook Church at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, 25th November, 1978.

DAWES.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Olive Melville Harrel Dawes (widow of Lt.-Col. G. W. P. Dawes, D.S.O., A.F.C., M.B.E.) will be held at 12 noon on 14 November, 1978, at Saint Clement Dane's Church, The Strand, W.C.2.

MALLOWAN.—A memorial service for Professor Sir Max Mallowan, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A., will be held at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, November 29th at 12 noon.

MARPLES.—A service of Thanksgiving for the life and work of Ernest Marples will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 12 noon on Tuesday, November 7th, 1978. At his request no mourning, please. The service will be conducted by Canon J. A. Baker. Any inquiries to David Rosling, Rosling King, Aylett, 1 Pilgrim St., London, E.C.4.

MCSWINEY. An Act of Thanksgiving for the life and work and love of Helen McSwiney, O.B.E. will be held on Thursday 16th November, at 11.30 hrs in The Council Chamber, Commonwealth Headquarters of the Girl Guide Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Rd., London S.W.1.

IN MEMORIAM

SUPPORT SQUADRON, EASTERN FLANK.—In proud and honoured memory of all the officers and men of the Support Squadron, Eastern Flank, who gave their lives in the assault on Westkapelle in Walcheren Island, Nov. 1, 1944, and of their comrades who died on the Eastern Flank off the Normandy beaches, June 6th to Sept. 23rd, 1944.

ADRIAN.—In happy memory of my dear friend, Max, on his birthday, which falls today.—Laurier.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 30 AND 31

IN MEMORIAM

BLACKWOOD PATRICK.—1st Nov., 1975, remembered with much love and gratitude.

ELLS, MARGARET.—To my so much loved and courageous mother my love as always and forever.—Your loving son, Leslie.

GRABHAM.—In very loving memory of Charles Grabham, beloved husband of the late Agnes Grabham and father of Violet, of Barracks, Cranbrook, Kent, who died 1 November, 1966. All my love. R.I.P.

LAKE, ELEANOR, 30th October, 1961.—Beloved wife of the late Arthur Walter Lake and dearly loved sister of Marguerite Lansdell. Pretty, Witty, Nell.—You are always in my thoughts.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

J. H. KENYON, Ltd.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Day and Night Service
Private Chapels
49 Edgware Road, W.2
01-723 3277
49 Marloes Road, W.8
01-937 0757

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BARKER THOMAS WILLIAM BARKER late of 52/54 Mount Pleasant, London WC1 died there on 29th December 1976 (Estate about £2,800).

FIRMAGE LEVI LOVE FIRMAGE late of 5 Fox and Goose Yard, St. Martins Lane, Norwich died at Norwich on 8th January 1931 (Estate about £5,000).

HAWYARD PETER SIMPSON HAYWARD late of 29 Elsenham Crescent, Basildon, Essex, died at Basildon on 25th October 1977 (Estate about £4,500).

OAKES nee LOVATT FRANCES EVELINE ROSE OAKES otherwise **FRANCES EVELYN ROSIE OAKES** otherwise **FRANCES EVELYN ROSE OAKES** nee **LOVATT** widow late of 28 Woodland Grove, Burslem, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire died at Stoke on Trent on 24th April 1978 (Estate about £27,000).

PERCHARD JOHN WILLIAM DAVID PERCHARD otherwise **DAVID WILLIAM JOHN PERCHARD** otherwise **JACK PERCHARD** late of 29 Ilminster Gardens, London SW11 died there on 13th April 1978 (Estate about £3,700).

SPENCE JEAN SPENCE spinster late of 47 Hillfield Avenue, Hornsey, London N8 died Islington, London on 25th March 1978 (Estate about £2,000).

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

MAYFAIR.—Luxury serviced flats, reasonable rent.—See Rentals.

LONDON School of Bridge, 38 Kings Road, S.W.3. 589 7201.

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VIVITAR lenses and accessories. Unrivalled stocks from Euro Foto. See For Sales.

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JEN 737 registered Jensen.—See Motor Cars.

A DETACHED country cottage, mid-west Sussex. See Country Property.

YOUNG CHELSEA Bridge School, 18-35 age group.—373 1665.

MARIE CURIE.—A living tribute. Please support generously by donation, " In Memoriam " gift, interest free loan or bequest, the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, now in its 30th year of service to those in need. 124 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BP.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Dorset. Scholarships for 1979.—See Educational.

CAN YOU SPARE just one Sunday afternoon to have a Contact group of lonely, old people to tea? Phone Contact, 01-240 0630.

NORTH YORKSHIRE is at Engex, Watford, today and tomorrow.

4,700 MEMBERS: 500 cultural, social and sports events monthly for young professionals (20-35) in I.V.C. Membership inquiries welcome tonight, 7.30-9.00 p.m., at Intervarsity Club, 2 The Piazza, Covent Garden, W.C.2 (end of King's St.).

SATURDAY JOBS available.—See Part-time Vacancies.

MILL HILL, N.W.7.—Chalet-style house.—See London and Sub.

SOLICITOR with international practice seeks Sec.—See La Creme.

PA/SECRETARY/Sales Executive.—See La Creme.

DAINE, JOHN DAINE late of 180, Northenden Road, Gatley, Cheshire, died at Cheadle, Cheshire, on the 22nd October, 1970 (undisposed residue of estate about Three thousand pounds). The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to Messrs. Burnicle, Appleby & Hope, Solicitors of 12, John Street, Sunderland SR1 1HU.

NATURAL RED FULL LENGTH Fox Fur.—See For Sale.

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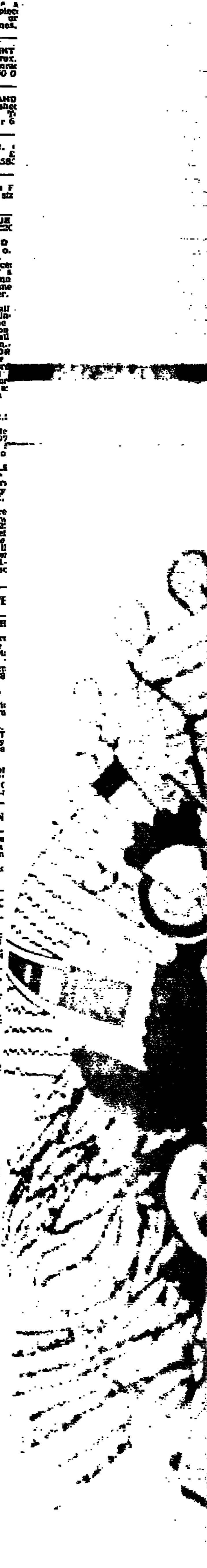
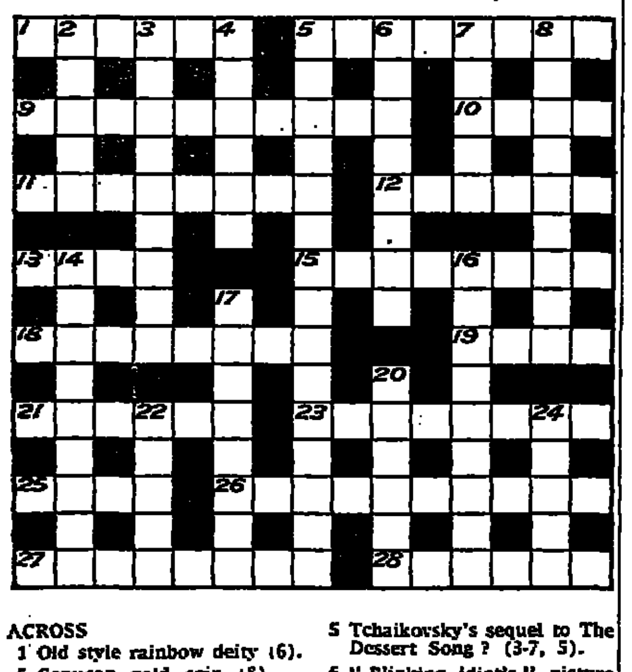


The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,045



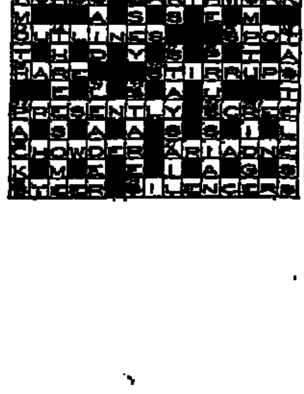
ACROSS

1 Old style rainbow deity (6).
5 Corsican gold coin (8).
9 Geometer's implement for the farm-horse's follower (10).
10 Point of America's answer to our Private Road? (4).
11 Mr W. H. of sonnet fame, e.g. in improved circumstances (8).
12 Jet set race track? (6).
13 North Briton of course beheaded (4).
15 Becher's leader in big race pile-up. What a game! (8).
18 Epitomize studies in a solid figure (8).
19 Glut, out East (4).
21 Tree, or otherwise the playwright (6).
23 The Latin one being a mare? (3-5).
25 Can move (4).
26 Driving force of sea and season (10).
27 Quality of mind of one who's all there? (8).
28 Ton-up boy perhaps to support his swinging granny? (6).

DOWN

2 Play the ace (5).
3 Went back to be scolded about tree-chopping (9).
4 Song of the boatmen's humble home (6).
5 Tchaikovsky's sequel to The Dessert Song? (3-7, 5).
6 " Blinking idiot's " picture—parrot ruined it (8).
7 Stone that's a 28 is not from this berry (5).
8 Amazons laugh taking part in this attack (9).
14 Negotiating rise, torch singer gets installed (9).
16 Office for man on board (9).
17 Rare description of the peerage? (8).
20 Ancient Roman sounds a rapacious type (6).
22 Works for holders of the Ashes, we hear (5).
24 Dramatist said to be a vocalist (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,044



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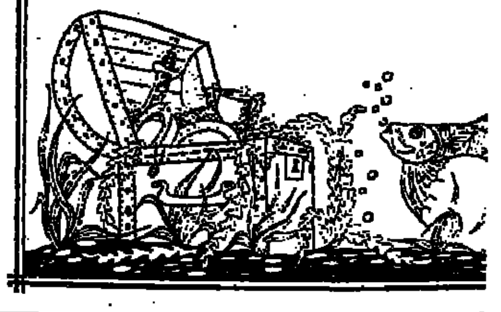

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MEXICO

This Special Report looks at the prospects of a country emerging as one of the biggest oil producers and at the increasingly important role it will play in Latin America and the rest of the world. A British industrial exhibition opens in Mexico City next week

Potential wealth comes at critical moment

Michael Frenchman

he business centre of co City are some ruins buildings known as the *ı de las Tres Culturas* are of the Three Cul-). These ancient foun- ns and walls span the ry of the country from dawn of the Aztec re to the Columbian and the Spanish inva- followed lastly by a concrete and glass try block signifying resent culture.

w Mexico is about to ience a fourth era— ge of oil—which will bly have the most pro- effect on the country the days of Zapata Villa in the 1910 Re- ion. It has developed ergy resources quietly neticulously during the three years and will ne a force to be reck- with, not only in the xt of Latin America the United States, but er afield as well. This pecially so seeing that uld possibly have as oil reserves as a ry such as Saudi Ara-

companies and govern- s are reticent to dis- the extent of their carbon resources in detail, partly for rea- of economic security partly because, until icians drill wells, there o guarantee of the nt of oil or gas under earth's surface. Thus arisons of Mexico's wealth with that of the le East are difficult to

However, since President José López Portillo succeeded President Luis Echeverria in 1976 the picture has become a little clearer. President Portillo recently put his country's proved oil reserves as being 20,000 million barrels, probable reserves as 37,000 million barrels and potential reserves 200,000 million barrels. This, according to some estimates, is possibly greater than Saudi Arabia, and certainly more than the Alaska North Slope (9,600 million barrels proved), or Britain's North Sea (33,000 million barrels probable).

As in the United Kingdom this potential wealth has come at a critical time in Mexico's fortunes. Before President Portillo became head of state, the country was in the throes of post-devaluation chaos, as a result of the peso halving its value against the dollar overnight after about 20 years of parity.

The summer of 1976 and the last few weeks of the Echeverría administration were dark days, as troubles loomed with the *campesinos* (the peasants) the absentee landlords, and the business barons of Monterey. The atmosphere during that time was explosive.

Apart from having been a lifelong friend of his predecessor, Señor Portillo was to a certain extent an unknown quantity when he took office in December 1976. But he has proved himself to be an impressive patriarch, perhaps almost a *caudillo* who, not without some disagreements, is gradually welding his country's administration together.

In his first speech to the nation President Portillo announced that he would clamp down on corruption and bribery (*mordida*) as a way of life from the highest to the humblest. A year ago he began to lift the cobwebs from the political system by allowing opposition parties, including the communists, to be legally approved and to participate in elections.

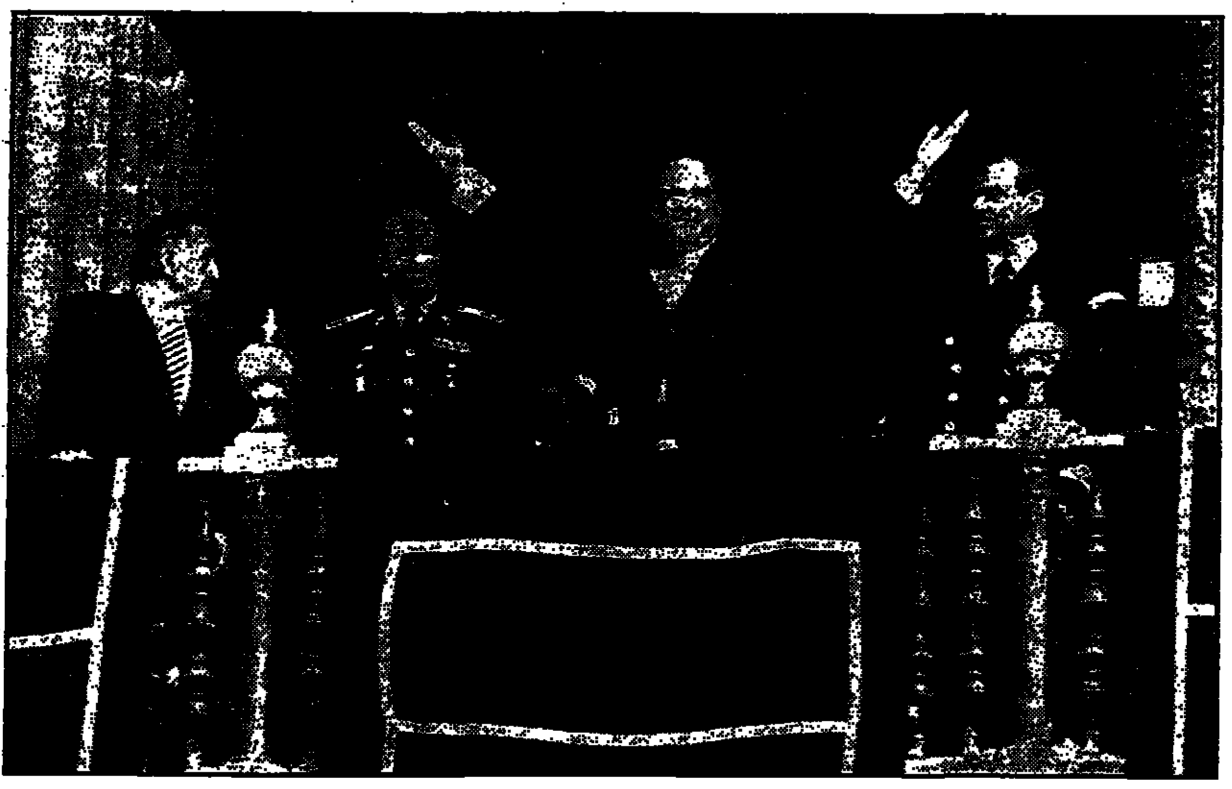
This autumn he has announced an amnesty law for "political prisoners" which is still the subject of debate over the precise meaning of its terminology, and is having a stormy passage through the Congress. Mexico has never admitted having "political prisoners" as such although a figure of about 600 is usually given as the number of persons in detention for what most people describe as political crimes of violence.

The proposed law recommends the release of those in prison or on trial for "sedition, incitement to rebellion or conspiracy" and other politically motivated crimes not involving violence. It seems that the Ministry of the Interior will in effect be able to act with discretion over the final interpretation of the law.

Since the killing of 300 "students" in 1968—the so called Tlatelolco massacre in Mexico City just before the Olympic Games there—the Ministry of the Interior and the Army have been determined not to be caught off their guard again by any serious organized political violence. The Army's intelligence service has undercover agents to gather information on student activities in educational establishments. Many of these officers are lecturers and teachers in all fields.

So far the Army has prevented any student political violence on a large scale, but there is considerable guerrilla activity in parts of the country which goes largely unreported and unnoticed.

Whether gradual more liberalization will enhance stability remains to be seen. Today Mexico has the foundation and the incentive to become a dynamic economic force within Latin America.



Señor José López Portillo throws wide his arms in greeting to the crowd after his inauguration as President.

If agricultural production and manufacturing capacity increased, using the vast reservoir of semi-skilled labour, Mexico could achieve a substantial rise in gnp in the next decade of between 6 and 7 per cent, compared with 2.5 per cent.

The dominant tasks facing the Government are dealing with population growth and unemployment, and orderly management of oil revenues. After the 1976 devaluation crisis international confidence in the country waned, but today the situation is very different. Mexico now has one of the highest credit ratings, and its total external debt is more than $24,500m; and bankers are only too happy to lend more. Total foreign reserves exceed $2,710m.

It is the population explosion which is going to be the country's biggest challenge. Today the total is nearly 66 million and this will have reached 77 million in the next four years and approximately 130 million by the end of the century, if the present trend continues.

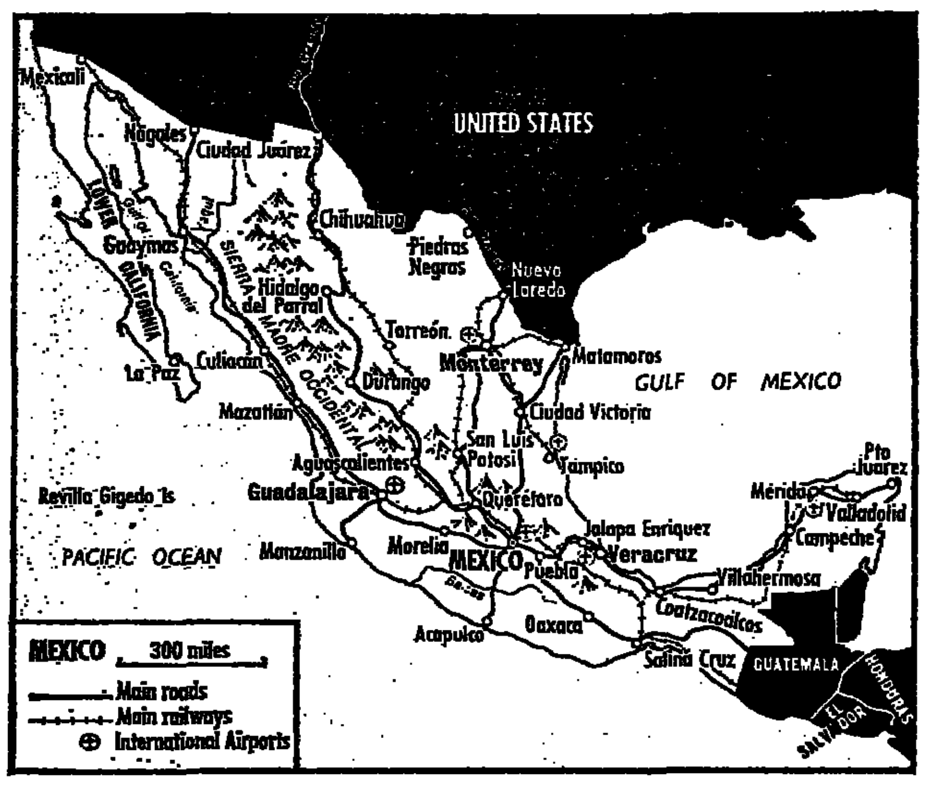
Mexico City is the fastest growing city in the world, with a population of more than 13 million; 1,000 people migrate to the city every day. Population is outstripping economic growth on an impossible scale and, as *The Economist* pointed out recently, during President Portillo's term of office the population will have increased by 14 million, more than all the inhabitants of Venezuela.

Manufacturing and industrial output have fallen during the past two years, and unemployment has increased. Mexico's exports abroad have been uncompetitive. In conjunction with the World Bank, the Government is hoping to develop more labour-intensive business, in addition to improving agricultural output.

Apart from oil, the bright spark on the scene is tourism. This year well over three million tourists will have arrived, bringing about $1,000m with them.

Everything in Mexico is to some extent overshadowed by the United States, but President Portillo is refusing to sell cheap gas to the United States and would rather burn it off in the fields. Because of its energy requirements America takes 86 per cent of Mexico's oil and gas and President Portillo has a card up his sleeve in dealing with the Americans on immigration into their country, and on investment in his country.

Oil may only mask many of the country's difficulties, but it will stave off and possibly prevent an unhappy situation after the 1976 devaluation. One day they might have to add an oil derrick to the Square of the Three Cultures in Mexico City.



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Outside investments stage significant recovery

by Patricia Nelson

Renewed confidence in the Mexican economic and political systems are reflected in a significant recovery of direct foreign investments, according to the head of the National Foreign Investment Commission. But, although foreign businessmen admit that conditions for investment have vastly improved with the Portillo Government, they point out that the Administration's inherited foreign investment law (which came into effect in 1974) remains the main obstacle to the inflow of outside capital.

That, together with a projected national industrialization plan due to be unveiled before the end of this year, constitutes what one leading businessman termed "certain psychological barriers to investment".

Foreign investment regulations have been very flexible over the past 30 years and the legislation of 1974 was mainly an attempt to codify and clarify the rules. There were, however, some new stipulations concerning the "Mexicanization" of new foreign companies, the expansion of established businesses and transference of technology which were not well received by the foreign business community.

The flexibility of the regulations has led to many interpretations and conflicting pronouncements by government officials involved in promoting foreign investments. During the last two years of the xenophobic Echeverría regime, foreign investment fell from $362.2m in 1974 to $330.6m in 1976.

In 1977, the first full year of the present Administration, the Banco de Mexico provisionally reported a further decline to less than $200m. Then, in its recently issued definitive report, the bank adjusted the figure to $326m without specifying what proportion was reinvestment and what was new foreign investment.

Any big new investments were probably from Spain, resulting from the renewal of diplomatic ties between the two nations early last year and the flood of Spanish trade and investment missions during the last six months of 1977.

Business leaders of other countries said that no large new investments had been made by the United States, Britain, West Germany, Switzerland, Canada or Japan. They blamed this on the Administration's inability to draw up a straightforward policy on the obscure Mexicanization regulations.

One of the basic stipulations of the investment law is a maximum of 49 per cent foreign ownership, but this can be extended to a full 100 per cent under certain circumstances. One is that of a company fully devoted to exporting its production; another, when Mexican partners cannot be found for the venture.

Should a new enterprise be established with majority foreign capital, it must be Mexicanized, with 51 per cent local ownership, within a certain number of years. Again, this can be flexible, according to what agreement can be reached with the Government.

Potential foreign investors have also shied from the inventions and trade marks law which would require dual or "tied" trademarks.

The legislation, another legacy from the previous administration, has not been put into effect, mainly because of some forceful lobbying by large transnational companies. Recent statements by government officials indicate the law will be revised before its scheduled enactment in February, 1979.

In labouring to produce a more comprehensive policy, the Government merged the technology and the foreign investment commission into the National Foreign Investment Commission in June. NFIC, headed by Señor Hector Álvarez de la Cadena, has managed to cut red tape and is granting new investment and expansion applications within 45 to 60 days compared with periods of six to eight months or more.

It was Señor Alvarez who asserted (in a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico) that foreign investments have shown a significant recovery this year, totalling $102m during the first quarter, a rise of 15 per cent over the first three months of 1977. He forecast a rise to more than $300m for the year, representing no more than 3 per cent of total national fixed investment.

Foreign investments have averaged between 3 per cent and 5 per cent of national investment since 1970, dropping from 17 per cent in 1950-53 to 12 per cent in 1957-59, with a rise to 15 per cent in 1965.

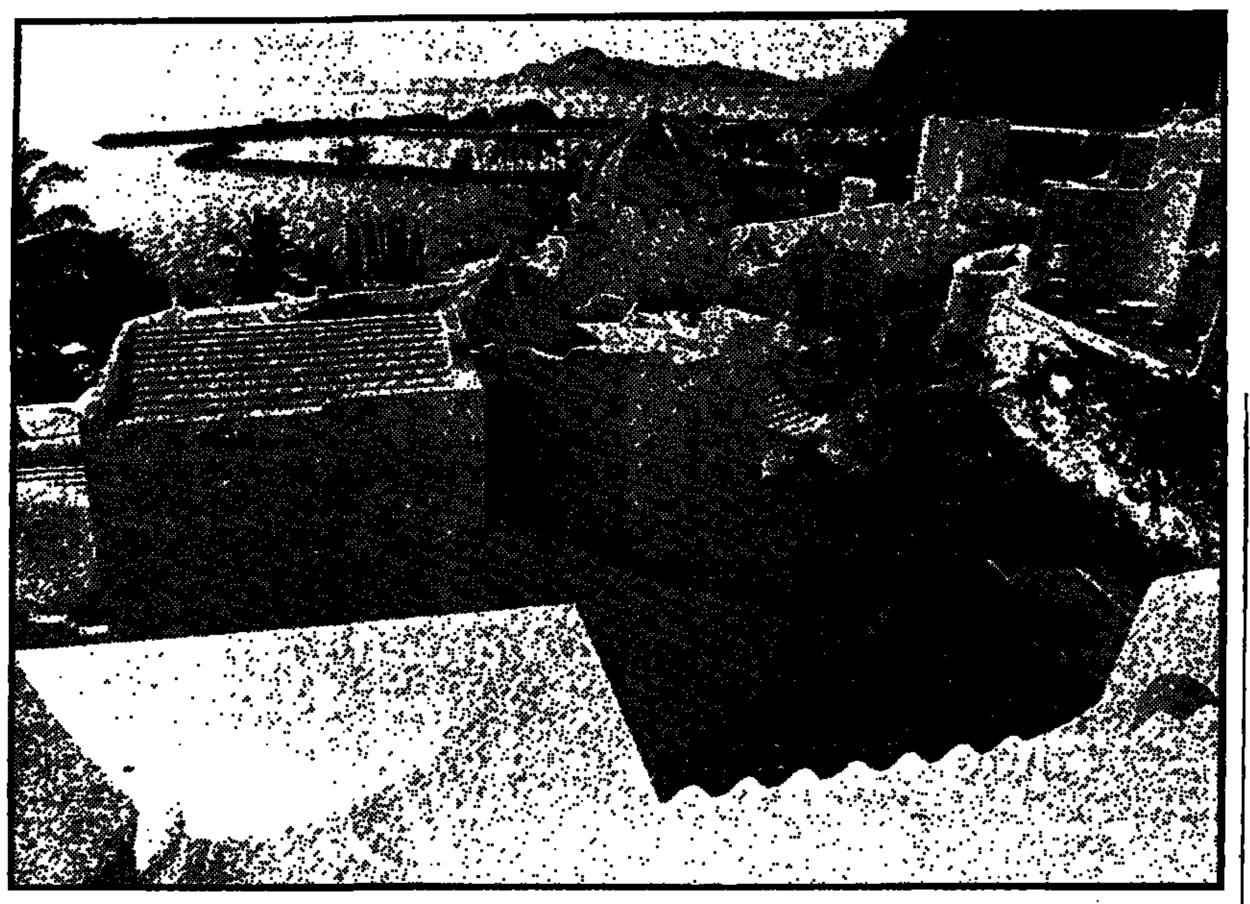
There is slightly more than $5,000m of accumulated foreign investment in Mexico. It is, however, highly visible, accounting for about 40 per cent of all industrial production and 80 per cent of such sectors as chemical, electrical and machinery production. Of the largest industrial companies, three out of four are foreign-owned.

In 1976 (the most recent figures available), 74 per cent of foreign investments were in industry, 15 per cent in commerce, 6 per cent in mining and 1 per cent in agriculture.

America tops the list of investors, representing about 81 per cent of the total. The estimated $4,100m invested in Mexico is a mere 2.2 per cent of all American holdings abroad.

Looking to the future, President López Portillo has insisted that the "nationality of investments" is not important as long as they complement national investments and interests. But there is still that last hurdle, the national industrialization plan, to be cleared.

The plan will establish priority industrial areas for both foreign and Mexican investors and determine "decentralized" developments. Potential foreign investors are hoping this plan will not be too flexible or at least a bit more defined than the foreign investment law.



A new playground for the jet set, Las Hadas, has been built by Señor Atenor Patino, known as the Bolivian tin king. Las Hadas (The Fairies) is on the west coast near Acapulco and cost about £14m.

Economy bolsters foreign policy

by Peter Strafford

Mexican foreign policy is largely conditioned by one giant fact—the presence across the border of the United States and the enormous pressures that it exerts. In the last century, Mexico suffered badly from its wars with the *norteamericanos*, when it lost much of its northern territory from California to Texas, and more recently it has come under economic and cultural pressure.

Because of this, and because of its own internal difficulties, Mexico for a long time followed an essentially passive foreign policy. But over the past 10 years or so, bolstered by its own impressive economic growth, it has begun to play a more active role, partly within Latin America, and partly as a member of the group of developing countries at the United Nations.

In doing so, it has never been able to forget about its American neighbour. President Luis Echeverría, who held office from 1970 to 1976, went out of his way to emphasize Mexico's links with the Third World, and in the process had some hard things to say about the Americans. These words were not backed up by anti-American acts, but even so they caused offence.

When President José López Portillo took over from Señor Echeverría, he was confronted with a serious economic crisis that was at least partly the result of his predecessor's policies. He immediately decided to repair Mexico's relations with Washington, something that was made easier by the election of President Carter, and to lay less emphasis on the Third World posture.

Warmer relations do not solve the underlying differences between the two countries, which go deep, but at least they help. Working groups have now been set up to discuss the various issues, which include the illegal Mexican immigrants into the United States, narcotics smuggling across the border, Mexico's exports to the United States, and sales of its oil and gas.

The most acute of these at the moment is that of the *illegal immigrants*, who provide a badly needed boost for the Mexican economy by easing the strain of the population growth and sending back funds to their families. Mexican officials are deeply worried over Mr Carter's proposals to reduce their numbers drastically, and argue that they should be allowed to go to look for work.

In dealing with the United States, the Mexicans are pulled in two directions. On the one hand, they would dearly love to extract themselves from their dependence on the American market, which accounts for the greater part of both their exports and their imports; but on the other hand they are aware of the advantages of being so near to the American market, a proximity which other countries would be glad to share.

The policy, therefore, is to develop trade relations elsewhere, particularly in Western Europe, while not neglecting the American market. When he visited Britain earlier this year, Señor Santiago Roel, the Mexican Foreign Minister, spoke of creating a new atmosphere in relations, with possible cooperation in such areas as oil and nuclear power.

In the interests of a balanced foreign policy, Señor Portillo visited Moscow this year, where he persuaded the Russians to sign a protocol of the Tlatelolco treaty on nuclear weapons, by which they committed themselves not to introduce nuclear weapons into Latin America; and he also plans to visit China and Japan.

Within Latin America, the Mexicans lay particular emphasis on the Tlatelolco treaty. The treaty has now been signed by all the Latin American countries except Cuba, though Argentina and Chile have still not ratified it.

In the economic area Mexico joined Venezuela in promoting the Latin American Economic System (SELA), which was set up in 1976 and incorporates all the Latin American countries except Cuba; and they have joined Venezuela, Costa Rica, Honduras, Cuba, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago in the Namucar agreement which provides for a common merchant fleet.

Own record not spotless

Politically, they have been reserved in their attitude to Mr Carter's policy on human rights — possibly because Mexico's own record in this area is not spotless even though it observes democratic forms. The Mexican attitude is that respect for human rights should be supported, but that human rights should not be defended in one part of the world and ignored elsewhere, as they believe the Americans do.

More fundamentally, they are strong believers in the principle of non-intervention in other countries' affairs, as a result of their own experiences with the Americans. They applied this principle when the Organization of American States, under American pressure, decided on an economic blockade of Cuba; Mexico alone maintained normal relations with Cuba.

They apply the same principle to the issue of Nicaragua and whether the OAS should intervene there. They favour no intervention, regardless of the rights and wrongs of President Somoza's behaviour, because it is an internal Nicaraguan matter.

On the other hand they did break off relations with Chile in 1973 when President Allende was overthrown by the Armed Forces. Señora Allende, the President's widow, and many other Chilean exiles found refuge in Mexico, just as Spanish Republicans had done more than 30 years earlier after the end of the Spanish Civil War (Mexico resumed normal relations with Spain only after the death of General Franco).

Mexico is also involved in the question of Belize, because it has a long-standing claim to the northern part of it. But the Mexicans have made it clear that they would only press this claim if Guatemala took over Belize, and that they support Belizean independence.

The price of freedom in a one-party democracy

by Trevor Fishlock

If you ask whether Mexico has a free press, the answer depends on your definition of freedom. Mexico's press is one of the most free in Latin America: that is, no journalist finds himself behind bars and the newspapers are able to expose corruption and to criticize the Government and bureaucracy, tasks which some newspapers pursue with apparent vigour.

But it is a freedom within limits. Certainly there are no official censors on the editorial floors and no blank spaces in the newspapers testifying to excised material.

But there is a kind of censorship in the newspaper offices—an auto-censorship, a series of house rules which are understood but rarely explicit.

Thus there is no point in a journalist with the gleam of a hunter after truth in his eye, pursuing certain subjects relentlessly. Even if he can get information—and the Government guards some of its information with great care—he will have to bear in mind that if he goes into sensitive territory he will not be published. With certain exceptions the Mexican press is tame.

Journalism and newspaper publishing have to be seen in the context of the society of which they are part. (After all, there is not absolute press freedom in Britain. Confusion and contradictions of laws of contempt and libel, the Official Secrets Act and secrecy in the Administration, as well as other influences, create uncertainties and restrictions.)

The press of Mexico fits in with the political and social framework and reflects its contradictions. The political system is a one-party democracy, with a powerful president and ministers. The party is everywhere, and is everything to almost all men. Its tradition is infiltration, the striking of balances, the application of pressure, and a preference for covert working. It is a system for stability. It is unique, it is Mexican, and it works.

The proprietors of newspapers do not, on the whole, see it as any business of theirs to rock the boat. The national newspapers are independently owned, but the Government controls the supply of newsprint and it also provides much advertising and pays for many of the articles that appear in the papers. There is no right of information from the Government and uncomfortable news is often played down, although perhaps less today than a few years ago.

There are many newspapers in Mexico—two or three dailies in the big provincial cities, and more than 20 in the capital. Only seven or eight of the Mexico City papers are true newspapers. Most of the others are entertainment and sports sheets, and the births and deaths of them are fairly frequent.

The papers and some of the better magazines, but not television, often go in for criticism of a virulent kind.

This is part of the Mexican way: the newspapers are expected to criticize the Administration in a broad fashion. It reflects the readers' own grumblings about government. But much of it is merely making a noise and saying little.

There are two reasons for this. One is the shortage of facts supplied by officialdom, which can make the press unreliable. The second is the invisible line which proprietors and editors establish and over which the journalists, with some exceptions, know it is pointless and perhaps unwise to step. Journalists tend to be well looked after and they have jobs they want to keep. The pressures are sometimes clear, sometimes subtle.

Two years ago the editor of the daily newspaper *Excelsior* became rather too independent for the liking of the President, Señor Echeverria, so the Government engineered his removal. The climate has changed a little under the government of Señor Portillo, which has called on the press to expose the corruption which has always been a part of Mexican administration and government.

So a critical, well-informed magazine like *Proceso*, run by *Excelsior's* dismissed editor, partly because of against corruptior because there wou embarrassing outc were muzzled, because the Gc likes to have a reliable informatio

There is also encouragement of level of dissent, minor political which will not, in seeable future, gr but which are se portant safety valv content and views.

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The aftermath of devaluation has been characterized by an unprecedented boom in the economy

Bright promise of oil strengthens peso

by Sidney Wise

he pace of economic ecovery has increased harply during the past few ionths as Mexico emerges rom the aftermath of the 976 peso devaluation to a ew period of growth. Many roblems remain but the ecuperative power of the conomy spurred by increas- ig oil wealth has exceeded xpectations.

The financial position, hich seemed so precarious ter the devaluation, has en rebuilt on a more solid ise with notable gains in any important sectors.

Confidence has been slow return but the decline of e dollar and the bright omise of future oil earn- gs have made the Mexican so less suspect to those seeking protection for their money in an uncertain monetary world.

As a result, the banks are being flooded with peso deposits at a rate of growth that President José Lopez Portillo termed "without historic precedent". Bank deposits rose 241.5 per cent during the first six months of the year. This has created a boom for the banks which are enjoying the unusual but pleasant problem of excess liquidity.

To counter the inflationary effect which this might have in increasing the money supply, the Banco de Mexico, the central bank, has withdrawn 5,000m pesos from the private banks while paying 15 per cent annual interest, the present average cost of deposit money.

However, since deposits continue to enter the banking system at faster rates than can be lent at profit, the Banco de Mexico is considering an additional similar move to ease excess liquidity further.

Some of this inflow of peso deposits is represented by the return of about half of the $4,000m of capital which left the country in 1976. The other half is not likely to return, according to the Banco de Mexico. Most of the deposits have in fact been made by Mexicans seeking a safe haven for their money at annual interest rates of up to 18 per cent.

The record rate of increased peso bank deposits has been one of the strongest supports in the recovery of the currency. The peso has held firm around the 22.83 to the dollar level during the past 18 months within a narrow band of fluctuation. Also, peso quotations have improved significantly in the international monetary market of Chicago. Yet the peso remains under some pressure from continuing inflation, the trade deficit and the need to service heavy foreign dollar debts.

Wholesale prices increased at an average annual rate of 17 per cent during the first six months, a considerable drop over the previous year, but above the Government's goal of 15 per cent. After five months price controls were removed in February on 110 items. This inspired fears that inflation would gain strength but July and August returns indicate that the Government may now have a firmer grip on prices.

The wholesale price index increased 1.1 per cent in July while in August the index fell by 0.2 per cent. August was the first month of this year in which prices declined.

The current account deficit is another difficult area as imports, mostly of capital goods, increased 25.4 per cent while exports gained only 13.7 per cent during the first half of this year. A current account deficit of about $2,300m is being rescheduled with much longer-term maturities and easier repayments. Of a total $24,579m public sector foreign debt, only 11.9 per cent is for one year or less. Moreover, Mexico now enjoys a high credit rating in the world money market. Many foreign bank representatives say that the interest rates sought by Mexico for foreign loans make it uninteresting for them to participate. Yet each new Mexican government loan finds the main foreign banks queueing up to underwrite it.

Interest and amortization payments of slightly more than $500m this year will be burdensome. But the foreign debt service will ease in subsequent years as the interest and amortization payments become progressively lower and dollar earnings of mining, tourism and petroleum increase substantially.

Annual export income from oil will reach $7,000m by 1982, according to estimates by Petroleos Mexicanos, and as much as $10,000m by 1984, according to private industry sources. This would put Mexico in a position of not only being able to compensate the current account deficit but comfortably to increase the amount of foreign debt if desired.

For the first time in its history the country is now in a position to enjoy "financial self-determination". President Portillo said in his annual report to the nation in September. Oil income, he indicated, would not be used to liquidate foreign debt ahead of schedule but would be used to build up the economy, particularly farming. As part of a rural development plan, he said, the Government would invest 8.500m pesos ($3,723m) in creating a series of 330 agricultural and industrial projects throughout the nation to create jobs, increase food exports and satisfy domestic demands.

Primary international monetary reserves reached $2,719m on August 31, an increase of $647m over the previous level in March. This is the highest level of primary reserves yet attained. In addition, the country had $1,828m in secondary reserves.

In June, Mexico repaid in advance of call a loan of $274m made by the International Monetary Fund. This left a disposable IMF credit of $541m which it can draw on demand. Apparently, the Government feels no need at present to use this credit.

In searching for better credit terms, Mexico is carrying out geographic diversification to lower its dependence on the United States, which has traditionally been the main source of foreign financing. Britain now ranks second among the lending nations, accounting for an estimated 22 per cent of total public sector external loans. The United States is still the leader, accounting for about 30 per cent, while Japan is also in the public sector loans market.

Fastest-growing stock market in the world

ı explosive growth of the exican Stock Exchange olsa Mexicana de Valores) s created an unprece- nted stock boom in exico. The 30-stock price lex has risen 143 per it, while volume has ired 450 per cent during e past 12 months which ly make the Bolsa the rld's fastest-growing stock rket.

By comparison, an in- ease of less than 70 per it has been recorded by stock price index of ngkong, which is the pre- it growth leader of the 11 jor world stock ex- anges.

The extent of the growth the Bolsa may be judged the fact that more trad- is now carried out in e day than in all of 1960, d that two months of ent trading exceeds the ures of last year.

A trend of increased pub- stock offerings is also ler way. More new stock erings have been made ring the past two years n during the previous ade. More than 20 new erings have been made during the past seven months in the tiny Bolsa, where the stock of only 70 companies is actively traded.

Among the recent offerings were those made by the Mexican affiliates of Occidental Petroleum (Quimica Hooker), Bridon, Industrial Camesa, Ralston-Purina (Industrias Purina), and Firestone Tyre and Rubber (Hulera el Centenario). They sold 51 per cent of the stock to Mexicans to comply with the Mexicanization law permitting expansion of established companies. Empresas la Moderna (British American Tobacco) made a 312m pesos secondary offering to complete its Mexicanization process by increasing Mexican ownership to 51 per cent.

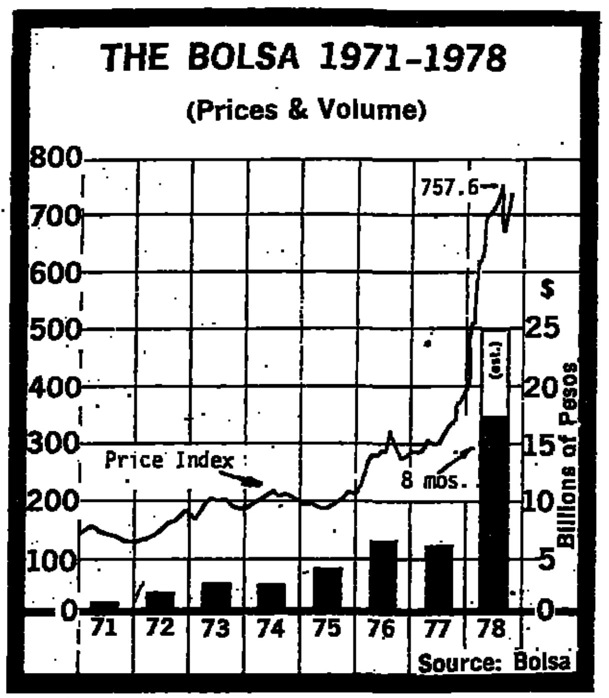
The trend of foreign affiliate companies making stock offerings through the Bolsa in order to Mexicanize seems likely to continue.

However, the hundreds of wealthy Mexican family companies represent the most promising source of new stock offerings. Up to now, such companies have operated as closely held operations. But today, in many cases, family squabbles have emerged, and university-educated sons are pressing their elders to realize that *rapid expansion can best be* obtained by selling stock to the public.

The largest primary offering by a Mexican company was carried out two months ago by Grupo Industrial Alpha, which sold 600m pesos of stock to the public. Alfa, in the northern industrial city of Monterrey, is the largest industrial group in Mexico, and a pacesetter in industrial trends.

Earlier this year, substantial secondary offerings were made by Bancomer, the nation's leading private bank, and Aurrera, the largest retail store chain.

The number of actively traded stocks in the Bolsa may quadruple in the next three years to reach almost 300, according to some stockbrokers.



The extraordinary rise of stock prices in the Bolsa has been largely because of the recovery of the economy, and the sharp increase of company profits from the depressed levels of 1976 and 1977. In those years many companies suffered losses or barely managed to make a profit, because of the devaluation of the peso and a recession.

The ability of Mexican stocks to protect capital against devaluation has tended to attract investors away from fixed income securities and bank deposits whose net yields have been generally below the rate of inflation during the past few years. Less than 4 per cent of total investment in the Bolsa went into stocks three years ago; the remainder was in fixed income securities. This year by contrast more than 20 per cent of total investment has gone into stocks.

Also the decline of confidence in the dollar has created doubts among Mexicans who invest their money in dollar deposits, and some of whom have shifted funds to Mexican stocks.

New government laws have played an influential role in the Bolsa's expansion and the rising participation of the banks in its development. The Government is taking the lead in creating a bigger capital market because, it is argued, the Mexican economy can no longer expand quickly enough on the basis of short-term revolving bank credits, which have been the traditional means of company financing in the past.

The Government has issued a series of 90-day Treasury certificates which have gradually taken the place of demand deposits in the banks. Early next year authorization is expected for a commercial paper market.

S.W.

Palm frond paradise set beside a sparkling sea

iere can be no mistaking air of excitement among vly-arrived visitors to xico. For Mexico prom- its tourists much, and s up to its promises: it an exciting, constantly prising and challenging ntry. No wonder that rism's slice of the nomy thickens by the .

n 1960 750,000 people ted Mexico; this year figure will probably ch 3,300,000, and in five six years about five mil- . For many Mexicans s prospect is exhilarating.

n terms of the dollars it ns tourism is talked of in same breath as oil and ierals; and it plays a ge part in creating new s. In seven years income n tourism has more than bled, and this year is ected to top £500m, ut an eighth of the ional income.

he challenge is to strike right balance. Of course xico wants visitors, not y from the United States from Europe and Japan well; but it needs to id the mistakes made in ne parts of the world ere tourism has been hazard and unplanned, l once lovely districts *e been ruined.*

here is much in Mex- 's favour. As an anded industry tourism starting, in effect, with a an slate, and the lessons exploitation in other parts of the world have been learnt.

Even if that were not so, there is little immediate danger of Mexico being swamped by tourists. Spain, to make a comparison with Mexico's 3,300,000 visitors, entertains 30 million a year, and London seems almost to burst with tourists at times.

Apart from Mexico's inland attractions, its cities and marvellous Indian ruins, it has 6,100 miles of coastline, much of it magnificent and unspoilt. Large parts, such as stretches of the Baja California, which is longer than Italy, had, until recently, barely heard the crunch of tourist sandals.

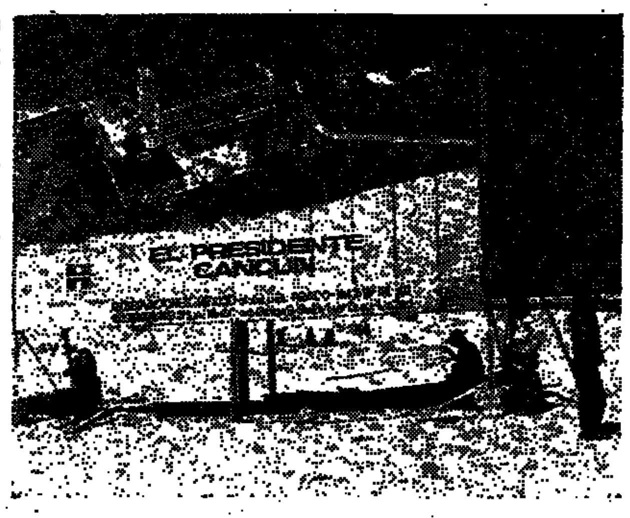
Rather than see runaway ribbon development of its coasts, Mexico hopes to develop resorts with high standards, such as those in the better districts of Acapulco, and which Americans expect. About 85 per cent of Mexico's visitors are Americans and the majority prefer their palm frond paradises to have comfortable, clean rooms, pools, bars, discothèques, golf courses and much else.

Only about a twentieth of Mexico's visitors come from Europe. Fewer than 1 per cent come from *Britain. But* Mexico's tourist authorities are hoping that cheaper transatlantic travel, and the prospect of cheaper package tours, will bring more Europeans. Germans are arriving in greater numbers; it is said that they get such good value for their currency that it can be cheaper for them to holiday in Mexico than at home.

The Government has made a detailed survey of the coast and has marked luscious areas for development of magnet *resorts*—the somewhat futuristic pleasure cities set beside white beaches and sparkling sea.

The Government tourism development fund, Fonatur, established in 1974, channels public and private money into these projects. It also funds more modest schemes, such as small hotels, motels and restaurants. During the next two years 21,000 hotel rooms will be built with the aid of a £15m loan from abroad. Fonatur's two big developments, Cancun in the east, and Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo in the west, are spectacular. Cancun, a 14-mile sand spit in the Mexican Caribbean, about an hour's flight from Miami across the Gulf, had a population of only 100 a few years ago. Now it is a tourist town with 70,000 people living in and around it. It has an international airport, 19 hotels at the last count, pools and other facilities.

This year about 450,000 *people took their holidays* in Cancun (whose name in Mayan means crock of gold). One hopes that this kind of resort will be kept within its limits, and does not spread tentacles to other places which are simple and charming.



Cancun, a 14-mile sand spit on the Mexican Caribbean, and whose name in Mayan means "crock of gold", is rapidly becoming a government-developed, futuristic pleasure city.

Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, about 150 miles from Acapulco, is being developed along Cancun lines. Fonatur has ploughed more than £70m into the two projects. Private investment, mainly in hotel building, has exceeded *that. Mexican law insists* that coastal resort developments stay in Mexican hands, although, through bank partnership and trustee schemes, foreign investors are encouraged and the law can be a little flexible on this point.

Until recently the Baja California was almost inaccessible. Its visitors tended to be of the tougher sort, of a rather pioneering frame of mind. But the transpeninsula highway from Tijuana to Cabo San Lucas, *completed four years ago,* is making a great difference.

The peninsula is ruggedly beautiful, and the 1,000-mile gulf separating it from the Mexican mainland has more than 650 species of fish. There are plans for state-operated hotels along the highway, which runs through deserts, mountains and salt flats, and past many miles of deserted and shining beaches of great grandeur.

The prime resorts in this region are La Paz, the chief town of the south of the peninsula, and Cabo San Lucas, at the peninsula's tip. Both are growing centres for fishing and other water sport holidays.

The outlook for the industry is good, and Mexico's people should benefit considerably provided care is taken to safeguard the beautiful places. In his second state-of-the-nation report in September, President Portillo said that in the first five months of this year the number of tourists entering Mexico had increased by 18 per cent and income in foreign exchange rose more than a third, compared with the same period last year.

He added: "Tourist response depends largely on us, on our ability to make each visitor's stay pleasant and attractive. We are therefore giving strong support to training programmes for those involved in this activity. We must put superficial prejudices concerning tourism behind us, and consider it as the industry of hospitality, a noble meeting point of international understanding, of recreation, the economy and culture."

T. F.

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Industries based on Mexico's subterranean wealth, such as the petrochemicals and steel industries, are flourishing

Cheap ammonia for America

by Mark Fazlollah

The oil boom in Mexico has acted as a spur to the country's petrochemical industry which already ranks as the largest in Latin America and will soon be competing in the international markets.

Primary petrchemical production is the constitutional preserve of the state oil monopoly, Pemex, which is taking full advantage of its privileged position. Output is expected to double in the next two years as Pemex pushes ahead with its largest expansion so far, both in oil and chemicals.

The growth of Pemex's petrochemical industry has accelerated rapidly over the past few years. It began in 1950 with a small sulphur plant. In the past decade production has increased by 1.000 per cent, and under the 1977-78 expansion plan it will be raised 300 per cent.

Last year the country imported $156m of primary petrochemicals. The only shipment abroad in 1977 was $4m worth of ammonia; but by the end of this year, Pemex believes, Mexico will be nearly self-sufficient in every main petrochemical and will be exporting at least six products What this means for Britain and other petrochemical exporters is that Mexico is rapidly becoming more a competitor than a market.

Although petrochemical exports are still meagre when compared with crude oil export (expected to reach $2,000m this year), they show a trend. For example, much of last year's ammonia exports were purchased by the American-based Phillips Petroleum. Pemex says that, with its large supply of natural gas and oil, it can sell ammonia cheaper than Phillips and many other companies can produce it.

The biggest expansion in Pemex's chemical works are planned for the Minatitlan-Coatzacoalcos area near the southern oilfields. Five large petrochemical complexes are already operating in the area, and two others are due to open soon. The biggest of the new complexes will be La Cangrejer, which will have 63 plants. The projected output for La Cangrejer is 6,300,000 tons a year, more than the total national production of 1976.

The expansion of the chemical industry is part of Pemex's strategy to make the most of its oil wealth by exporting value-added products. Thus, it hopes to avoid the experience of most Opec nations, exporting crude and importing the refined petroleum products.

The nation is well prepared to take its place among the main chemical producers. During the past 30 years, Pemex has been developing its own technology and has received international recognition in many areas of petrochemical production and refining. The chemical plants and refineries which it has built throughout the country are among the largest in the world.

Pemex's rapid rate of expansion has been criticized. To meet its development plan, Pemex is borrowing heavily abroad, causing concern in a country that prides itself on having broken foreign control of the oil industry 40 years ago.

The amount of money spent on petrochemical plants has also been questioned because the installations will produce relatively few permanent jobs.

The petrochemical industry is highly capital-intensive. Pemex says it takes an average expenditure of $65,000 to produce one permanent job. Since more than a third of Mexico's labour force is unemployed or underemployed, jobs are a primary consideration in spending by government companies.

Pemex is entering a highly competitive field in petrochemicals, in which multinational chemical companies are generally over-capitalized. Many other oil producing countries also are developing their own refining and chemical industries and will be entering the market soon.

While Pemex controls the primary petrochemical industry, secondary production has been left to the private sector. Foreign firms are permitted to participate in the industry, although all outside companies which have entered it since 1974 have been limited to 40 per cent of the holdings in their Mexican subsidiaries; Mexicans must control the majority interest.

Despite this limitation, there are opportunities for foreign investment. Companies setting up can expect favourable treatment from the Government if they can add technology for producing any "downstream" chemical product.

Forging ahead in Monterrey

by Sidney Wise

The Mexican steel industry, now dominated by the public sector, increased production by 25 per cent during the first half of this year. It was the largest gain in a decade as the economy recovered after slowing down in 1977.

The increase in steel output is largely because of the expansion of Mexico's industrial sector, coupled with the reorganization of state-owned steel mills. The Mexican steel industry plans to double production by 1982 to keep up with the rapidly increasing domestic demand.

Mexico is among the 20 biggest steel producing nations in the world with a 1977 output of 5,600,000 tonnes. By 1982 production is expected to reach 12,800,000 tonnes. By comparison, Britain last year ranked eighth in world output with 20,600,000 tonnes.

The most important development in the Mexican steel industry this year was the formation of Sidermex, a holding company majority-owned by the Government. It has played an important role in revitalizing the industry, which was plagued by many problems during the past few years. The establishment of Sidermex gives the Government a dominant position in this basic industry because the three companies under its control account for about 60 per cent of the nation's total production. Before the formation of Sidermex, public steel companies accounted for slightly less than 50 per cent of output.

Sidermex is made up of Altos Hornos de Mexico, the largest steel company in Latin America, Fundidora de Monterrey, the oldest in Latin America, and Sicartsa, Mexico's newest but most inefficient plant. The Government owns a controlling interest in all three companies and the private sector owns minor positions. The stock of Altos Hornos is traded in the Mexican stock exchange. The companies faced many problems before the reorganization, but all three have reported increased efficiency and productivity under Sidermex.

The director General of Sidermex, Señor Jorge Leipen Garay, is generally credited with designing the change at the plants. Señor Leipen Garay, the former sub-director of the ministry of National Properties, said that output from the mills would continue to increase and by 1980 Mexico should be self-sufficient in steel production.

Some of the most important changes made by Sidermex were at Altos Hornos. This company lost the equivalent of $10m in 1977 but will earn almost twice that amount this year, according to Señor Leipen Garay.

Production rose 20 per cent during the first six months of this year and output for 1978 is expected to reach 2,650,000 tonnes.

Fundidora is still recovering from the effects of the 1976 devaluation of the peso. The company had large short-term dollar commitments at the time of the devaluation, but those debts have since been renegotiated and it is expected to show a profit this year.

Sicartsa, the ill-conceived project at the Pacific coast city of Lázaro Cárdenas, 300 miles west of Mexico City, presented Sidermex planners with a set of nightmarish problems.

In 1970, Sicartsa was started as a "model" for Latin America. Some of the most advanced steel-producing machinery available was bought from 23 countries, but there seemed to be little consideration given to the comparability of the equipment. There was a British coal crane, an Italian blast furnace, a German iron pelletizer, Swiss thermometers, a French computer, an American laminating train, and an assortment of machinery and pa[illegible] of which were not co[illegible]ible. When the different components needed repair, linguists familiar with the technical terminology of each country could not be found to order replacement parts.

"It was a United Nations of components and they conflicted with each other like delegates in the Security Council", Señor Leipen Garay said.

Largely as the result of the reorganization by the Sidermex planners, Sicartsa was able to exceed the entire 1977 output with the first six months of this year's production.

Mexico's largest private steel company, Hojalata y Lamina, is expanding both at home and abroad. This modern company is Mexico's second biggest steel producer. It has developed a worldwide reputation for its innovative technology in sponge iron production. This year it will earn an estimated $10m for technical services in other countries.

Hojalata y Lamina has built plants in Venezuela and Brazil, and is building others in both countries as well as in Indonesia, Iran, Zambia and Iraq. At home, the company plans to build a new mill at Coatzacoalcos, the southern port on the Gulf of Mexico.

The other main private manufacturer in Mexico, Tubos de Acero, produces seamless tubing for the petroleum industry.

The future appears bright for the steel industry. Th seems little doubt that th will be sufficient dome demand for everything the mills can produce. companies will also ber from Mexico's huge en reserves. Construction is tinuing on the gas pipe from the southern oil fi to Monterrey. the nat steel producing centre. mills are expected to l big consumer of the cl natural gas.

Altos Hornos can special advantage of recently discovered reserves at Sabinas, 10 from its blast furnaces.

Division of land not practical

by Penny Symon

The street outside the Agriculture Ministry in Mexico City is always crowded with *campesinos*, humble farmers, lobbying officials in the hope of improving their lot. Like many of the people who live, or try to live, off the land, they face appalling difficulties; so does the Government in its efforts to help them. For many the struggle is too unequal, and they drift off the land in their hundreds, day by day, to seek better things in the big cities.

One of the country's most pressing needs is for agricultural reform. There is a crisis on the land. As President Portillo said recently in his second state-of-the-nation report: "Nothing can be resolved in our country unless we understand and take action on the agrarian problem".

It is a dilemma which is both complex and yet essentially simple. There is not enough cultivable land to go round. More than seven-tenths of Mexico is mountainous, more than three fifths arid, most of the higher land is short of water, and only about one tenth of the land is used for agriculture. But 41 per cent of the population lives on the land, occupying 95,000 villages with populations of 2,500 or fewer.

Farming production has been falling and the supplies of some important crops are insufficient to feed the people. A great dream has started to wither, and the Government is investigating new schemes, planning new measures, to revitalize the countryside and to avoid any swelling of discontent.

The agricultural question is not merely economic. It is an emotive one too, with roots in the revolution and beyond. "For land and liberty" was a rallying cry in the turmoil of the revolution. In 1910, when the revolution started, nearly nine-tenths of the rural population was landless, and nine tenths of the land was held by a few hundred families who ruled as feudal barons. The people were serfs.

The revolution gave the land to the people. Land was divided with the noble idea of giving each farmer his own patch. But as the heat of revolution cooled it became clear that there would never be enough of the limited cultivable land to go round. For years politicians, true to the spirit of the revolution, have spoken of land division as justice for the countryside. But the land became overworked and overpeopled, and when the President says today that division of the land is not practical, he is being franker than his predecessors.

"We now have to consider a population four times larger than it was (at the time of revolution), a population with an explosive growth rate that demands not only land but also food, rights and guarantees. Many of the plots of land produce only a bare subsistence. Land is not a source of wealth if it is not supplied with the elements that make it productive."

Continued sub-division of land will destroy its potential, condemn the *campesinos* and eliminate hope of Mexico's survival as a country, the President says. This does not mean that the Government will stop distributing land. "But we want to consummate, not betray, agrarian reform", he adds.

One of the main difficulties of land division was that plots were too small to be efficient. This led to leasing to create larger and more productive estates, and this process reduced many small landholders to the status of labourers. Government agencies established to help the farmers became corrupt or simply inefficient.

To make the land more efficient it is clear that the small patches have to be amalgamated into collectives, but this is a sensitive matter. It can be done, has been done in some parts, and will have to be done increasingly. It is a reform upon reform, and politicians have to move carefully. Large numbers of people cannot be treated as mere figures, and personal liberty, strongly upheld by the Government, is one prime factor in the reorganization which must be by careful persuasion.

Self-sufficiency in food production is the hope and aim. In the 1940s and 1950s, as irrigation and other improvements brought more land under cultivation, output increased steadily. More than three-fifths of the land would be useless without irrigation, and much of the remainder needs some irrigation.

Until recently the industry suffered because it did not receive enough investment. Production has fallen in important sectors such as wheat, corn, oil seeds and beans, the great staple crops. Although more than two-fifths of Mexico's people live off the land, last year agriculture raised only 8.6 per cent of the gross domestic product. Unable to feed itself without imports, the country bought huge supplies of corn, wheat and animal and vegetable oils.

The present administration is trying to increase output in the vital staple food areas. (The average corn yield in Mexico is half a ton an acre, compared with more than two tons an acre in the United States). At the same time the Government is planning to find more alternative work so as to reduce the drift to the cities and to the United States.

Workmen in a village between Irapuato and Guadalajara. Forty-one per ce Mexico's population lives in agricultural villages.

The Government wants to see a 4.8 per cent annual growth in wheat production by 1982, a 3.3 per cent rise in corn production and a 4.4 per cent rise in rice. In addition to government investment, private banks will put money into the land; their failure to do so in the past 20 years has contributed to present difficulties. Banks have agreed to advance £225m in subsidized loans to farmers over the next three years.

Even so the position in the private sector is still not entirely satisfactory. Some organizations are wary, and would prefer to see better security of tenure to make investment safer.

The Government calls its drive for greater output on the land an "alliance for production", and the President pays visits throughout the country to hear progress reports from businessmen and farmers. Alliance for production is a handy political slogan, a way of trying to stimulate people, but it has to be backed up with money, irrigation schemes and other developments.

Although Mexico has to import vital basic foods, that is only part of the story. In fact, Mexico exports more than twice as much as it imports in agricultural products. Farm products are the country's biggest money earner abroad. Last year, for example, the country exported more farm products, £760m worth, than petroleum, £458m. Mexico is the world's leading producer of avocados, and fourth largest producer of coffee. It is a major exporter of tomatoes, shrimps, sugar, strawberries, honey and fruit.

The position, however, is beginning to change because of the population explosion. Although parts of the agricultural industry are expanding there are some areas where growth levels are very low. Oil exports are quickly replacing the agricultural sector in creating i from abroad. There h be big improvements the Government has gramme to create "agribusiness" projec

In the short term the pects in agriculture ar and foreign trade in products is unlikely into deficit, at least the mid-1980s. There good chance that farr put will be self-sust and not in need of oil i to pay for food impo the long term, howeve food situation may serious and oil incom be needed more and to pay for staple food.

Hormone product turns away from the jungle

An American chemists' long and painstaking search for a cheap and abundant source of steroid hormones ended in Mexico some years ago when he found that the humble yam, or sweet potato, growing wild in the jungle, provided him with an answer.

The substance produced by the storage organs of these plants is the starting material for the synthesis of the complex steroids that are the basis of oral contraceptives which were developed later.

There are two types of steroid hormones: the sex hormones that maintain the species by controlling the reproductive system—androgens, estrogens, and progestogens; and the adrenocorical hormones, or corticosteroids, that help to regulate metabolism. The four natural corticosteroids of special importance are deoxycorticosterone, aldosterone, [illegible] and cortisol.

During the 1930s and 1940s, their properties and molecular structures were becoming understood, and methods were being devised for producing them synthetically. In 1935, in a laboratory at Pennsylvania State College, Professor Russell Marker began a spectacular career in steroid chemistry, developing an efficient method for converting certain plant steroids—sapogenins—into progesterone. He became particularly interested in a sapogenin called diosgenin, available from a plant of the dioscorea family, and found it produced a good yield.

Dioscoreas are the true yams and have been cultivated for thousands of years. The wild poisonous varieties have been used in native remedies for snake bites, skin diseases, scurvy, rheumatism and other ailments.

Professor Marker found yams growing in the jungles of Veracruz and he set up a makeshift laboratory in Mexico City, obtained government permission to collect the root and set up drying stations.

In 1943 he went to a small Mexican pharmaceutical company with two jars containing 4½lb of progesterone worth an astonishing £80,000. It was a very healthy percentage of annual world production at that time, and a separate company, Syntex, was set up to produce more.

Research and development continued and in 1960 oral contraceptives, consisting of steroids, were put on the market. In the United States three of the first four oral contraceptives that became available were developed by Syntex, and manufactured from materials produced by that company.

Another Mexican plant, barbasco, in the dioscorea family, was found to yield more diosgenin, and it remains one of the most important sources of the chemical compounds used in what has now become a major international industry.

Today, Syntex is a multinational corporation and its policy, remembering the long hours of work and effort of Professor Marker, is that research pays.

The Mexican company maintains a programme of intensive development, spending about £500,000 each year on research, more than any other privately-owned company in the country.

Mexico was the leading producer of steroid hormones, supplying about four fifths of the world's needs, but now its share of the market has declined to between 10 and 15 per cent. Both the United States and Germany produce more.

"The Mexican Government controls the sale of barbasco to the six private pharmaceutical companies, and in 1974 the price of that raw material was being pushed artificially high" said Dr Esteban Kaufmann, vice-president of Syntex, Mexico. "Consequently other raw materials were developed as a source in other countries. The price was based on the thought that if there was a demand, such as there was for oil at the time, then the price could go high. But oil does not have a substitute—barbasco does."

Mexico was producing 15,000 tonnes of the dry root per year; it is now down to 2,000 tonnes.

"Syntex is experimenting with the cultivation of barbasco on a very small scale near the Guatemalan border", Dr Kaufmann said. "We have not been adversely affected by the slump, because we export a smaller amount of steroid hormones now, but they are of a better quality, and more advanced."

The exports include corticosteroids, used for the treatment of cancer, skin diseases and other illnesses.

Some research is now going on into the possibility of using the Mexican yucca plant as a basis for sapogenin, but it is on a small scale. Similar research is being done on the sisal plant, the Mexican henequen, as a possible source of corticosteroids, but there has been no commercial development yet.

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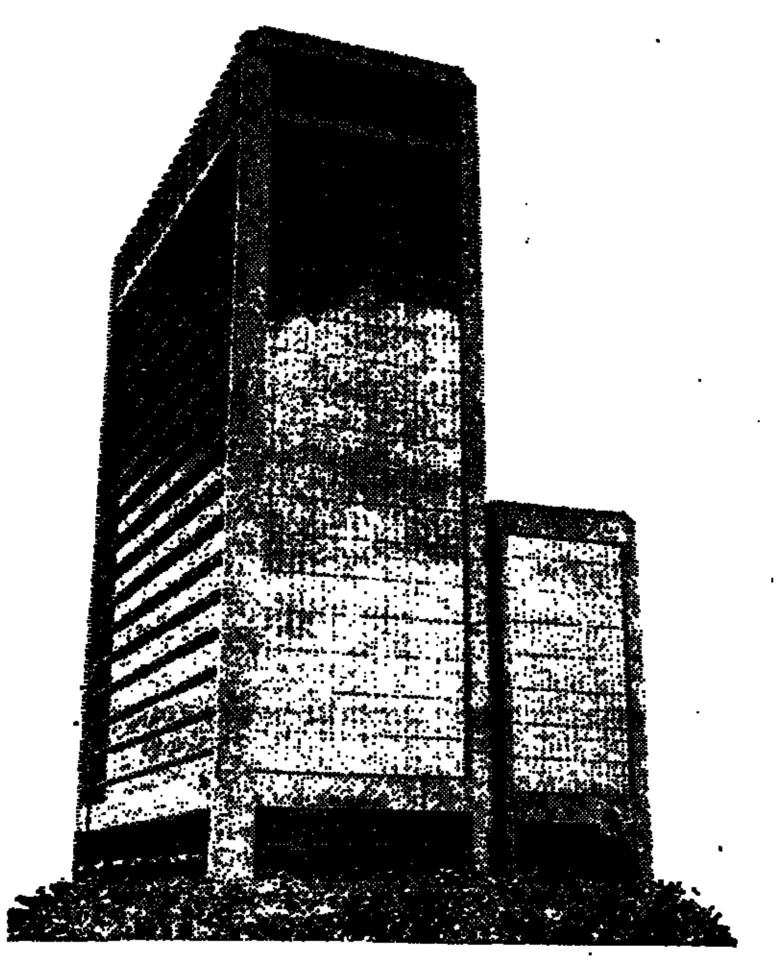

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Mineral potential hardly tapped yet

[T]revor Fishlock

[Mexi]co is becoming one of [the g]reat mining countries of [the] world. Its mineral [wealt]h is a large constituent [of it]s economic base and [grow]s steadily in importance, [a no]table advantage in a [count]ry whose economy has [innate] structural problems [and] which badly needs new

[An] encouraging factor is [that] whereas mineral re[sourc]es in many parts of the [world] are dwindling, [Mexi]co's potential is, com[parat]ively, hardly tapped yet. [Alt]hough its resources [have] been exploited for many [centu]ries, it is estimated that [less t]han a twentieth of the [miner]al-bearing land has been explored thoroughly. It is thought that about three quarters of Mexico, a country eight times the size of Britain, has mineral potential.

The days have gone when seven American companies owned three quarters of the mines and half the oilfields. Mexico learned a lesson from its years of allowing foreigners to take its underground riches and, not surprisingly, has preferred to keep strict limits on production, hoarding its resources. This happened with oil, until the reserves were shown to be enormous and the need to exploit them became pressing.

There is a hoarding attitude towards the sulphur with which the country is well endowed and towards the new large discoveries of phosphates in Baja, California. This attitude, though, is likely to change as mining expands.

Throughout the mining industry there is a feeling of optimism. The Government gives mining a high priority; it is competitive in foreign markets, an important foreign exchange earner and a large supplier of home industries. A growth rate of 4 to 6 per cent annually is expected and during the six years of the Portillo presidency it is receiving investment of almost £2,000m. More than half, about £1,100m, is being provided by private capital.

This kind of growth and investment is very satisfying to the Government which looks to the mining employers to increase their workforce from 150,000 to 310,000 over the next few years. Each mining job is said to generate five others, so that the investment and expansion now in progress could create 800,000 new jobs.

According to the Chamber of the Mexican Mining Industry, the value of minerals mined should, over the next 25 years, increase almost eight times from the present level of £600m to £4,000m. This kind of growth, along with investment and other stimulants, is one of the hoped-for benefits of new laws giving incentives to the industry, especially tax concessions.

One of the fastest-growing sectors is in phosphates. Large deposits were found four years ago around San Hilario, north of La Paz in Baja California, and this opens a new frontier of mining. The Government set up the Rofomex agency to work with the Mineral Resources Board to explore these reserves. Money is being poured in and large-scale mining is expected to start within two years.

The expectation is that this operation will make the country self-sufficient in fertilizers (it has to import at present) and that it will be able to export some of its production.

The state's involvement in the Baja California activities is part of a broadening pattern: although about three fifths of mining is in private hands the state has equity shareholding in six leading companies.

Meanwhile there is much excitement and speculation about uranium reserves. According to the Mexican Nuclear Institute, the country could become the world's third largest producer of uranium after the Soviet Union and China. There is talk of reserves of more than half a million tons, mostly lying close to the surface and therefore easily mined. It is not possible at the moment, however, to say with any certainty how much uranium there is.

Certainly the prospecting programme has intensified markedly over the past few years, stimulated by the energy crisis. No private company can be involved in either exploration or exploitation of nuclear materials: it is a government industry.

The Universities of Texas and of Arizona have calculated that uranium reserves in the state of Chihuahua, in the north, are about 150,000 tons. Government surveys in Chihuahua have revealed 5,000 tons of proved reserves, 15,000 tons indicated and 50,000 tons inferred. Near Reynosa, close to the Texas border, about 3,000 tons have been proved.

Meanwhile, exploration by air and ground teams goes on. Surface surveys in other areas of the country are encouraging: the Nuclear Institute estimates that about half the country has geological characteristics similar to those in the Sierra de Peña Blanca region of Chihuahua, where the uranium reserves have been identified. There are hopes of substantial reserves in Oaxaca, for example; but it is too soon to be certain.

One has only to run through a list of minerals and Mexico's place in the production leagues to see how well-placed the country is. It is the top producer of silver and of fluorite; fourth in mercury and lead; sixth in antimony and seventh in cadmium, manganese and zinc. To put some of this in perspective, it produces nearly 12 per cent of the world's cadmium, a fifth of the United States' needs, half of Britain's or West Germany's. It also supplies a quarter of the world's fluorite needs. Although a relatively small producer of copper, this sector is growing in importance and new investment and expansion could push Mexico into seventh place in the world.

New tax system aids precious metals

[The] search for precious [metal]s, of which Europe had [been d]esperately short by the [end o]f the fifteenth century, [was th]e driving force behind [Spain]'s colonial adventures. [The c]onquistadores, hungry [for f]ame and riches, were [certai]n that the New World [contai]ned huge treasures.

[In] Mexico, the eyes of Her[nan] Cortés and his men [opene]d wide when they saw [the] gold, silver, copper, [...] jade, turquoise, [emera]lds and opals in the [Aztec]s' treasure houses. [When] the gold and silver [mines] were discovered the [conqu]ered Aztecs were set to [work] in them.

[Fro]m 1570 until 1821, [when] Colonel Agustin Itur[bide] headed the first govern[ment] independent of Spain [and u]nder which there was a [perio]d of political turmoil [and e]conomic disaster, silver [mine]d in the states of [Hidal]go, Guanajuato, Zacate[cas,] Durango and Guerrero [supplie]d the world's supply. [One] fifth of all the silver [mined] belonged to the [Spani]sh crown, but exploits [of En]glish and Dutch pirates, [amon]g them Hawkins, [Raleig]h and Drake, ensured [that] much of the bullion in the Spanish galleons never reached Spain.

Mexico has always been *among the four biggest silver* producers in the world and in 1975, when it was in third place after Canada, it produced 16 per cent of the total in the West, and 12¼ per cent of the world total. *In 1976 production increased* to 42,600,000 ounces, and last year it went up to 48,400,000 ounces, making Mexico the biggest producer once again. The Government estimates an output of *more than 54 million ounces* by the end of this year.

In spite of worldwide speculative and investment interest the price of silver is more stable now than it has been since 1971. Mexico's 1977 *production* was worth about £150m, and the Government has made it clear that it thinks silver and gold play an important part in Mexico's economy.

New mining laws, considered to be fair by the industry, have been passed, and the tax burden has been eased. The new tax system will result in increased earnings for the mining companies, particularly for gold and silver producers.

For many years world demand for silver for industrial use, such as in photography, has greatly exceeded production and consumers have increasingly looked to accumulations such as Government sales, reduction in private holdings and the melting down of coin as a necessary source.

New mines are not found easily today. A great deal of money has to be spent on feasibility studies and many calculations are done by financiers before any decision to go ahead is taken.

In Mexico only four important new silver mines have been opened in the past 20 years. Majority shares in the two largest—at Guanajuato and Encantada—are owned by Industrias Penoles, a private Mexican company which accounts for about two thirds of all Mexico's silver production. The minority shares are held by the Lacana Mining Corporation, a Toronto-based company, which discovered the mines at Guanajuato and Encantada.

"It takes time to develop silver mines, but without doubt Penoles alone will be producing more silver in a couple of years than any country", Señor Bernard Rohe, the company's vice-chairman and chief executive, said.

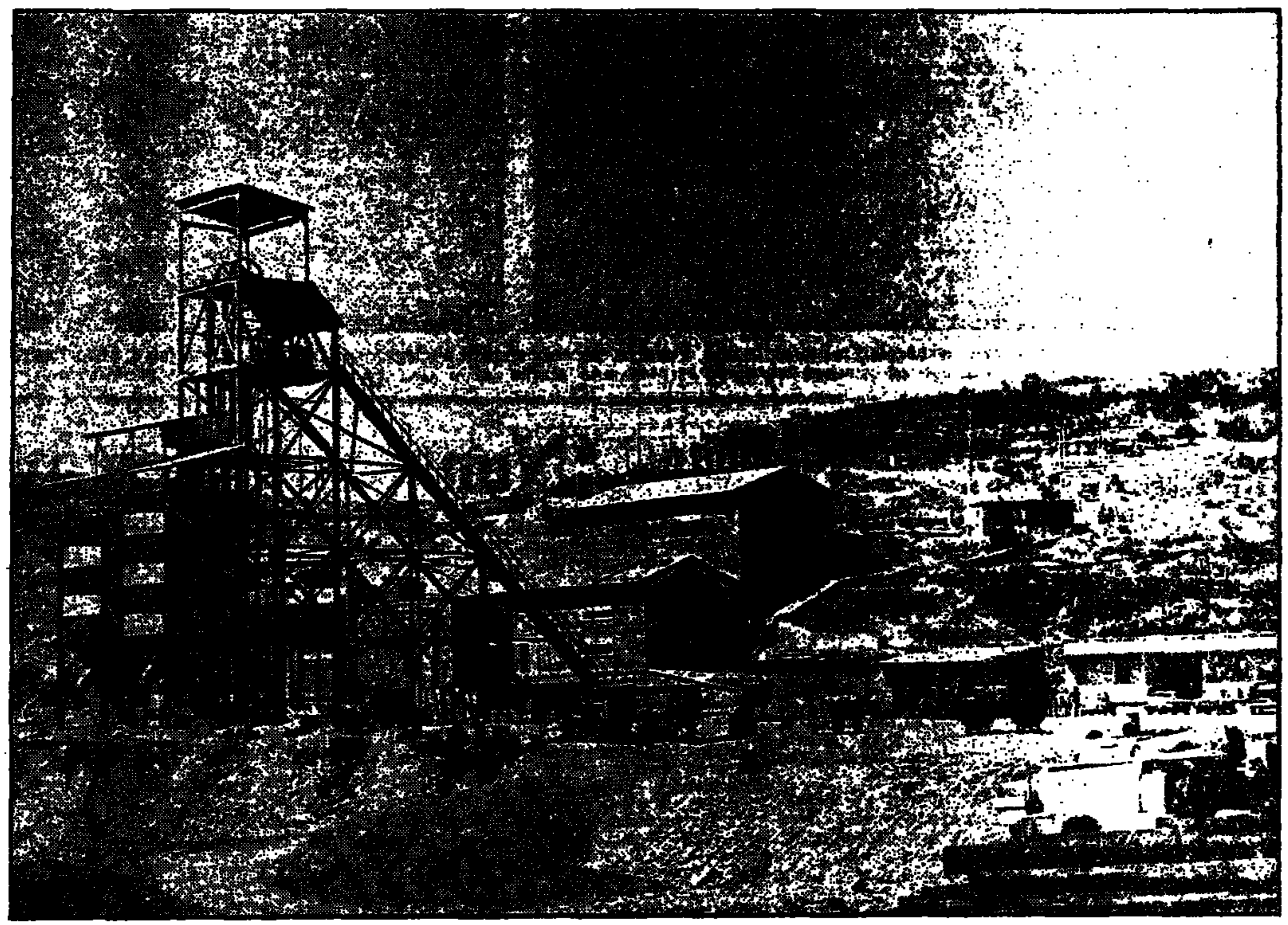
Penoles had a *strong sense* of enterprise, and in spite of risks inherent in its exploration projects, borrowed heavily from large American banks to push ahead with its exploration. The total capital invested in the Guanajuato project to the end of 1976 was about £21m, and it now produces about five million ounces of silver each year.

Most of the mines are in remote areas and the companies are encouraged by the Government because they bring much-needed employment to those places. Some mines are near a town, but others need new towns to be built around them. The Minera Lampazos company had to do this at its new mine in Sonora, in northern Mexico. Eighty per cent of Mexico's silver is mined as a by-product of lead and zinc.

It is expected that the market will continue its upward price trend over the next few years, but Mexico is planning to divert large amounts of its silver to the minting of a 100 peso coin. This coin is seen as an investment piece, like the South African Krugerrand.

One of the reasons for Mexico's entry into the silver coin market is the promise made by President Portillo, on taking office, to strengthen the peso after its devaluation over the past two years.

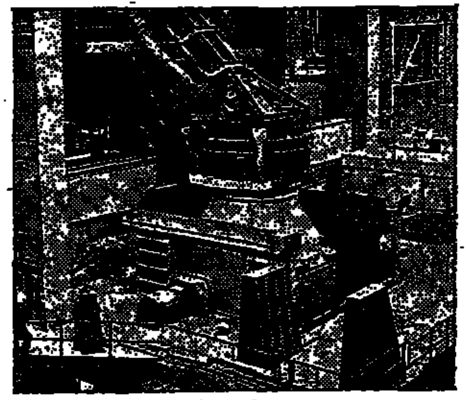
The Government wants to bolster confidence in the currency and thinks that the availability of a silver coin in Mexican banks, and any foreign demand for the coin, will help to achieve this aim.



P.S. The Las Torres silver mine. Mexico has always been among the world's four top producers of silver.

Davy-working for the world

Blast furnaces:
Davy is a world leader in ironmaking plant. This 11.2 metre hearth diameter furnace, part of a £70 million integrated iron and steelworks completed in 29 months from letter of intent, is typical of the modern high output furnaces which *Davy is building.*



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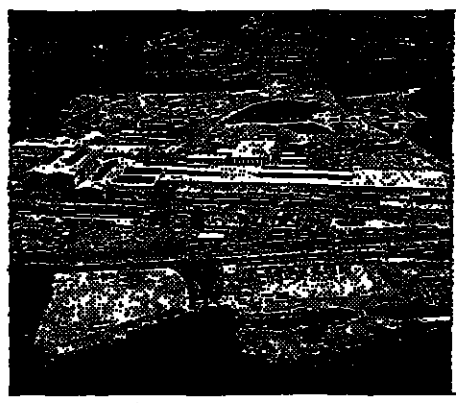
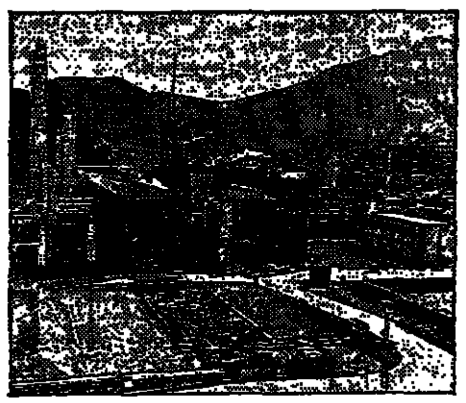
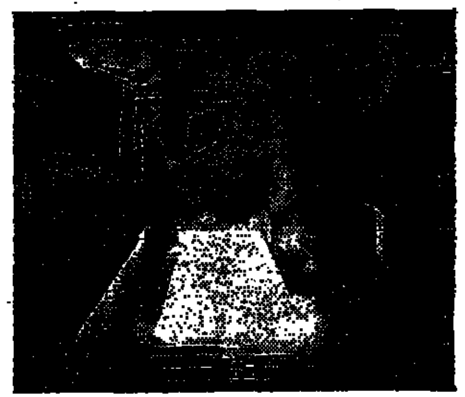


Complete Steel Plants:
Davy was main contractor for this new mini-steelworks, incorporating electric arc melting, continuous casting and one of the fastest rod mills in Europe.



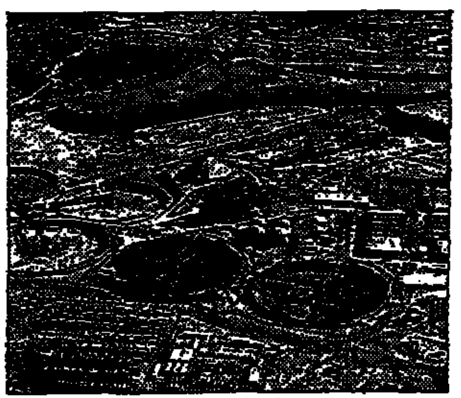
Chemical Plants:
1,000 tons per day methanol plant. In its first 3 days of operation, this plant achieved 80% output – probably a world record. Davy's recent orders include two methanol plants each of 2,500 tons a day capacity, the biggest so far.

Oil and Natural Gas:
Part of the largest secondary oil recovery project of its kind in the world, treating and injecting 500,000 barrels a day of sea-water into an offshore oilfield to boost the recovery rate and extend the life of the field. Davy has extensive experience in *the recovery, treatment and utilization of oil* and natural gas, both on and offshore.

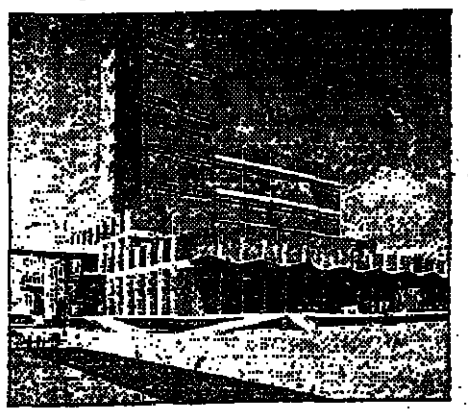


Rolling Mills:
Davy designs and builds all types of mills for the rolling of steel and non-ferrous metals. This 3·6 metre wide plate mill is complete with an advanced system of hydraulic gauge control.

Forging Presses:
Davy is one of the leading builders of high speed forging presses, in powers up to 8,000 tons and higher. Integrated forging plants, using the special Davy control system, are operating worldwide.



Non-Ferrous Metals and Minerals:
Davy is engineering plants for extracting and processing copper, zinc, uranium and other metals, in all the continents of the world. This grass roots complex was built to produce 30,000 tons a year of cathode copper from oxide ore by solvent extraction and electrowinning.



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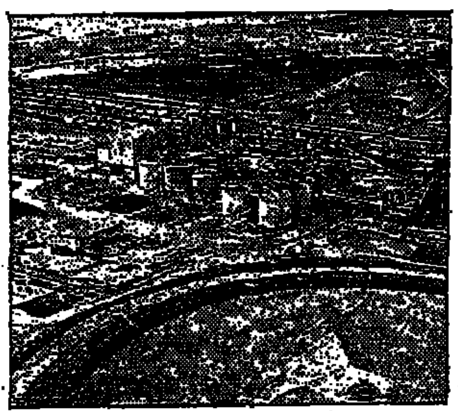

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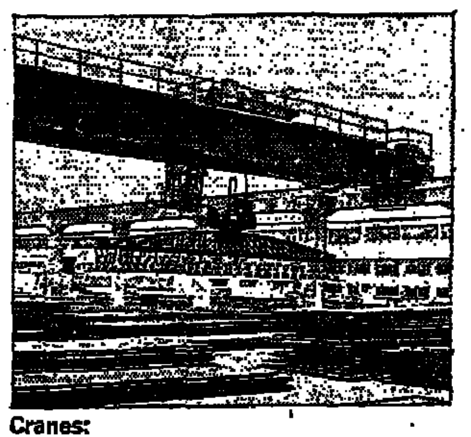

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making technology work

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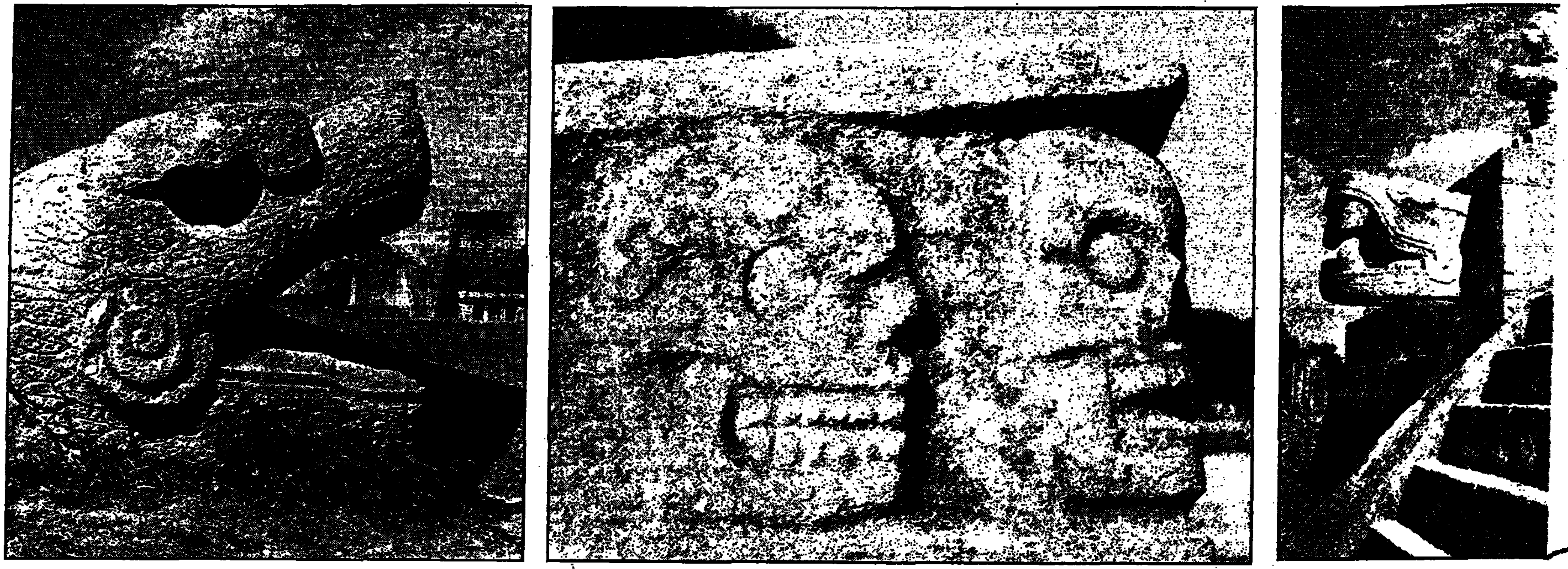
Every year thousands of dollars worth of irreplaceable relics are smuggled out of Mexico, mainly to the United States where they find their way on to the international market.

Annelise Hopson looks at the measures which the authorities are taking to safeguard the country's archaeological heritage



Chichen Itza: one of the largest archaeological sites in the Yucatán, an area rich in ancient ruins many of which have been looted in modern times. Left: the head of one of the feathered serpents of the Lofty House. Centre: ?"place of skulls". Right: the head of another feathered serpent and statue of a flag bearer at the Temple of Warriors.

'Nuns' spirit away antiquities

Thieves disguised as nuns with stolen antiques hidden beneath their skirts is one method used in Mexico by archaeological robbers to peddle their stolen wares. The "nuns" go from house to house in certain towns where they soon get to know collectors who are prepared to buy stolen pre-Colombian relics. Many of the items stolen from the ancient temples and graves are illegally exported and the Mexican authorities are fighting a never-ending battle to halt the trade and to safeguard the country's rich archaeological heritage.

The Mexican archaeological police are fighting organized crime on an international scale as pre-Colombian relics turn up on the open and clandestine art markets throughout Western Europe, North American and even Japan.

Every year thousands of archaeological objects are smuggled out of Mexico, for instance statues, jewelry and pottery dating back to such tribes as the Aztecs of Tenochtitlán (now Mexico City) and the Mayas of the Yucatan peninsula.

This robbery of ancient objects has taken place since the days of the conquistadores but it seems as though the outside world has taken a growing interest in this "industry of antiquity". Those dealing with this trade are helped by art dealers, peasants, local guides and collectors, to mention a few examples.

In 1972 the Mexican Government passed a new federal law of "Archaeological, Artistical and Historical Monuments and Zones". Among other things the law says that it is prohibited to export antiquities, except in cases of exchange or donations to other governments or foreign scientific institutions, unless the President of the republic gives his permission. It also states that all archaeological objects and historic zones must be registered to keep track of, and thus protect, the national heritage.

A person who damages or destroys an object of art is liable to imprisonment from two to 10 years, as well as a fine according to the damage caused. The law allows people who have private collections to keep them until they die. Then, if their relatives have not taken proper care of the collections, the authorities can take them over without paying any compensation.

Mexico has about 11,000 archaeological sites and only about 3,000 of these are excavated. The thefts are primarily from the 8,000 sites that have not been explored. However, in many places local people have formed groups in order to protect and maintain them. This is being done on a voluntary basis. The groups work as guardians because they are interested in and understand the importance of their cultural heritage. But, unfortunately in many cases the robbing goes on regardless, in spite of local help and concern.

Mr Adrian Marques, of the Judicial Department of the National Institute of Anthropology and History in Mexico City, commented: "One of the really great problems is the illiterate peasants. They have no sense of the value of their ancient culture. Quite the contrary, they think their ancestors left the objects to them to dispose of as they please. In order to increase their small income, they search for antiquities and, when finding them, sell them. It is often a question of survival for a destitute farmer with a large family".

He continued: "How much disappears every year is impossible to say. We are working with a new system (following the 1972 law) to register the objects of art. Each item is numbered, photographed and details are stored in a computer, but the work is being done very slowly with the result that so far little has been registered."

Mr Marques said that once the items were recorded it would be impossible to export them without permission and it would become a valuable controlling factor in dealing with the illegal trade today. He was not sure the robbers were organized in bands but thought they well might be.

Mexico has an agreement with the United States about the return to Mexico of illegally-exported archaeological objects. Besides, it is illegal to import pre-Colombian relics into the United States without prior permit from the Mexican authorities. Art dealers risk prison and a high penalty if they are caught but this does not prevent them from trading.

One art dealer in Mexico City who received six months' imprisonment as well as a fine still continues his business. "One has to be careful today", he said. "Previously we had the goods on display in the windows but now we hide them behind the counter or in a separate room in the shop. Some dealers even keep the forbidden wares in their private homes.

"You have to be extremely careful if you want to buy anything. You almost have to be an expert to tell the fakes from the originals. The method of faking is very simple. You bury newly-made sculptures in the earth for a number of years and when you unearth them, you can hardly tell the difference from the old ones."

All over Mexico excavations are being carried out by Mexican archaeologists as well as by visiting archaeologists. take consider before the ren sites are du opened to the p

These excava course, expens order to raise the entrance f be increased. moment they lously low. Th tourists visi would hardly crease and could be rese poorer part tion and the kept low cha

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Power behind throne for 30 years

by Sidney Wise

Every six years for almost three decades, Señor Fidel Velazquez has quietly watched as the Mexican President reluctantly descended from the seat of power and his successor rose to take his place. The constitutional prohibition of reelection is one of the few limitations on the almost monarchical power of a Mexican president: at the end of his six-year term, the chief executive must leave.

But in the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) the dominant labour union of Mexico, there is no prohibition against reelection, Señor Velazquez has been reconfirmed repeatedly as its head, a tribute to his political skill and dedication.

At 78, he still enjoys the satisfaction which comes from being a power behind the throne. Yet he has known how to employ that power with a sagacity and modesty that has established him as the principal leader of the Mexican labour movement and a towering figure in politics.

Presidents have learnt to fear and respect this quiet-spoken man who represents a true challenge to the Government because his power base—3,500,000 workers and union dues—makes him independent of the need of government subsidies.

The financial independence of the CTM is one of its strongest elements in standing up to and influencing the Government. The two main pillars of the official party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party, are the peasant and popular sector organizations which are entirely subsidized by the Government. Thus, the leaders of the peasant and popular sector organizations are subject to the whims of each president and, like the President, come and go with each new six-year term.

There have been times when Mexican presidents would have liked to remove Señor Velazquez as head of the CTM, as they might have the leaders of peasant organizations; but the financial and political independence of the CTM and its militant membership has prevented them from doing so.

President Abelardo Rodriguez in the 1930s tried to expel Señor Velazquez from Mexico on a trumped-up charge that he was a Nicaraguan. But General Plutarco Elias Calles intervened to prevent this.

In the popular press, the favourite caricature of Señor Velazquez is as "the Godfather". He is depicted wearing dark glasses, with a stark, forbidding, unsmiling face, usually smoking a cigar. Although he habitually does wear dark spectacles and smokes cigars, he has a disarmingly modest, warm personality and speaks with a refreshing absence of the grandiloquent phrases of Mexican politicians of the past.

Speaking to the leader of the largest union in Latin America, it would be difficult to imagine him as the second most powerful political figure, after the president, in Mexico. He has a quiet, unassuming manner, speaks in a low voice and dresses in old, almost shabby clothes. Yet no president of Mexico would dare to choose a successor without the approval of Don Fidel, as he is sometimes called.

The political influence of Señor Velazquez keeps growing. The PRI, the official party, several months ago decided to call itself "the party of the workers" because of this influence. However Señor Velazquez is quick to explain that there is no intention to create a British-style labour party in Mexico. By "workers" he explained is meant all those who are engaged in productive activity, from lawyers to students and mechanics.

Part of the deep loyalty which Señor Velazquez inspires among the 3,500,000 members of the CTM stems from his reputation for impeccable honesty in a political world where it is not unusual for politicians on a low income to emerge millionaires after six years of government service. Despite frequent attacks in the Mexican press, he has retained the unswerving support of most of the unions which make up the CTM.

What Mexican politicians describe as "the sweet sensation of power" and not money, is the main stimulus of this taciturn, dignified figure, born in the town of Villa Nicolas Romero, in the state of Mexico. He came to Mexico City near by at the age of 17 to work as a milkman. Soon after, he formed a milkmen's union and began a career as a labour leader.

As he pursues his second quarter century as secretary-general of the national committee of the CTM, there is deep concern not over whether he will be reelected but over who can take his place and hold together 13,000 frequently bickering unions within one organization and one undivided political instrument of power.

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A civilization that amazed Cortés

y Penny Symon

is Central American untry is an enormous urce of attraction for pse interested in history. ith its 11,000 archaeologi- l sites, temples, pyramids, laces and the excavations ich are constantly adding the store of knowledge, exico opens a thrilling his- ical perspective.

Visitors are astonished at wealth, beauty and vari- of the monuments that r witness to the untry's great pre-Hispanic t.

The National Museum of thropology in Mexico y is a splendid starting nt for the traveller capti- ed by the various cul- es which developed in country before the con- st—those of the Olmecs, potecs, Mixtecs, Totonacs, tecs, Chichimecs, Mayas Aztecs.

lesoamerican man ived over many cen- ies, and his basic activi- for survival developed an advanced civiliza- . When Hernan Cortés his conquistadores first foot on Mexican soil in they were deeply im- ssed by what they found.

he great Aztec city of ochtitlan, now Mexico , was described by és thus: "This city has many plazas where there are continuous markets. It has another, entirely surrounded by arcades, where 60,000 souls arrive every day to buy and sell. Here there is every kind of merchandise to be found in any land: food, jewels of gold and silver, of lead, brass, copper, tin, stones, seashells, feathers.

"There is a game street, where every kind of bird on earth is sold. They sell rabbits, hares, deer and small dogs fattened for eating. There are streets of herb vendors with every medical root and herb to be found. There are houses like pharmacies, and others where they give food and drink at a price."

Today's visitor can admire fine sculpture left by the Aztecs and wonder, as he walks on the Zocalo, the great Constitution Square in Mexico City which was the centre of Tenochtitlan, what other great masterpieces might be buried there.

Among the treasures in the anthropological museum are the Aztec calendar, or Sun Stone, almost 12ft in diameter, the Warrior's Stone of Tizoc, a sculpture of Coatlicue, goddess of life and death, and the Ocelotl-Cuauhxicalli, an impressive urn in the form of a jaguar in which the hearts of sacrificial victims were placed. Further fascinating archaeological finds were made during the construction of Mexico City's underground railway.

About 30 miles from the capital are the ruins of another great city, Teotihuacan, the City of the Gods, which flourished long before Aztec times. Its magnificent ruins are dominated by the Pyramid of the Sun, 216ft high, and the Pyramid of the Moon. Visitors can toil up the dizzying flights of steps to their summits, and once there reflect breathlessly that it was worth every leaden step.

The Mexican Government has recently begun extensive excavations at Teotihuacan, and a large part of the Avenue of the Dead has been reconstructed.

The visitor should also see the country of the Mayas in the Yucatan peninsula, whose civilization reached its full flowering just before AD 300, ending about AD 900, a culture that was unparalleled in the world at that time.

Sites such as Uxmal and Chichen Itza are accessible by good roads, but there are others, deeper in jungle, which can be reached only by jeep or small aircraft. Again, the climb up the steep pyramids leaves the visitor breathless but rewarded by a spectacular view and a sense of wonderment.

Chichen Itza possesses the largest ball court where the complicated and "sacred" game—a mixture of lacrosse, soccer and basketball—was played. The long sides of the quadrangle have one ring set high up in the centre of each. Temples stand at each end, and if you climb up to one of them, the Temple of the Bearded Man, and speak in a normal voice, you can be heard at the opposite end, about 150 yards away. The object of the game was to get the ball through the rings using only elbows, legs and hips.

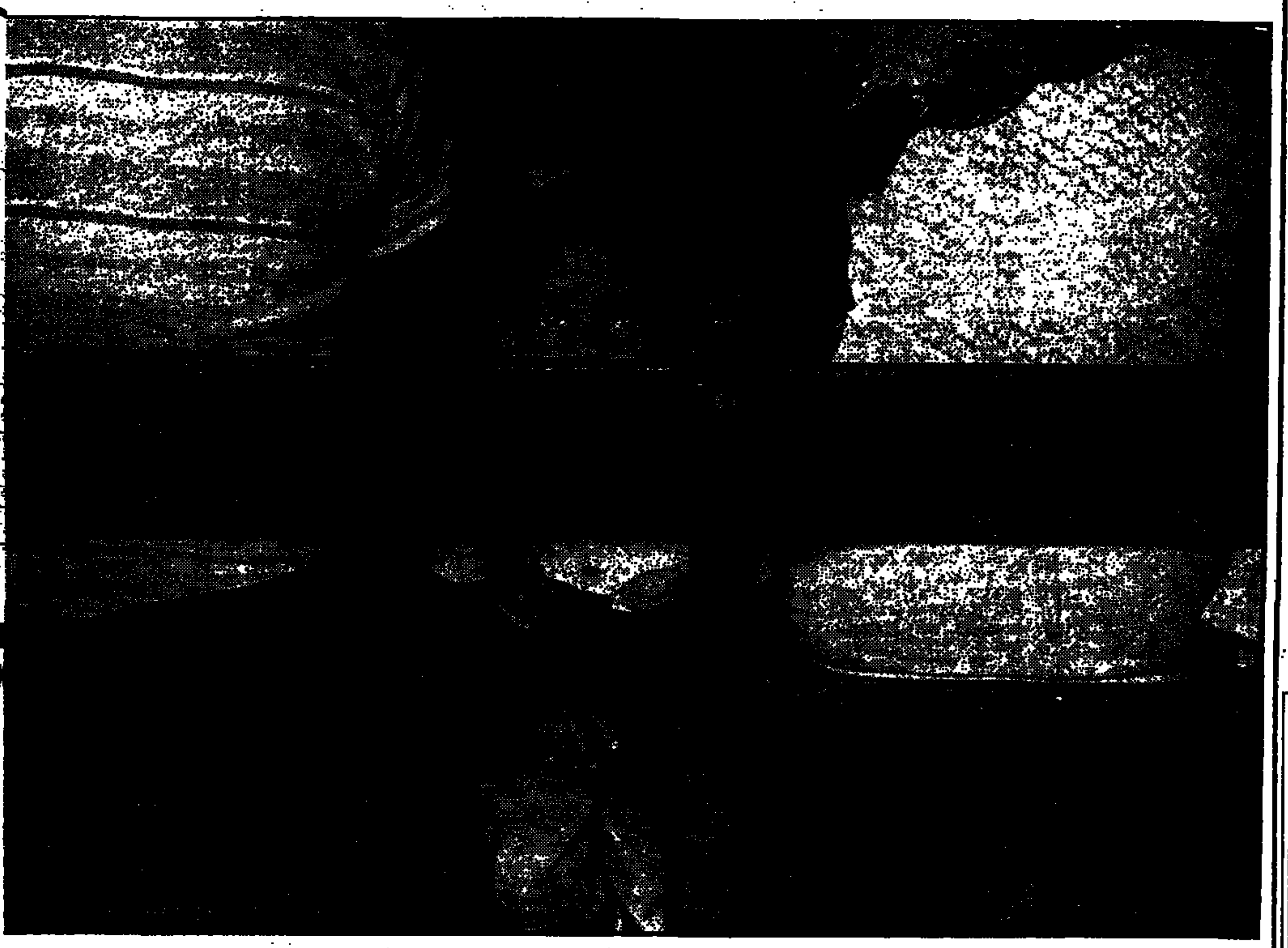
There are hotels near the sites, some luxurious, others *much lighter on the pocket.* But most visitors stay in Merida, capital of Yucatan state, where there are a number of hotels. But try to get a quiet room—Merida's traffic sometimes seems almost as noisy as that of Mexico City.

Entrance fees to archaeological sites are low and, incredibly in these days where exploitation of tourists is taken for granted, particularly in London, it has not been developed at the sites. True, there are people around attempting to sell miniature Aztec calendars and not very well carved gods, but once it is made clear that the visitor does not want to buy, the hawkers do not pester. At the Mayan sites, they do not intrude at all.

The country is also a paradise for lovers of wildlife. It has been estimated that there are almost 1,000 species of birds, more than in the United States and Canada together, as well as many species of terrapin, turtle, snake, alligator and crocodile. There are wolves, coyotes, anteaters, jaguars, pumas, lynx and dogs, one species, naturally coming from the state of Chihuahua, and another the descendant of the Aztecs' hairless dog. Monkeys live in the southern jungles, and the waters abound with a rich variety of sea life.

There are about 20,000 *different varieties of plants,* many of which have been transported from their native lands to other parts of the world. Dahlias were discovered in Michoacan, and about 800 varieties of orchid grow in the country which has more varieties of cactus than any other in the world.

Visitors are usually shown the maguey plant, the sap of which is fermented to make pulque, a mild, wine-like intoxicant favoured in many parts of the country. The Aztecs not only drank it for pleasure, and as a ceremonial intoxicant, but also as a necessary supplement to their diet. Maguey fibres were used for rope and clothing, the filmy cover of the leaves as papyrus and its thorns as needles.



Indian past reflected in faces and voices

Trevor Fishlock

xicans", my guide with a wry smile. "In of us there is a con- this matter of identity.

Vho are we? We are a race of people, but our ry is long. Our roots among the pyramids of nt and marvellous zations, and our people dusted with the pollen e bees from Spain, the nturers, the conquista- s. It has been for many our problem to come erms with our history h is both our fasci- n and our torment.

ome of us are of pure n blood, a few are the *los* who trace direct nt from the Spanish lers and settlers. But of us are *mestizos*, e of mixed Indian and ish blood. And I can mber that when I was g, in common with my w students, I had a gle within myself to le what I was.

lthough some people to Europe, believing Spain is a sort of fath- d", he went on, "I d say that most Mexi- have come to appre- that their fundamental is Indian. The iards, after all, were not superior. They came a feudal country h was backward in y respects, to an urban ization in Mexico which superior to their own. tore it down and ced the people through ghter and disease, and survivors they enslaved.

So there are those of us say to hell with Spain, the Spaniards were for- ers who came to violate For us Mexico is the erland, and this is re the excellence is.

The minority who look Spain, the Hispanists, r smaller. The majority, indigenes grow larger. as the years go by, I k I see that the Indian mes stronger in the s and voices of Mexi- ."

There are contradictions, of course. Mexico is full of them. The Spanish influence is always present. There is the Spanish language itself, and the religion that the conquistadores brought; though Mexico has Mexicanized both of them.

Mexicans are proud of their country, often fiercely so; but are by no means blind to its faults. "Certainly we have our form of freedom and democracy, maybe not the electoral democracy of the kind that other countries have, but we are much more democratic, more free, than most of the people in Latin America. And our police are not normally repressive. Our one-party system has given us, at last, some stability, and when you consider our history there is much to be said for that stability", my friend said.

"One of our troubles is that the French left us with their Code Napoléon, with its attendant bureaucracy, though we like the French because they were forced to leave our country. We have never been able to get rid of the bureaucratic system, and it is a hindrance to our progress. And the corruption which is part of it is a disgrace. We know that, but it seems impossible to change it."

There is a story about this bureaucracy, about a warehouse filled with copies of every document ever written by the departments of state. An official asks his superior what should be done with the warehouse. The superior replies: "Burn it down, but first make two copies of everything in it, one for the records and one for me."

Much of Mexican pride is in the Indian-ness of the country. The National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City, one of the great permanent exhibitions in the world, underlines this clearly. The pure Indians make up about 13 per cent of the population and about 90 Indian languages are spoken. About 300,000 people, it is estimated, speak the language of the Aztecs. There are Indian influences in the Spanish spoken in Mexico and Indian influences and styles of living are strong everywhere, even in the major cities.

The native religions were smashed by the Spanish conquerors who imposed their own religion. But in some respects the imported religion goes only skin deep. Many country people retain a strong belief in *ancient gods and superstitions*, and in folk remedies dating back thousands of years.

The Mexican today is just that—Mexican; coming to terms with his hybridism, taking greater pleasure in his roots, proud of being what he is, and of the country he is building. If there were such a being as an average Mexican he would be very young, for Mexico's population is one of the youngest in the world; hard-working, dignified, mannered, rather formal, well aware of the stark contrasts in the Mexican existence.

"There is something bitter-sweet in our lives", continued my articulate friend. "Behind our jokes, our songs, our bright colours, our fiestas, is a seriousness. Of course it is in our blood. There is the rather solemn dignity of our Indian side, perhaps, and the sombre Spanish element. There is our history, too, the conquest, the inquisitions, the years of instability, the revolution; and the deep reflection on our roots."

Mexico and its people are not well known in Britain. Most of us have an image of a hot land populated by white-suited men with moustaches and sombreros, slumbering through their siesta. The truth is that Mexico is rich and dynamic; a country of huge resources and potential, growing in international importance; a *nation becoming more vigorous*, but in which disparity between rich and poor is stark; where problems, like population growth, are enormous, and solutions are by no means easy.

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TOLTECA IN MEXICO SINCE 1909

The Tolteca Industrial Group started as La Tolteca, Compañia de Cemento Portland S.A., which was founded in Mexico in 1909.

The anxieties which the 1910 revolution generated at that time caused the owners of the company to sell it to a group of British cement manufacturers, men of enterprise and vision who, against all the odds, had faith in the future of Mexico.

These pioneers faced some extremely difficult years. In 1911, in the midst of the revolution, the country used only 75,000 tons of cement. In 1915, La Tolteca's annual production was 4,000 tons, less than the Group now produces in 12 hours.

La Tolteca initiated the first promotion campaign in 1919 in which it made the uses of cement generally known, and explained its many benefits and applications.

The increase was particularly evident in Mexico City and this factor persuaded the management of Tolteca to build a second factory. This factory is located within the boundaries of the City of Mexico and was opened in 1931.

In the 1960s, however, the development of the country was of such a scale that another factory had to be built in Atotonilco, Hidalgo, and thus the annual output of the Tolteca Group increased to 1,100,000 tons.

Tolteca decided to build a fourth factory, at Zapotiltic in the state of Jalisco. This new factory of the Tolteca Group, with a capacity of 45,000 tons per month, began to operate at the end of 1969, being considered the most modern plant in Latin America because of its centralized operational control by remote control.

When this new plant came on stream, the productive capacity of the Tolteca Group rose to two million tons per annum, or 25% of the country's total output.

In October, 1970, in accordance with the requirements of the policy of the Mexican Government relating to the Mexicanization of Foreign companies, the British Group which controlled the company decided to sell some of its shares to a substantial Group of Mexican investors and the deal was successfully concluded; the majority of the shares are now held by Mexican nationals. Once the Mexicanization of La Tolteca was completed, it took the name of Cementos Tolteca, S.A. Ing. Bernardo Quintana A. considered to be one of the most distinguished industrialists in the country, was appointed president, and Ing. Gordon A. Payne, Managing Director of the Company.

Since then, the Tolteca Group has continued to expand its activities. At present its activities embrace the manufacture of cement, sand and aggregates quarrying, ready-mixed concrete and pre-stressed concrete. The cement activity, which continues to account for a substantial majority of the Group's turnover and profits, now operates in Tula, Atotonilco and Mixcoac, Puebla with a small but efficient unit named Cementos Atoyac, Zapotiltic and finally in the three plants located on or near the Pacific Coast at Hermosillo, Son., el Fuerte Sinaloa and Marmol, Sonora. The latter three plants were acquired from a U.S. Group in 1973. The Tolteca Group plans to grow with the requirements of the Republic of Mexico as it has in the nearly past 70 years. The total capacity of the Tolteca Group now exceeds three million tons per annum.

Throughout its history Tolteca has maintained a tradition of social responsibility, co-operation and loyalty in the face of many problems which have confronted the country. One such example is that of the problems of atmospheric pollution, for which it has installed anticontaminatory systems and equipment in all its plants well before the Government enacted the Federal Law designed to combat these problems.

Its commercial policy and its reputation for reliability and probity in its dealings with customers, suppliers, personnel, official organizations, etc. is also recognized in Mexico no less than the quality of the products it has been offering to the builders of the country for nearly 70 years.

Tolteca faces the future with the same determination which has enabled it, over its long history, to become the outstanding cement company in Mexico.

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Rich young widow will have many suitors

by Michael Frenchman

The size and potential of Mexico's hydrocarbon resources have been largely obscured during the past three years by the many discoveries of new oil reserves; more so as Mexico lives in the shadow of that great energy consumer on its northern border where President Jimmy Carter has just won his hard fight to introduce a much watered-down energy conservation policy.

The fact is that by 1980 Mexico will be producing enormous oil surpluses which is bound not only to affect its relationship with the United States, which imports 86 per cent of Mexico's oil production, but will also enable Mexico to play an increasingly important part in more general international political affairs. Mexico, like the rich young widow, will have many suitors.

Pemex, the national oil concern, and its director general in particular, Señor Jorge Diaz Serrano, is traditionally reticent and cautious when detailing new oil finds. However, it is generally renowned in the oil business for its accuracy, unlike some Latin American companies which tend to make more flamboyant claims.

In his address to the nation a few weeks ago President José Lopez Portillo announced that the country's total estimated reserves stood at 200,000 million barrels. He confidently forecast that this figure would "surely increase". A few months before, Señor Serrano had said that proved reserves were 16,000 million barrels but by the end of the summer, as President Portillo pointed out in his address, this had risen to 20,000 million barrels and probable reserves were now thought to be at least 37,000 million barrels.

Speaking about the seemingly unlimited oil and gas reserves, he referred to the "nation's reserves . . . and though they may once have been the devil's . . . they have been nationalized now . . . by and for the Mexican people." It is the extent and confirmation of the "devil's black gold" in the ancient seabeds of Chiapas, Tabasco, Veracruz, Campeche, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Baja California, and the Gulf which might by its sheer quantity outstrip the Mexican Government's ability to manage and develop the revenue surpluses from these potential resources.

President Portillo has declared: "We can say with all certainty that our country has enough oil and gas to go confidently beyond the dawn of the twenty-first century."

This in itself may result in acute problems but the President was astute enough to observe at the same time that "this abundance obliges us to be extremely careful and to seek a balance between what we are now, and what we can become."

Daily production now exceeds 1,400,000 barrels a day which is 50 per cent higher than the forecasts made six months ago. In the seven months up to September proved reserves increased by 4,200 million barrels, more than 12 times what had been produced during that time.

In November, 1976, total production was less than one million barrels a day. Potential surpluses for export are expected to be 700,000 barrels a day by the end of this year, although some estimates put this figure considerably higher.

Crude oil and refined products for export are expected to bring in $2,650m this year, more than double last year's total. The net revenue will be $2,450m. Señor David Ibarra Munoz, Secretary of Finance, has said that based on a total output of 2,250,000 barrels a day by the end of next year, of which at least 50 per cent would be exported, the annual revenue from oil surpluses would be about $6,000m, a huge increase in revenue for a country which became a big oil producer only in 1972.

One of the more controversial aspects of Mexico's new-found wealth is natural gas and gas-associated oil. The first gasfields were discovered in 1938 in Reynosa and Macuspana but today the main fields are in Chiapas and Tabasco which provide about 42 per cent of total gas production, which this year is expected to amount to more than 70 million cu metres a day.

According to Señor Serrano it is planned to raise gas production to 113 million cu metres a day in the forseeable future which will be done by increased drilling in the Chiapas-Tabasco area and by more secondary recovery systems in other fields.

More than 5,500km of pipelines are in operation to distribute the gas and an additional pipeline from Tabasco to Tamailipas will be delivering 28,000 cu metres a day by next year for local use and possibly for export to the United States as well.

It is the sale of gas and the construction of a new pipeline to the southern states that is the subject of a wrangle between the Mexican Government and the United States. Mexico prepared to flare surplus gas rather th it to America for considers to be a ously low price.

In order to make t use of its oil and sources, Mexico h barked on a $1,900m ment programme petrochemical watched closely by companies. By the 1977 Pemex had refining capacity of lion barrels a day petrochemical plants

Production this ye pected to reach tons and licences for ary petrochemical pl to be granted to companies provided have at least 60 p Mexican capital. Un terms of the 1973 in law the petrochemic try is afforded a me protection against a owned capital oper

By the end of t about 150 explorato will have been dril 360 producer wells into operation. Du present five-year ex programme until 1 planned to drill 1, exploration wells. record of the pa years is maintained, no doubt that Me become the Saudi A Latin America.

'Seeds of tragedy' in population explosion

by Trevor Fishlock

Mexico's greatest problem is its population explosion. It casts a deep shadow over a country which is working hard to develop its resources, whose economy is getting stronger and whose prospects for growth, based to a substantial extent on oil and other natural wealth, are excellent. Optimists maintain that Mexico's belated efforts to slow the awesome expansion of population have begun just in time. Pessimists disagree.

At the beginning of this century Mexico's population was 15 million. In 1940 it was 20 million. Eight years ago it was 50 million. Now it is 65 million—and the warning bells toll loudly.

At 4.4 per cent Mexico's birthrate is three times that of the United States; and a remarkable improvement and spread of health services has brought the death rate down. Thirty million people, almost half the population, are under the age of 15; three quarters of the people are under 22. And, although predictions vary, it seems clear that Mexico will be a nation of at least 100 million by the year 2000.

One forecast says that if Mexican couples marrying now limit themselves to having two children fewer than their parents, Mexico's population in 2000 will be 123 million. If they have the same number, the figure will be 147 million.

There are some Mexicans who see in this remarkable growth the seeds of tragedy. "Our country is at an exciting point in its history", a lawyer said. "We are finding the wealth we need to finance our progress as a civilized, democratic and increasingly important country, the envy of Latin America.

"But now we have what amounts to a race against time; can we slow the rising tide of people, can we develop our economy in time to cope? We need drastic measures. Unless we take great care, our difficulties will grow too monstrous to conquer."

Certainly the effects of rapidly growing population could be severe. Agrarian reform has failed to come up to expectations, partly because of population growth. There is not enough land to go round and, in any case, small farms are not efficient enough.

Unemployment and underemployment will, presumably, increase. So, too, will the political and economic tensions. Where will the bright young people in the universities find jobs? And what of illegal emigration of Mexicans to the United States? That, too, will increase.

The steady flow of people from the countryside to the cities threatens to become a flood. Mexico City already has 13 million people who live, under a cloud of smog, in daunting congestion and traffic chaos. Its population is swelled by 1,000 immigrants a day, as well as by the birthrate. Its shanty town satellite of Netzahualcoyotl has 2,500,000 people, making it the country's second largest "city".

It seems now that nothing can stop Mexico City growing to 25 million people, perhaps more, within 25 years. The pressure on resources will be enormous. Without a huge effort the shortage of housing will be desperate; the housing programme at the moment is not keeping abreast.

The government is trying to prevent the cities becoming unworkable by creating 45 growth centres on existing towns, most of them near the coast. The aim is to "demagnetize" places like Mexico City, steering industry, business and people to other towns. It will not be easy.

Meanwhile there are government and private measures aimed at telling people about the dangers of overwhelming population growth; and, with them, the practical matter of spreading the use of contraceptives.

Here, again, the difficulties are large. Mexico is not only a Catholic country but also one (and this is at least as important) where *machismo* is a great force. A man's virility is measured by the size of his family. Moreover, Mexicans have long been encouraged to believe that large parts of their country have been underpopulated.

Mexico's birthrate is three times that of the United States. Sombreros, but not much else, are de rigueur for these two children.

Until the early 1970s, Mexico's policies and Mexican attitudes were aimed strongly at increasing the population. The warning signs were there, however, and in 1972, Señor Luis Echeverria, then President, said that family planning was a right which ought to be enjoyed by all couples who needed it.

It was a radical shift in thinking. The President's change of view can be attributed in part to the work of the population studies agency Fepac, founded in 1965, and an associate member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Fepac was started at a time unfavourable to the promotion of family planning in Mexico. But, by its association with, and encouragement of, serious studies of population, health and welfare, often collaborating with the well-regarded Colegio de Mexico graduate school, Fepac won official acquiescence to the gradual development of family planning clinics.

Noting that Mexico's population growth was one of the greatest in the world, Señor Echeverria said: "If present trends continue we will arrive at the threshold of the twenty-first century with 135 million Mexicans who will need food, homes, education, jobs and services."

A national population council, Conapo, was set up with the aim of reducing population growth from 3.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent by 1982, and down to 1 per cent by the end of the century. The programme means that 8,600,000 women will have to become users of contraceptives. Indications are that the programme is beginning to have an effect. There is an estimate that the growth rate is down to 3.2 per cent.

President Portillo, is continuing the campaign to bring family planning to all of the people. national program most ambitious America, the most hensive in the under way. It rec somewhat approach in the e gramme, and sets prove birth contr tion, especially in erto neglected ru It is vital to do estimated that t some 90,000 vil fewer than 1,000 i which have almost service.

It is proposed the Government s dertake large-scale tion of contrace very low prices, to include groce drug stores, mac village shops as health clinics. The blend family pla community d programmes and existing commu sources and lead increase the acce birth control.

Part of the g programme is a campaign which television advertis would have been u only a few years ag

The sensitive s sterilization is als promoted, and t plans for the pr staff able to perfo zations at 32 hos for extending th later to 120 more b

The church, has recognized crisis. Six years bishops of Mexico pastoral letter a ing "an excrucia gency for most families, the explosion". It ta adequate food, health services a ment. It said it w ples themselves how many chil should have.

Such guidance church, and leade the Government course, fundame time will tell wh brake has been ap enough, whether tion process is and effective en whether the str tions of *machismo* families can be e

Challenging background for exhibition

by Lord Chalfont

The British Industrial Exhibition in Mexico City, to be held in the Palacio de los Deportes from November 8 to 17, will take place against the background of a challenging period in Mexico's development. In 1976 the country suffered an acute economic crisis from which it seemed that recovery, if indeed it took place at all, would be painful and slow.

International confidence in Mexico was almost non-existent, capital was in flight and the currency devalued. Yet, less than two years later, the Government of President Lopez Portillo, which took office on December 1, 1976, has brought about what seems so far, at any rate, to be a dramatic transformation.

Inflation and the balance of trade are well under control. In the last quarter of 1976 inflation was running at an annual rate of 60 per cent; a year later it was 15 per cent, while the current account deficit was reduced by more than 30 per cent. International confidence has apparently been fully restored and the growth target for the economy in the 1980s is 6 per cent to 7 per cent.

This has not been achieved without cost. In 1977 the growth rate was only 2.5 per cent and there has been a sharp rise in unemployment. Mexico therefore has some delicate problems of economic management to solve. The prospects, however, are encouraging. The growth in GDP this year is likely to be about 5 per cent.

Any future development is bound to be based primarily on the exploitation of oil and natural gas resources, and an ambitious programme of offshore exploration is being undertaken with the aim of raising production from its 1977 level of just over a million barrels a day to more than three million barrels by 1982.

This increased production will result in substantially greater export earnings; it will also be used as the basis for a major expansion in the petrochemical industry. This will be accompanied by a rapid increase in the production of natural gas, with the possibility of export by pipeline to the United States.

Meanwhile, there will be interesting developments throughout the rest of Mexico's economy: in agriculture and fisheries, in steel and mineral exploitation, in urban transport systems and in electricity generating. All this, taken in the context of Mexico's new creditworthy international image, provides some remarkable opportunities for British business and industry.

This year and next will almost certainly be the take-off years for the Mexican economy, and President Portillo's Government is clearly determined to take advantage of the most modern technology available. Mexico will obviously need foreign help and foreign investment. The country is short of ports, ships and shipbuilding facilities. It is also desperately short of cheap housing.

For British businessmen and industrialists seeking the kind of basic information and statistics upon which to base their thinking about entry into the Mexican market the report *Mexico: Business Opportunities** not only provides a guide to the framework of the Mexican economy but also the essential information on the conditions and regulations which govern trade, investment and joint ventures in Mexico.

This is crucial. The market is by no means simple. Although foreign capital is welcome, the control of any enterprise must remain in Mexican hands. In many cases the best way for a foreign company to penetrate the Mexican market is by way of a joint venture with a Mexican partner, although there are exceptions (such as an "in-bond" plant) in which 100 per cent foreign ownership is possible.

The Mexico British Industrial Exhibition is Britain's biggest overseas industrial exhibition of 1978, and is designed to provide a showcase for British business and industry, especially in the areas specifically relevant to Mexican requirements, such as oil and petrochemicals, electric power, steel, machine tools, scie educational equip port development.

No one who has a stand at an indus bition will need t however, that the valuable as they m not an end in the

Very few large contracts are com an exhibition, al often provides the for the consumma prolonged negotia the beginning of o ness opportunities depend, as they d other places, on but patient ex based on a detailed tion of the market more than most o kets today, promise tial returns to an pared to invest e ingenuity in this approach.

* *Mexico: Business nities*, by G. N. Ch Ford and W. D. La lished by Metra at £97 or $194.

The author is pre the British Industri tion.

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